

FUNERAL OF LATE ARCHBISHOP BOND

Great Throng of Church Dignitaries in Attendance at Cathedral Yesterday

A GREAT SNOW STORM IN ONTARIO

Sixteen Inches Fell at Strathroy Ont.—Many Fruit Trees Destroyed

MONTREAL, Oct. 12.—In the midst of a great throng, such as had probably never before crowded the halls of the cathedral, a throng of bishops, clergy, members of parliament and prominent business and professional men from every part of the diocese of Montreal and of the ecclesiastical provinces of Canada, attended the funeral service of Archbishop Bond, primate of all Canada, of the Anglican church, which took place this afternoon. The bishops in attendance were Cardinal of Montreal and the Bishops of Huron, Quebec, Ottawa and Toronto. In the congregation were representatives of all classes in Montreal. The service was very simple, by request of the late prelate, who had signified his desire that even the slightest evidence of a display should be avoided. The only decorations in the church were those on the pew formerly occupied by him. There were no pallbearers, and only two hymns were sung.

Great Snow Storm

Strathroy, Oct. 12.—This locality was visited by one of the most destructive snowstorms known here, with a total of 16 inches fell. Many fruit trees were destroyed.

Toronto Students Fined

Toronto, Oct. 12.—Thirty-five students of Toronto University have been fined \$5 each for student "hustling."

Theft of Jewelry

Toronto, Oct. 12.—A \$2000 robbery at the home of Walter Beardmore, corner of College and St. George streets, was reported to the police this morning. Mr. and Mrs. Beardmore have been in Acton since Wednesday, and on returning to the city today the latter discovered that part of her jewelry, consisting of three rings and a diamond necklace, had been taken from her bedroom.

The Wheat Receipts

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 12.—The total wheat receipts on the C. P. R. up to date this season amount to 38,983,000 bushels, and 123,000 bushels of other grains have been marketed. Yesterday's receipts were wheat, 495,000 bushels, other grains 37,000 bushels. On the corresponding day last year 650,000 bushels of wheat and 48,000 bushels of other grains were marketed. The total amount of grain received up to this time last year was 12,036,000 bushels of wheat and 623,000 bushels of other grains.

Robbery at Calgary

Calgary, Oct. 11.—J. A. Powers of West Hope, N. D., a landseeker, met a confidence man here yesterday and was robbed of \$305 in quick time. Edward Murphy is now in police barracks in answer to the charge. Powers was taken by Murphy to a bogus Canadian Pacific railway office to get a prospectus and, while waiting for the manager's return, Murphy played a game of cards with the clerk in charge. Powers does not play cards, but Murphy had such bad luck that he invited Powers to play for him while he coached. Finally the game got exciting, and Powers advanced his own money on the strength of a bank draft for a thousand dollars produced by Murphy.

When the game was finished a bogus bank manager dropped in and said the draft was good, but it must be sent to Spokane for collection. Powers provided a stamp for the letter to send it. Later Murphy and Powers got on the train to go north. Murphy jumped off as the train started and was followed by Powers, whose suspicions were aroused. Now Murphy is in jail awaiting trial, and Powers has been compensated and spirited away by confederates of the accused. A warrant has been issued for Powers to give evidence, and the case is fixed for Monday.

The Insurance Commission

Toronto, Oct. 12.—George W. Fowler, M. P., gave evidence before the insurance commission this morning. He was questioned as to his policy in obeying the summons to appear before the commission. He said he had an important engagement in Western Canada and had been unavoidably delayed. He admitted calling on Sir Thomas Spence, regarding the purchase of land in the Northwest which was later bought at \$250 an acre. Fowler vigorously objected to the probing of what he termed his private business, but the commission decided that he would have to make full explanation in connection with land deals.

Sunday School Workers

Saskatoon, Oct. 12.—Movement for the formation of a provincial association of Sunday school workers is under way. On November 20 and 21 a convention will be held in Saskatoon, at which all the churches in the province will be urged to take part.

VISITOR FROM DAWSON.

Jas. S. Ross of this city, who has been in the Yukon district for the last few years returned home on Thursday and brings a glowing account of the conditions in Dawson. The miners as well as practically all Dawsonites are expecting big returns from the Guggenheim's operations.

This company is making active preparations to bring water into the creeks and have secured many valuable properties, and the residents of the district are looking forward to the time when they will commence operations, when it is expected that the output will be larger than any time since the discovery of the camp.

Mr. Ross will remain in the city for the winter and will leave so as to get into Dawson in time for the spring work.

FRENCH PARLIAMENT.

Paris, Oct. 12.—The cabinet has decided to convene parliament for October 24th. The greater portion of the session will again be devoted to the yered church and state separation question.

PUT ON NEW TRAIN.

Great Northern Run Between St. Paul and Spokane Starts Tomorrow.

St. Paul, Oct. 11.—A new train will be put on the Great Northern line between St. Paul and Spokane to take care of local business and relieve the two transcontinental trains running between St. Paul and Seattle. The vast volume of passenger traffic over the line has made this step necessary. The change will go into effect next Sunday. It is only a temporary arrangement, however, as the passenger officials are considering other means of meeting the situation.

The new train will be known as No. 23 going west and 24 coming east. It will arrive daily from Spokane at noon and will depart each day for St. Paul at 11:30 p. m. In order to carry out this arrangement eight more passenger locomotives will have to be put in service between St. Paul and Spokane, each drawing 24 to 26 cars.

QUEBEC'S COSTLY WORK.

Government Will Subsidize Dock and Railway Terminals.

Quebec, Oct. 12.—The transcontinental railway commission are meeting here to confer with the railroad, steamship and civic interests respecting the construction of rail and steamship terminals along the St. Lawrence, parallel with the city frontage. The government have decided to subsidize extensive docks and railway terminals in connection with the new Quebec bridge and the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, and have instructed the transcontinental railway commission to confer with the various interests concerned in the question.

These new works will comprise the construction of a retaining wall from a point at Carey wharf, close by the breakwater, to Point au Pizeau, a distance of four miles along the river, in a line with Champlain street. The plans will be submitted to the interested parties for approval. They will give steamships a depth of forty feet at their moorings at low water on the Quebec side of the river, and will create miles of real estate along the river which will afford accommodation for railway terminals, erection of grain elevators, cold storage and freight sheds.

The work will be very expensive, considering the rock bottom of the river, and very little dredging will be done. The heaviest expenditure will be the filling in process in the rear of the retaining wall, and the additional construction of steel docks, two and a half miles in length, that will be used in connection with the grain export. The facilities and natural formation of the front are well adapted for the projected terminal docks, railway yards, etc. The contract should be completed in three years, in time for the opening of the new bridge, and even before the completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

A CRY FOR LUMBER COMES FROM WINNIPEG

Dealers Wondering What Has Become of Shipments From Pacific Coast

WINNIPEG, Oct. 12.—Some of the lumber dealers are still wondering what has become of their shipments of Pacific coast lumber, some of it due here at least four or five months ago, they claim. They have received notice of a contemplated advance in the price of lumber the first of the present month but have nothing definite. It is learned that the log brokers and mill men of the coast are predicting a log-famine this winter, which will mean a sharp advance in the price of logs as well as lumber. It was only a few years ago that Pacific lumber netted only about \$6 a thousand, against the average price now \$18.

"Another cause of delay in lumber and other shipments," said a prominent dealer, "is the fact that the C. P. R. and the transcontinental line at the mouth of the boundary have too much business for their single tracks." Allowing 800 spur tracks for each road between St. Paul and Seattle, and Winnipeg and Vancouver, each track holding two cars, it is loaded with something or other, it is no wonder the roads, with all their improved facilities for handling immense trains, cannot begin to take care of the business."

COLLINS AGAIN FAILS.

George D. Collins' attempt to escape the meshes of the law by way of Washington met with failure, says the San Francisco Chronicle of Wednesday. When the Supreme court of the United States dismissed his writ of error, Assistant District Attorney William Hoff Cook, who was present to represent the prosecution, wired back the news to W. H. Harrison, and said that a mandate would be handed down within thirty days to bring the decision of the court of last resort to the judicial knowledge of the Superior court. Collins may yet appeal his case, but the main prop of his hopes for liberty has been taken away.

The convicted attorney's application for a writ of error followed the refusal of Superior Judge Hebbard to set him at liberty. Collins, in habeas corpus proceedings, argued that the district Attorney had acted unlawfully in having him convicted upon a perjury indictment found subsequent to Collins' extradition from Canada. Collins was very particular as to the choice of the various charges against him, and while professing to be anxious to be tried for alleged perjury which led to his flight to Canada, used all his ingenuity to avoid the consequences of a trial on a subsequent indictment for a similar offense.

A SENSATION IN BANKING CIRCLES

General Manager McGill of Ontario Bank Is Under a Cloud

A VICTIM OF WALL STREET CRAZE

Extent of Defalcation Is Not Yet Known—Bank of Montreal May Pay Liabilities

TORONTO, Oct. 12.—A sensation occurred on the market this morning by a sudden drop in Ontario Bank stock. It was quoted at 132 yesterday; this morning it dropped to 125, and then to 124 1/2. Mr. J. G. Gaven, all of Winnipeg.

The deal was practically completed at Victoria last night a few necessary details being arranged here this afternoon. The price of the property and the timber tracts is not given out, but it is understood to be in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000.

The new owners spent the afternoon looking over their property, equating themselves with the facts necessary before the contemplated changes in the mill are made. What those changes are it would be premature at present Mr. Savage says to give out, other than the general statement made by Mr. Arbutnot at Victoria a few days ago.

Mr. Coburn seen this afternoon stated that he was still with the company, but only temporarily.

MAY LEASE FORT WILLIAM ELEVATORS

A Company of Winnipeg and Montreal Men to Operate C. P. R. Plants

WINNIPEG, Oct. 12.—One of the evolutions of the handling of the grain of the west will soon be seen in the leasing of a long term of years of all the lake front elevators at Fort William to a private company. Negotiations are already in progress having this end in view. The name of the company that will lease and operate the elevator is not yet given out, but it will be made up of Winnipeg and Montreal men.

"The C. P. R. went into the elevator business originally simply because there was nobody else to handle the business," said a grain dealer, "but now it is gradually letting loose of their side lines, for capital can now be found among private concerns necessary to handle such large businesses. The Canadian Northern has already taken the step by leasing the lake front elevators to the British-American Elevator Co. and the Canadian Pacific is simply waiting to have such a company formed and incorporated to follow the same line."

For a number of years the C. P. R. resisted any attempt of private people to even build an elevator of their own at the lake front, but this was finally opened by the Empire Elevator Co., but building, and now the Western Elevator Co. is doing the same. It is certain that the C. P. R. fully intends to get out of this business, but this is not yet a fact.

The C. P. R. has five elevators at the lake front, with a total storage capacity of 12,000,000 bushels.

EARTHQUAKES IN SICILY.

Palermo, Oct. 12.—The earthquake shocks in Sicily continue and are causing considerable damage to buildings and churches, some of which have fallen. Caccamo sustained particularly heavy damages, and the condition of the people of that town, Termini and Trapani is extremely distressing. They have been camped in the open air for weeks past. In the last five days more than 1000 people have been killed at Trapani.

ALARM OVER MOROCCO.

French Government Fears Outbreak by Nomadic Bands.

Paris, Oct. 12.—The activity among the nomadic bands in the lower part of Morocco is causing considerable anxiety in French government circles, and the appearance of M. Jonnart, the governor-general of Algiers, at the cabinet meeting today was for the purpose of explaining the situation and making precautionary dispositions of troops in the event of an outbreak.

The Echo de Paris claims to have information to the effect that a regular attack upon the French has been planned at Tafiloil, in southern Morocco, under the leadership of a relative of the Sultan. Bands, it is added, are now being mobilized throughout the entire south of Morocco, and already are in armed rebellion.

ALBERNI'S FALL FAIR.

Alberni, Oct. 10.—The first annual exhibition here today was a splendid success. It attracted many visitors from along the coast and west Coast, and Nanaimo. The weather was delightful, which added to the enjoyment of those present.

Sloan, M. P., accompanied by his wife, made a special auto trip, and formally opened the exhibition. In his speech he referred to the great resources of the country, and congratulated the farmers on the splendid showing they had made at the exhibition. He said there was a bright future for Alberni, and expressed the opinion that within five years the district would be the scene of railway operations which would aid in its development and bring into prominence the wealth which it undoubtedly possessed.

Mr. Sloan was received with enthusiasm and his remarks were loudly applauded. The exhibits both in the buildings and on the grounds attracted much attention and favorable comment. They gave ample proof of the progress which is being made in all lines of development.

Leonard Frank's collection of photographs of Central Lake country and the interior of the island was much admired.

SUGAR IS CHEAPER.

New York, Oct. 12.—All grades of refined sugar were reduced 10c per 100 lbs today.

SITUATION AT BUCKINGHAM.

Non-Union Men at Work at Mills—Troops Being Withdrawn.

Buckingham, Que., Oct. 12.—Every thing remains quiet here today. Work continues at the McLaren drive and troops are still on guard. There are no indications of trouble. The coroner has been appointed to conduct an inquest on the bodies of Belanger and Thorat. Some arrests may be effected within the next 24 hours. Detective Warner is still in a grave condition and Detective Bryant is doing nicely. Ottawa troops leave for home tonight.

Another gang of non-union men started work at the lumber mills yesterday afternoon.

NANAIMO SAWMILL SALE.

Winnipeg Syndicate Takes Over Big Plant at Coal City.

Nanaimo, B. C., Oct. 12.—(Special.)—Final negotiations for the sale of the Nanaimo sawmill and timber limits to a Winnipeg syndicate were completed this afternoon. The new owners are J. G. Gaven, all of Winnipeg, and J. M. Gaven, all of Winnipeg.

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THE CASE FOR B. C. HINGES ON QUEBEC

Another Day of Uncertainty as to Result of Dominion- Provincial Conference

PREMIER MCBRIDE STANDS TO HIS GUNS

He States What He Considers Would Be Equitable Arrangement for Province

OTTAWA, Oct. 12.—(Special.)—The success or failure of the Dominion-Provincial conference is tonight a matter of conjecture. Tomorrow will decide the issue.

This has been another day of fencing and fighting. Once again the position of British Columbia in the matter of "bet-terms" has been the chief topic. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has expressed the opinion that the provincial representatives should endeavor to reach a unanimous conclusion with respect to the extent of the consideration which should be accorded to the Pacific coast province over and above the basis agreed upon in 1903. Sir Wilfrid Laurier desires unanimity. If an appeal is to be made to the Imperial parliament to amend the British North America Act—and the opinion seems to prevail that this must be done in order to give permanency to any new financial arrangement—the first minister desired to go to England with a united front. Should a single province object to any proposed amendment to the B. N. A. Act it might jeopardize the chances of the legislation being proclaimed.

This is the reason why British Columbia has been so much in evidence this week. The Liberal members of the conference

Made a Flat Offer of \$750,000 in full liquidation of British Columbia's additional claims, to be paid at the rate of \$75,000 per annum for ten years. This Premier McBride would not consider.

His position is that the conference must record as to British Columbia's claims for additional recognition before discussing terms. His proposition for a commission was offered without prejudice to the Premier McBride's terms to the chairman. The arrangement is on a sliding scale from \$1 per head downward to 25 cents per head, and is to be in force until a population of 2,500,000 has been reached, when the allowance is to remain permanent at the latter figure. This is to be the allowance over and above the general basis of 1902. Premier McBride may compromise with respect to this additional amount, but will not yield his main point—that British Columbia is entitled to a

Substantial Additional Allowance

He holds that the case for British Columbia has been developed from a logical basis, and while he is willing to meet as far as possible the exigencies of a difficult and delicate situation, he cannot depart from the general principles he has laid down.

Premier McBride desires peace, but it must be peace with honor. In his contention he has been strongly supported throughout by Premier Roblin.

Judging from all one can hear a majority of the Liberal members of the conference are absolutely under control of the Dominion government, whose members are daily in close confab with them.

It is said the Quebec delegates are inclined to yield to British Columbia's claim in order to

Secure a Unanimous Agreement

and a speedy settlement of the question at issue and to obviate, as is possible, a disruption of the conference without anything being accomplished. In the attitude of the Quebec men lies British Columbia's strongest hope of success.

A determined effort is being made to induce Premier McBride to give way and then discredit him in the province. The conference may conclude its labors tomorrow, but this is uncertain.

Sir Laurier has intimated to the premiers of Manitoba, Ontario and Saskatchewan that he will meet them in conference early next month on the subject of Manitoba's claim for a readjustment of Provincial boundaries. It is probable that the conference will be held about the 6th of November.

It is understood that Premier Roblin emphatically protested against Saskatchewan and Ontario being made parties to the conference. The boundaries of Saskatchewan were determined last year, while under the Imperial act of 1880 Ontario accepted Albany river as the northwesterly boundary of the province "forever."

HILL-HARRIMAN FIGHT.

An Interference With Plans of Great Northern in Spokane.

Spokane, Oct. 12.—E. H. Harriman, head of the Union Pacific and allied lines, and James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway Company, have chosen Spokane as the centre of an interesting war.

Hill plans to run a new line out of Spokane to connect with a line which has been designed as a feeder to the Great Northern from the west, but in this he is being handicapped by Oregon Railroad & Navigation agents, who are buying land in the northwestern part of the city. Eight parcels of land have already been sold to Harriman interests and others are to follow.

Hill was given a right of way through the northwestern part of Spokane four or five years ago, in consideration of reasonable rates, and land was donated, but the right of way is not that upon which the line is built.

Harriman is now buying these lands, the legal department of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company having been advised that the grants are void because the company failed to build as promised. A hot legal fight is in sight in the opinion of Spokane lawyers.

GUILTY OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

Montreal, Oct. 12.—Philippe D. Hamel, former secretary treasurer of Division No. 7 or the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, was this afternoon found guilty in the Court of King's Bench of embezzling \$8,000 of the funds of the Order. The trial lasted ten days and the jury was four hours in reaching a verdict.

SALE OF SCHOOL LANDS.

Strasbourg, Sask., Oct. 12.—About two hundred land seekers from all parts of the West attended the auction sale of school lands here today. Bidding very active and the highest price was \$50 per acre.

BIG CHILIAN LOAN.

Santiago, Chile, Oct. 12.—The Chilean congress at the coming session will discuss a project to raise a loan of \$25,000,000 to the work of reconstructing the public buildings, etc., destroyed by the recent earthquake.

JEWISH COLONIZATION SCHEME.

New York, Oct. 12.—A London despatch to the Times says the geographical commission which Israel Zangwill was empowered to appoint at the recent session of the international council of the Jewish Territorial Organization has been concluded. Mr. Zangwill has appointed Lord Rothschild, Oscar S. Strauss, Herr James Simon, Dr. Paul Nathan and Prof. Kandelstand. The Jewish Chronicle says of the commission: "No better body of men could have been chosen for the work. The commission combines enormous influence with practical knowledge and power, and represents a splendid Jewish effort to find some solution or palliation for a heartbreaking difficulty."

WITTE HAS HAD ENOUGH.

Has No Intention of Resuming the Direction of Russian Finances.

Paris, Oct. 12.—Count Witte when questioned today by the Associated Press in the matter of the St. Petersburg report of a movement to induce him to resume the direction of Russian finances, said: "Never, never will I return to power. I do not desire to speak ill of the Emperor, who is still my imperial master and to whom I owe everything, but I cannot do so. You cannot make this statement too emphatic."

Count Witte declared that the rumors attaching significance to his interview with Baron Rodzicki were baseless. This interview had nothing to do with financial negotiations. Count Witte is an old friend of the Baron's and freely gave him his opinion of the financial situation in Russia.

It is an open secret that Count Witte would have greater confidence in Russian finances if the ministry were in the hands of Baron Rodzicki. He declined to express his opinion of M. Kokovtsov, the present minister of finance, but smiled significantly when the correspondent of the Associated Press reminded him of a conversation he had some time ago in which he characterized Rodzicki as a great man for small affairs.

Count Witte said he had no intention of visiting the United States at present. He is still under medical treatment and his future plans have not been determined.

NOBLEMEN PREPARE TO FORSAKE RUSSIA

Jewels Pictures and Furniture From Imperial Palaces Reach London

LONDON, Oct. 12.—For some time past statements have been made, with more or less authority, to the effect that some members of the Czar's family were making secret arrangements to leave Russia, should certain calamities occur, and take refuge in England.

Recently there has been a constantly increasing stream of wealthy Russians to England. They have quietly transferred their valuables and property to this country, and at the right moment left St. Petersburg for London.

An official of the United Shipping Company says: "We are still bringing over hundreds of the poorer refugees each week from Russia," he said. "But the rich noblemen and gentlemen are also booking passage now. They are coming to London with the intention of settling here, and many of them have arrived in the last few weeks."

No passages have been booked by members of the imperial family, so far as the company is aware, although this might be done without their knowledge, as it is more than likely that the grand dukes and grand duchesses and their children would travel under assumed names.

Large quantities of jewels, pictures and furniture have arrived in this country from the imperial palaces in Russia just lately, and have been placed in storage. A leading banker said: "The owners are very highly placed."

"To the question put point blank as to whether they belonged to the Romanoffs, the reply was made it was against the rules to give such information."

MARINE NOTES.

The British steamer Severic, coaled at Cardiff on September 16 for her voyage to this port, the Severic is bringing general merchandise.

The C. P. R. steamer Amur is expected to reach port on Friday from Northern British Columbia, which was formerly down a full cargo of salmon.

The British ship Birdlake sailed from Callao on September 30, for the Royal Roads, for orders.

The gunboat Kestrel, which spent Thursday at the wharves, will leave for Vancouver again today, and will shortly start on a cruise to Cape Scott.

The steamer Alaska, which was formerly the steamer Mischief of Victoria, has returned to Seattle after being used at Ketchikan all season.

The last steamers of the Nome fleet, the Victoria and Senator, passed out Thursday at the address announced by the steamer Alaska, which was formerly the steamer Mischief of Victoria, has returned to Seattle after being used at Ketchikan all season.

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WATERBURY
Cucumber Cream to take feeding, healing and softening.

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Fall and Winter

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Wanted his sole and children boys' mitt shrubs that are a pair of shesherse this is speshul richest bookay rste the grate Slap C. he can get that 35 cents and 50

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in be fully re at Hazel- in cotton with business.

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HARNESSES
our stock will re- for its superior- ra. Its splendid work- finish, trimming shows the case with made, and that the leather used is of For beauty and without a peer.

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TINGS ST., W.
of 2 to 4 Positions.
Students always in
Dess-
and Gregg Short-
machines, and Lan-
competent specialists.
A. Principal.
A. Vice-President.
Gregg Shortland.
Primas Shortland.

Local News

Tyee Smelter.—Clement Livingstone, local director of the Tyee Copper Co., Ltd., has issued the following statement: "Smelter ran 14 days and treated 1,892 tons of Tyee ore, giving a return, after deduction of freight and refining charges, of \$29,082."

Champion Sculler Sells.—Among the passengers booked to sail for the Antipodes on the steamship Aorangi is Eddie Durman, of Toronto, champion single-scur of America. He is en route to Sydney, Australia, where he will row against Towns for the world's championship.

Agricultural Bulletin.—A new edition of the bulletin of agriculture is being prepared by the provincial bureau of information. Particular attention will be paid to the growth of fruit cultivation, and a new map showing the principal horticultural districts will be included in the pamphlet.

Has Disbanded.—Says a London correspondent: "No. 58 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, which was returned home from Victoria, B. C., to where it went from Bermuda previously, has just been disbanded. It was one of the companies added to the Royal Garrison Artillery in 1887."

From Prospecting Trip.—Neville D. Armstrong, arrived from the North on the steamer Pelly Friday. Mr. Armstrong has been prospecting on the Slate Creek concession on the McMillan river, a tributary of the Pelly river, for the past year and a half. He represents English capital and is now en route to the Old Country.

Innovation in Tuition.—Benedict Blantly, at the request of a number of friends, has decided to commence a class tuition along the lines of the Leipzig and other large European conservatories. This system has served special advantages in that a pupil has the opportunity of benefiting by the instruction given to others in the same class and gains confidence by playing before them.

Takes Speedy Trial.—On the 14th instant, at Dunsmuir, Hon. Justice Harrison will preside at the trial of Major Macfarlane of Cobble Hill, on a charge of having killed a bull, the property of Mr. Garnett, and shot for speedy trial. The crown will be represented by H. Dallas Heimke, K. C., and the accused by S. P. Mills, K. C.

Farmers' Institute.—It is notified by J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, that in connection with the fall meetings of Farmers' Institute lectures, addresses will be delivered at Campbell Creek and Ducks on the 22nd and 23rd of November, by Dr. Tomin and Miss Laura Rose of the Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario.

With Khedive's Army.—A London correspondent, writing under date of September 20, says: "Captain and Brevet Major H. G. Joly de Lotbiniere, D. S. O., Royal Engineers, son of Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, ex-Lieutenant-governor of British Columbia, has been selected for service with the Khedive's army, and proceeds to Cairo from Edinburgh forthwith."

The Island's Resources.—Both the Nanaimo papers are doing good work in constantly calling attention to Vancouver Island as a splendid field for investment. The Herald in its issue of yesterday says: "The reports of the development of any section in this province. Men with money are wanted, the minerals here and so far as is known it is rich in copper and carries gold in quantities to very materially add to the value of the ores."

The Magnetic North.—An indication of unusual activity is the large number of passengers who went north on the steamer Camosun. Generally about this time of year, the crowd is returning from the North, but for once the rule has been reversed. Those contemplating a trip up the coast have to arrange for berth some time ahead, because of the large amount of traffic. One of the main reasons is the work being carried on by the G. T. P. at Kai-i-gani Island which is requiring considerable labor. Four thousand feet of wharfage is to be built by the railway company there as soon as the necessary piling and lumber can be secured.

The Sawmill Sale.—Says the Nanaimo Herald: "Today Mr. Arbutnot and others will be up from Victoria, and the property will, it is expected, be taken over. Mr. Savage will remain in Nanaimo for a few days, and the capacity doubled or more. Some of the work will require skilled labor, and the payroll should be very much increased over the amount now paid out by the present company. Mr. McGowan thinks the future of Vancouver Island is very bright, and expects Nanaimo to move along with the rest of the country."

Appreciation of Victoria.—Writing from Vancouver a few days ago, Fred A. Ackland, western editor of the Toronto Globe, has this to say about Victoria: "It is an altogether charming spot as a place of residence, and that which Winnipeggers are beginning to realize, it is to Victoria they are turning as the ideal place for a pleasant, ideal life. Earl Grey's recent visit to Victoria and his unstinted eulogies of the beauties of British Columbia, apart altogether from the mountain scenery with which it is commonly associated, will no doubt serve to bring it further to the fore. Victoria is a little far for the people of Ontario to use as a summer resort or winter resort—and the capital lends itself equally well to both, so mild and equable is its climate, but with the swift development of the prairie provinces and the establishment of new industries all over the West, the thoughts of the newly arrived are being turned more and more to the charms of this picturesque little capital on the shores of the Pacific."

Nanaimo Assizes.—The Nanaimo Assizes open on Thursday next. The most serious case on the docket is that of Rex vs. Featherstone, the latter being charged with the murder of Mary Dalton at South Wellington recently.

Annual Convention.—The seventh annual provincial convention of the International Sunday School Association will be held in this city on November 1st and 2nd at Calvary Baptist Church. Interesting papers will be read dealing with Sunday school work. A special musical programme will be arranged for the occasion. Rev. W. C. Merritt, field secretary for Washington and British Columbia, will deliver addresses on both evenings.

Prince Rupert's Boom.—Among the passengers who left for the north on the steamer Camosun on Thursday night was R. L. Newman, a New York ship-builder, who is going north to look over the situation in connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific terminals at Prince Rupert. It was stated that his visit to the Northern British Columbia port was being taken with a view to considering the establishment of a shipyard at or near Prince Rupert, but this Mr. Newman denies.

Shipping to Crofton.—On Wednesday last the steamer Themis arrived in Crofton with a large cargo of ore from the St. Andrew's group, Howe Sound, strong in iron. The British company. These shipments are to be increased to 6000 tons per month. The ore is heavy magnetite and makes an ideal flux for the Britannia ores. It carries especially good values in the precious metals. The mine is equipped with a Riblet aerial tram and is now ready for active operations, and will be one of the heaviest shippers on the coast.

Fruit for New Zealand.—R. M. Palmer, secretary of the Bureau of Information for British Columbia, and head inspector of the Provincial Horticultural Department, is superintending the packing of a large shipment of fruit to be sent to the International Exhibition which opens in Christchurch, New Zealand, the first week of next month, says the New Westminster Columbian. The shipment will include the exhibits made by T. G. Earl and the Coldstream ranch, which were both prize winners. In addition there will be 150 boxes of fruit selected from various points. The fruit will be consigned to the Canadian Exhibition Commission.

Handsome Pamphlet.—There has just been issued from the Colonist presses a "Daily Little" booklet advertising the beauties and attractions of Victoria and the comforts of the Dominion hotel; the author being Steve Jones, the proprietor of the popular hostelry mentioned. It is profusely illustrated with half-tone engravings and the letter press is the sort of matter calculated to arrest the eye and quite adequately serve the purpose in view. Thousands of copies of the booklet are to be distributed at many points by Mr. Jones and this should constitute a good advertisement for Victoria and the hotel.

A Deserved Promotion.—Owing to the expansion of the business of the Dominion hotel, Stephen Jones, the proprietor, has found it necessary to arrange to be relieved of the details of the management of the popular hotel, and has appointed Thomas Stevenson, who has for so long occupied the position of chief clerk, manager. Mr. Jones will, of course, continue to exercise a general supervision over the affairs of the hotel. Mr. Stevenson is one of the best known and most popular of the hotel clerks in the province and has been identified with the Dominion for the past 18 years, and his promotion is a deserved one. J. E. Doyne, formerly proprietor of the Columbia hotel, Seattle, will be chief clerk.

Parliament Grounds.—With a view to straightening out the boundary of the grounds in the rear of the government buildings so as to complete their rectangular form, the small piece of land jutting out from the property of Mr. Young has been purchased by the government and there only now remains to complete the straight line through from Birdcage walk to Menzies street a small triangular strip in the rear of the mineral museum, with regard to which there is no immediate probability of anything being done. There is stated to be, however, no intention whatever on the part of the government, such as has been erroneously reported to surround the enclosure with iron railings; but lamps have been ordered to surmount the granite pedestals at either end of the semi-circular drive.

New Mountain Sheep.—A new species of mountain sheep, black all over except on the rump which is white has been secured and identified by G. C. Cowan, the well known big game hunter. Its origin is between the headwaters of the Skeena and Stikine rivers, near the Liard river. Only one very imperfect specimen has been brought out before and that belongs to the South Kensington Museum, London. For some time this specimen was looked upon as an "Ovis Stonei," American naturalists asserting it was merely a freak of nature. It is now definitely known that the black sheep is a new species as Mr. Cowan secured one of the same color of a band of twelve and sent it to the Hon. Walter Rothschild for identification. Mr. Rothschild considers the animal a distinct species and it will be known as "Ovis Hordeni."

Conditions in Atlin.—Judge F. McE. Young, who has just returned to Nanaimo from Atlin, reports much activity in mining in that district. The placer mining has been pushed with vigor during the summer with good success. Many smaller companies and individuals have been meeting with success as well as the larger companies such as Guggenheimer. All the propositions now are of a hydraulic nature, and next year the district expects to see a lot of quartz development carried on. Generally speaking the past season has been one of the most successful Atlin has yet enjoyed. The judge will leave in a few days for Montreal, having received word of the serious illness of his mother there.

Restaurant Changes Hands.—W. S. D. Smith, formerly connected with the New England hotel, has acquired the good will and business of the Foodie Dog restaurant and Hotel Davies, for many years successfully conducted by Mrs. R. C. Davies. It is said that the consideration was in the vicinity of \$10,000, and the intention to erect the place on first-class lines and will institute a number of improvements.

Chance for Business.—The bureau of information has received the following communication from the agents general for British Columbia in London, England: "I have recently been asked as to the possibility of British Columbia cedar veneer for boatbuilding and other purposes, being shipped to this country. It is largely to compete with Russian Birch. The sizes required generally are 16 feet by 5 feet and 3/4, 1-1/4 and 1-3/4 of an inch in thickness. Any information you can send will be much appreciated."

Building Progress.—The Moore-Whittington Company has been compelled, by the growth of business, to make an addition to its factory on Yates street. The new portion will be 16 feet wide and 100 feet in height, and new machinery has already been ordered to install in the addition as soon as completed. Among the residences under construction by this company is one for Mr. McGregor, on Quadra street; another for Mrs. A. Hartnell, on Yates street, and one for Mr. Mathieson, on Cook street. As part of its own business the company is building a fine house on Bellot street.

A Sawmill Enterprise.—B. F. Graham, at the head of the B. F. Graham Lumber Company, recently incorporated, states that in all probability a sawmill will be erected shortly at Port San Juan. At present the company is engaged in logging and is well satisfied with the financial results of its operations. The limits aggregate nearly 20,000 acres and careful cruisers have estimated the timber at 100,000,000 feet. It consists of cedar, fir and spruce, and as the limits front on salt water there will be no difficulty regarding shipment once the mill is built.

Our Wonderful Climate.—George Richardson of Superior street in this city, is supplying the daily needs of his household by a second crop of new potatoes. He is not the only person in Victoria to raise two crops of the tubers on the same ground in one year, but he probably is the only one who can give you a mass of green peas grown from seed ripened this summer. The first peas were sown in April and were ripe by the end of the first month; and now are bearing well filled pods, perfectly fit for the table.

Manitoba Improvement.—A new residential street is being constructed on Blenheim avenue, and the number of men employed laying the sewer service in Spring Ridge is in addition to the long line of men digging the hospital sewer, which was built by the city. For the men were taken away for other necessary work, active operations are being carried on along the road mentioned. Monday will probably see the section as far as North Columbia street finished, and during the week the work will be continued south. There is much difficulty in progressing with this work owing to the rapid rise of the land in some places rendering very deep excavations necessary.

Nanaimo Lumber Deal.—The Vancouver News-Advertiser in its issue Thursday had the following respecting the Nanaimo Lumber Company: "By the sale of the mill and limits of the Nanaimo Lumber Company to a syndicate headed by ex-Mayor Arbutnot of Winnipeg, who is now a citizen of Victoria, Mr. J. S. Burde and the estate of the late William McGowan, of Victoria, have netted the large profit of \$35,000 within six months, on an investment of \$72,000. The property was purchased by Messrs. Emerson and Arbutnot, and is now being actively managed by Mr. Andrew Haslam, now supervisor of Provincial Log Scalers."

Street Needs Attention.—Friday evening about 6:30 a Beacon Hill car stopped at the corner of Government and Humboldt streets to allow some passengers to alight, the first passenger to step from the car was a lady who, on putting her foot to the ground, fell. She had no more than "clapped" her foot when another lady stepped from the car and had a similar experience and received a bad shaking up. The block pavement ends at this point and there is a considerable drop, and the passengers on stepping from the car, lose their footing. A few yards of gravel would prevent perhaps a serious accident.

Ask your dealer for Almkrest Solid Leather Shoes.

CAPTAIN RINDER RESIGNS.
Master of Steamer Minnesota Has Left the Big Liner.

JOINS COLONIST STAFF.
R. J. Burde Accepts Position of News Editor of This Paper.

ENDLESS ANNOYANCE AND MISERY.
As a man of seventy years I am grateful to God and to my country for a cure of piles which has caused me endless annoyance and much misery. The itching and burning was almost beyond endurance. But Dr. Chase's Ointment brought relief and I believe that the cure is lasting. Rev. Wm. Thomas, Brownville, Ont.

SWEDES GET BUSY.
Stockholm, Sweden, Oct. 13.—With the view of partially counteracting the high American customs duties the Swedish export association is preparing a bill to be introduced in parliament providing for a reduction of 25 to 70 per cent. in the freight rates on exports carried on the Swedish state railways.

ROBINS DO DAMAGE TO THE APPLE CROP.
Ganges Harbor Rancher Says Total Yield Will Be Seriously Curtailed

MUCH ACTIVITY AT PRINCE RUPERT.
Many Indians Employed as Laborers—G. T. P. Arranging a Wire Service

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NANAIMO RELATED AT BIG MILL ENTERPRISE

Assurance Given By a Winnipeg Syndicate That Plant Will Be Much Enlarged

ARE TO EXPEND QUARTER OF MILLION Already Large Orders For Lumber For Northwest Have Been Booked

A considerable feeling of elation prevails in Nanaimo over the circumstance of the sale of the big sawmilling plant at the Coast City to a powerful Winnipeg syndicate, and the announcement that big improvements are in contemplation by the new owners. It is said that no less a sum than \$250,000 will be laid out on improvements to the present plant, the installation of new logging camps, the erection of mills for cedar lumber and shingles, and the building of a sash and door factory. Interviewed by the Nanaimo Herald, ex-Mayor Arbutnot, who is at the head of the purchasing syndicate, "carefully and explicitly stated that such information as he could give the public at this time, would be understood not to be a definite statement of their plans for they are not yet fully matured, but that himself and associates having completed the deal, are feeling now in possession, expected to do some very extensive work in Nanaimo. Their plans include the employment of 200 hands or more, the building of a mill, especially for sawing and dressing cedar lumber, the immediate establishment of a large logging camp in addition to the camps now at work, the building of a large shingle mill, the doubling or more than doubling the capacity of the present mill. All of these improvements, would be, said Mr. Arbutnot undertaken as fast as is commensurate with reasonable economy in building. The expenditure would be before the improvements are completed, in the neighborhood of \$250,000.

Mr. Arbutnot stated that it had been the policy of himself and associates to complete as far as possible white-label, and is obtainable in Nanaimo, and he did not anticipate any trouble about it, the same course could be followed here. The mill would very likely be run double shift soon, as to meet such orders required for the large number of yards in Winnipeg, they would be obliged to increase the present output. He had, since arriving in Nanaimo received a despatch from Winnipeg, ordering 1,000,000 feet of lumber that they have secured, and the company will, in a specialty, later on, of foreign shipments. Mr. Arbutnot on his return from Winnipeg will visit San Francisco on this business.

When the party expressed their pleasure with the arrangement, Mr. Arbutnot, who, with Mr. McGowan leaves this morning for Winnipeg, will return in December and will hereafter make his home in Victoria. Mr. Savage will reside in Port Moody, and the company, Mr. Coburn remaining with the company until Mr. Savage familiarizes himself with conditions at the mill.

During the conversation it was stated by the Winnipeg men that if the real cause of the trouble surrounding the mill is that small tracts of forest and agricultural lands could be purchased here at reasonable rates, there would be many incomers from Manitoba and further east to make homes here. When asked to explain to them why a company had been recently formed, that would within a few days open an office in Nanaimo, and that they would make a specialty of real estate, sending out all information possible about Nanaimo and the country around, they stated that if such information was furnished to Winnipeg people, there would be no trouble in doing business with them. When mention was made of the copper-ore prospects of the coast, Mr. Arbutnot, but believed to be good, they said: "Send us such information and we will see that it reaches the hands of parties who are looking for opportunities. Men that have money and are not afraid to use it."

"They inquired about the herring fisheries and information on this subject was given them by Mr. A. B. Johnston, who was among those interested in the conversation."

Mr. Arbutnot stated that the price paid for the Mill company's property has not been made public. The entire party are men of western manners, perfectly free in conversation, not in the least of the class of money men that they are, and they are all very anxious to advance Nanaimo's interest in any way they can and believe that the future holds much in store for the coast city, and the island in general.

One very interesting feature of the interview was Mr. Arbutnot's statement that skilled labor would be quite largely employed and that Nanaimo would be the headquarters for all business transacted, including, paying off all help, including logging camps."

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performed newspaper men who has ever worked here. Mr. Burde's reputation as an editor is not confined to British Columbia by any means, as he has edited newspapers all over western Canada, and is acknowledged to be one of the most able writers on the Pacific coast. His departure from New Westminster will be regretted by the large number of people with whom he is intimately acquainted.

AGED WOMEN'S HOME.
Acknowledgment of Donations Received at Social Hold Wednesday.

The following donations were very gratefully received at the Aged Women's Home during the entertainment given there on Wednesday: Mrs. N. E. Landberg, sugar, syrup and marmalades; Mrs. Watson, butter and candy bags; Waitt & Co., loan of piano; Hibben & Co., candy; boxes; Miss Geismann, candy; Miss McFarish, candy and flowers; Mrs. Whitley, cake; Mrs. Van Tassel, pears and apples; Mrs. Hirsch, tea and rolled oats; Mr. William Speed, tea; Mrs. Lester, sugar; Bishop Cridge, tea and coffee; Mrs. J. A. Grant, brown bread; Mrs. Climp, bread; Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, cash; Mr. Lily, grapes; Mrs. E. B. Marvin, tea and sugar; Mrs. T. Burns, cake; Mrs. M. R. Smith, box fancy biscuits; Miss Gill, cash and candy; Miss Raymond, cake; Mrs. H. Clay, brown bread and cake; Mrs. S. A. Spencer, cake and cash; Mrs. A. Langley, cake; Mrs. Harrop, tea; Mrs. Ellis, jelly; Mrs. Hail, cash; Mrs. Spencer, cake; Mrs. E. B. Siddal, candy; Mrs. Harry King, candy; Mrs. David Spencer, cash; Mrs. F. O. Siddal, candy; Mrs. J. M. Campbell, candy; Mrs. William Grant, cash; Mrs. Parsons, milk; Mrs. Denn, cream; Mrs. Glover, flowers; Mrs. Hensworth, grammas; A. Friend, cash; Mrs. Ironsides, tea; Mrs. C. E. Todd, cash; Mrs. Conyers, bread; A. Friend, 60c; Mrs. Carne, sugar and cake; Mrs. W. E. Higgins, cake and cash; Blou corn starch; Hon. J. S. Helmcken, cash; Mrs. George Jones, tea; Mr. W. O. Wallace, sugar and cake; Flewin's Garden, flowers; Miss McIntosh, cash; Miss Northman, cash; Miss Lena Chambers, cash; Miss Duff, cash; Miss Brooker, cash; Mrs. Fleet, cash; Mrs. Holmes, tea and breakfast food; Masters Jones, bread and preserves; Mrs. Tennant, marmalade.

LOCAL SHIPBUILDING INTERESTS EASTERNER
Growth of Esquimalt Industry Surprises Canadian Manufacturer

One of the members of the Canadian Manufacturers' association, who visited the Coast recently has given his views to the Vancouver Province on the development of the shipbuilding industry in this province, referring to the fact that in the growing of the British Columbia Marine Railway company's business at Esquimalt, as follows: "Sir—As one of the members of the Manufacturers' association who recently visited your fair province, I was very much impressed with the large number of industries thriving in your midst, one which struck me most forcibly being the rapidly developing shipbuilding business carried on by the British Columbia Marine Railway Co. of Esquimalt, an industrial undertaking of not more than twelve years standing—as explained to me, one of the principal reasons for the rapid growth of this company in recent years from a shipbuilding standpoint, has been the support given by the wise policy of the great Canadian railway, the C. P. R., in having vessels for the B. C. fleet built in the province, the large amount of money thus put into circulation having the effect of not only building up industry, but of causing increased prosperity in the community, retaining money in its proper and natural channel, namely in the country where it was made, and in causing the up-building of many permanent homes, thus showing that the C. P. R. in giving with one hand is wisely looking to its future welfare in increased traffic engendered by an increasing prosperous population, and in assisting itself is thereby assisting the present and future residents of your province. "I understand, in this connection, that the C. P. R. has in the space of about two years, placed orders with the British Columbia Marine Railway Co. aggregating in the neighborhood of \$700,000 for the large sum of representing the building of the Princess Beatrice and Princess Royal, and the re-building of the Princess May. And there are rumors of others."

"Now, my point is this: The object of the Manufacturers' association of Canada is to build up Canadian industry, and surely shipbuilding in British Columbia is Canadian industry, and should be assisted in the same manner as that of the Steel Shipbuilding Co. of my own town, which has secured a site for a shipyard for the construction of steel vessels, and has been promised a bounty by the Dominion government, the city of Halifax and the Provincial government having already voted subsidies and exemption from taxation for a period of years."

"Now, sir, in conclusion, I would urge upon your merchants in the very strongest manner possible, the advisability of immediately having all their freight carried in vessels of British Columbia construction, thereby helping in the good work of building up in your midst a flourishing industry, and keeping in the province the enormous sums of money which would otherwise go to swell the coffers of Old Country shipbuilders, and when an agent solicits your freight, ask him straight 'was your vessel built in Canada?' If he says 'no,' then say 'my freight don't go.' "HALIFAX."

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SUPERB SHOWING OF FALL SUITS FALL TOP COATS FALL RAIN COATS

If you could hear what the men are saying about our magnificent display of Fall Styles, you would not lose a minute in selecting the ones that please you.

The richness and elegance of the fabrics—the superb colorings—and, above all, the faultless fit and workmanship of every garment excite the warmest praise from our best-dressed men.

Many of the cloths are exclusive importations, and have no duplicates. That is why early choice is so desirable, and why YOU should order SOON.

Mail orders receive prompt attention. Write for samples and measurement blanks.

ALLEN & CO.
Fit-Reform Wardrobe
73 GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

18th--THANKSGIVING DAY--18th

THIS WEEK

Walnuts, per lb.....	20c
Almonds, per lb.....	20c
Brazil Nuts, per lb.....	20c
Mixed Nuts, per lb.....	15c
Cape Cod Cranberries, 2 lbs.....	35c

W. O. WALLACE FAMILY GROCER
Corner Yates & Douglas Sts. Tel. 312

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By E. Phillips Oppenheim
Author of
A Prince of Sivers, Etc.

THE STRAY

A Powerful
and
Fascinating Serial Story.

Confede
Captain H

CHAPTER I.

The Face at the Window.

LIKE a clap of thunder, the north wind, rushing seawards, seemed suddenly to threaten the ancient little building with destruction. The window sashes rattled, the beams which supported the roof creaked and groaned, the oil lamps by which alone the place was lit swung perilously in their chains. A row of maps designed for the instruction of the young—the place was a schoolhouse—commenced a devil's dance against the wall. In the street without we heard the crash of a fallen chimney-pot. My audience of four rose timorously to its feet, and I, glad of the excuse, folded my notes and stepped from the slightly raised platform on to the floor.

"I am much obliged to you for coming," I said, "but I think that it is quite useless to make you hear, and I am not at all sure that the place is safe."

I spoke hastily, my one desire being to escape from the scene of my humiliation unnoted. One of the audience, however, was of a different mind. Rising quickly from one of the back seats, she barred the way. Her broad comely face was full of mingled contrition and sympathy.

"I am so sorry, Mr. Ducaigne," she exclaimed. "It does seem a cruel pity, doesn't it—and such a beautiful lecture! I tried so hard to persuade dad and the others to come, but you know they all love hearing anything about the war, and—"

My dear Miss Moyat, "I interrupted, "I am only sorry that a mistaken sense of kindness should have brought you here. With a mother and a father who think I should have ventured to suggest that we all went round to hear Colonel Ray, I should like to have gone myself immensely."

Blanche Moyat looked at me doubtfully.

"That's all very well," she declared, "but I think it's jolly mean of the Duke to bring him down here the very night when you are giving your lecture."

"Do not say anything about that," I answered. "In any case, I can give my lecture again any time, but none of us may ever have another opportunity of hearing Colonel Ray. Allow me to open the door, and a storm of sleet and spray struck my face. Old Pegg, who had been there to sell and collect tickets, shouted to us.

"Shut the door, quick, master, or it'll be blown to bits. It's a real nor'easter, and a bad 'un at that. Why, the mistle'll hardly stand. I'll see to the lights and lock up, Master Ducaigne. Better gettin' hoam while there's a chance. There would be a big fire plenty to eat and drink. Then I remembered the man's coarse hints, his unveiled references to his daughters and his wish to see them settled in life, his superciliousness, and I turned away with a lowly tone of patronage. The man was within his rights. He was the rich man of the neighborhood, corn dealer, farmer, and horse breeder. I was an uneducated, but I had a certain amount of fact to back me. Heaven knew where, and staying on—because it took a little less to keep body and soul together here than in the town. But my nerves were all on foot tonight, and the thought of John Moyat with his arms outstretched on the shoulder was unbearable. I set my face homeward.

From the village to my cottage stretched a perfectly straight road, with ditches on either side. No sooner had I passed the last house, and set my feet upon the road, than I saw strange things. The marshland, which on the right reached to the sea, was hung here and there with sheets of mist driven along the ground like clouds before an April tempest. White flakes of spray, salt and luminous, were washed into my face. The sea, indriven up the creeks, swept the road in many places. The cattle, resembling a flock of sheep, were coming, lowing, along the high path which bordered the dyke. And all the time an undertone of terror, the thunder of the sea rushing in upon the land, came like a deep monotone refrain to the roaring of the wind.

Through it all I battled my way, hatless, soaked to the skin, yet finding a certain wild pleasure in the storm. By the time I had reached my little dwelling place was cold. I staggered towards the easy chair, but the floor seemed suddenly to heave beneath my feet. I was conscious of the fact that for two days I had little to eat, and that my ladder was empty. My limbs were giving away, a mist was before my eyes, and the roar of the sea seemed to be in my ears, even in my brain. My hands went out like a blind man's, and I suppose broke my fall. There was rest at last in the un-

consciousness which came down like a black pall upon my senses.

It could only have been a short time before I opened my eyes. Some one was knocking at the door. Outside I could hear the low panting of a motor-car, the brilliant lamps threw a clear gleam of light across the floor of my room. Again there came a sharp rapping upon the door. I raised myself upon my elbow, but I made no attempt to speak. The motor was the Rowcher omnibus. What did these people want with me? I was horribly afraid of being found in such straits. I lay quite still, and prayed that they might go away.

But my visitor, whoever he was, had apparently no idea of doing anything of the sort. I heard the latch lifted, and the tall bulky form of a man filled the doorway. With him came the wind, the rain, the noise of the motor, the papers and ornaments flying around in wild confusion. He closed the door quickly with a little imprecation. I heard the scratching of a match, saw it held up in the hollow of the man's hand. Then he burst in, clearly, and I knew that I was discovered.

The man was wrapped from head to foot in a huge ulster. He was so tall that his head almost brushed my ceiling. I raised myself upon my elbow and looked at him, looked for the first time at Mostyn Ray. He had the blackest and the heaviest eyebrows I had ever seen. His piercing eyes, and his finely shaped mouth, first opened to cruelty, should have known him anywhere from the pictures which were filling the newspapers and magazines. My first impression, I think, was that they had done him out with justice.

As for me, there is no doubt that I was a pitiful object. Of color I had never very much, and my fainting fit could scarcely have improved matters. My cheeks, which I noticed that morning when shaving, were hollow, and there were black rims under my eyes. With my disordered clothing and hair, I must indeed have presented a strange appearance as I struggled to gain my feet.

He looked at me, as well he might, in amazement.

"I would ask you," he said, "to excuse my unceremonious entrance, but that it seemed to have been providential. You have met with some accident, I am afraid. Allow me."

He helped me to stagger to my feet, and pushed me gently to the easy chair. The match burned out, and he quickly turned and looked around the room for a candle or lamp. It was a vain search, for I had neither.

"I am afraid," I said, "that I am out of candles—and oil. I got a little over-stuffed walking home, and my foot slipped in the dark. Did I understand that you wished to see me?"

"I did," he answered quickly. "My name is Mostyn Ray—but I think that we had better have some light. I am going to get one of the motor lamps and get them lit for you."

"If you could call me 'Moyat,' I began desperately, but he had already opened and closed the door. I looked around my room, and I could have sobbed with grief. The omnibus which was lit in the street, and the very well who was there. Already he was talking with the occupants. I saw a girl lean forward and listen to him. Then my worst fears were verified.

"The man had better stop," he whispered. "There is the fire to be made."

For the first time I heard her voice, very slow and soft, almost languid, yet very pleasant to the ear.

"The man had better stop," he whispered. "There is the fire to be made."

"Please don't move," she said, "and do forgive us for this intrusion. Colonel Ray wanted to call and apologize about the accident, and I am so glad that he did. We were going to take no end of liberties, but you must remember that we are neighbors, and therefore have privileges."

"What could I say in answer to such a speech as this? As a matter of fact, a great sob had stuck in my throat. They did what was kindest. They left me alone.

I heard them rummaging about in my back room, and soon I heard the chopping of sticks. Presently I heard the crackling of flames, and I knew that a fire had been lit. A dreamy, pained unconsciousness, destitute of all pain, and not in the least unpleasant, stole over me. I felt my boots out from my feet. My was gently lifted up. Some of my outer garments were removed. Every now and then I heard their voices, I heard her shoes clacking, and I am so glad that she did. We were going to take no end of liberties, but you must remember that we are neighbors, and therefore have privileges."

"Guy Ducaigne, Magdalen, and the college coat of arms. They must belong to him, for that is his name."

I did not hear his answer, but directed afterwards a little exclamation escaped him.

"By Jove, what luck! I have my flask with me, after all. Is there a spoon there, Lady Angela?"

He stooped down, and I felt the metal strike my teeth. The brandy seemed to set all my blood flowing once more warmly in my veins. The heat of the fire, too, was delicious.

And then the strangest thing of all happened. I opened my eyes. My chair was drawn sideways to the fire and immediately facing the window. The first thing that I saw was this. Pressed against it, peering into the room, was

CHAPTER II.

Good Samaritans.

They both hurried to my side. I was sitting up in my chair, pointing, my eyes fixed with surprise. I do not know even now why the incident should so much have alarmed me, but it is a fact that for the moment I was petrified with fear. There had been murder in the man's eyes, loathsome thing in his white unkept face. My tongue froze to the roof of my mouth. They gave me more brandy, and than I spoke.

"There was a man—looking in. A man's face there, at the window!"

Ray took up the lamp and strode to the door. When he returned he exchanged a significant glance with Lady Angela.

"There is no one there now, at any rate," he said. "I dare say it was only fancy."

"It was not," I answered. "It was a man's face—a horrible face."

"The omnibus came back," he said quickly. "The servants shall have a good look out."

"I would not worry about it," Lady Angela said, soothingly. "It is easy to fancy things when one is nervous. You know meant to treat me like a child. I said nothing, but it was a long time before my limbs ceased to shake. The tall servant reappeared with a huge lunchbox bristling with delicacies. Delicacies were emptied out upon my table. Lady Angela was making something in a cup, Ray was undoing a gold-foiled bottle. Soon I found myself eating and drinking, and the blood once more was in my own man again, rescued by charity. And of all the women in the world, fate had sent this one to play the Lady Beautiful.

"You are looking better, my young friend," Colonel Ray said presently. "I feel—quite all right again, thank you." I answered. "I wish I could thank you and Lady Angela for your arrangements for this evening. You know here are many stupid people around here who have never understood anything at all about the war, and he was very anxious to get Colonel Ray to talk to them. He had no idea, however, that it was the night fixed for your lecture, and he hopes that you will accept the loan of the village hall from him any night you like, and we should so much like all of us to come."

"He Grace is very kind of you," murmured. "I fear, however, that the people are not very much interested in lectures, even about their own neighborhood."

"I am, at any rate," Lady Angela answered, smiling, and she looked at me with a pleading audience.

"Colonel Ray, who had been standing at the window, came back to us."

"If I may be permitted to make a suggestion, said Lady Angela, "I think it would be well if you returned home now, and I will follow shortly on foot."

"Indeed," I said, "there is no need for you, Colonel Ray, to remain. I am absolutely recovered now, and the old woman who looks after me will be here in the morning."

He seemed scarcely to have heard me. Afterwards, when I knew him better, I understood his apparent unconcern of any suggestion to leave at once. He thought slowly and he spoke seldom, but when he had once spoken the matter, so far as he was concerned, was done with. Lady Angela, apparently very much surprised, said to me: "She did not shirk hands, but she needed me pleasantly. Colonel Ray handed her into the wagonette, and I heard the quick throbbing of the engine as it glided off into the night."

"I was several minutes before he returned. I began to wonder whether he had changed his mind, and returned to Rowchester with Lady Angela. Then the door handle suddenly turned, and I offered me to explain my own. He came with the wind, his shoes were wet and covered with mud, and he was breathing rather fast, as though he had been running. I looked at him inquiringly. He offered me a cigarette, and on his way to the chair, which he presently drew up to the fire, he paused a full minute by the window, and shading the carriage lamp which he still carried, with his hand, he looked steadily out into the darkness. A thought struck me.

"You have seen him?" I exclaimed.

"He set down the lamp upon the table, and deliberately opened his window. 'Seen whom?' he asked, producing a pipe and tobacco."

"The man who looked in—whose face I saw at the window?"

"He struck a match and lit his pipe. 'I have seen nobody,' he answered quietly. 'The face was probably a fancy of yours. I should recommend you to forget it.'

I looked down at his marsh-stained shoes. One foot was wet to the ankle, and a thin strip of green seaweed lay wound itself around his trousers. To any other man I should have had more to say. Yet even in those first hours of our acquaintance I had become, like all the others, to some extent the servant of his will, spoken or unspoken. So I held my peace and looked away into the fire. I felt he had something to say to me, and I waited.

"It is an awful night," I said. "I cannot offer you a bed unless you will take it, but I can bring you a pillow to the fire if you will lie there."

Then for the only time in my life I saw him hesitate. He looked out of my uncurtained window into the night. Very often I have wondered what thought it was that passed through his brain.

"I thank you," he said; "the walk is nothing, and they will expect me at Rowchester. You have pencil and paper. Write down what I tell you.—Colonel Mostyn Ray, No. 17, Sussex Square. You have that? Good! It is my address. Presently I think you will get tired of your life here. Come then to me. I may be able to show you the way."

"Out of the conservatory," I interrupted, smiling.

He nodded, and took up the lantern, and he gave a great nod of good fortune and happened to see me. "Colonel Ray smiled grimly."

"That was like old Stephen Ducaigne," he remarked. "He died himself a few years afterwards."

"He left you ten thousand pounds. What was it for?"

"Mr. Heathcote of Heathcote, Sirs, and Vyse, was my solicitor."

"Well?"

I remembered that he had been away from England for several years.

"The firm failed," I told him, "for a quarter of a million. Mr. Heathcote shot himself. I am told that there is a probable dividend of sixpence-halfpenny in the pound to come some day."

Colonel Ray smoked on in silence. This was evidently news to him.

"'Awkward for you,'" he remarked to last.

I laughed a little bitterly. I knew quite well that he was expecting me to continue, and I did so.

"I sold my things at Magdalen, and paid my debts. I was promised two pupils if I would take a house somewhere on this coast. I took one and got ready for my first lesson. My father died suddenly—and they did not come. I got rid of the house, at a sacrifice, and I came to this cottage."

"You took your degree?"

"Yes, I did."

He blew out more smoke.

"You are young," he said, "a gentleman by birth, and I should imagine a moderate athlete. You have an exceptional knowledge of the world. Yet you appear to be deliberately settling down here to starve."

"I can assure you," I answered, "that the deliberation is lacking. I have no great ambition, but I expect to get some pupils in the neighborhood, and also some literary work. For the moment I am a little hard up, and I thought perhaps that I might make a few shillings by a lecture."

"Of the proceeds of which," he remarked, with a dry little smile, "I appear to have robbed you."

I shrugged my shoulders.

"You are looking better, my young friend," I answered. "The only loss is to my self-respect. I owe to charity what I might have earned."

He took his pipe from his mouth and looked at me with a steady smile.

"You talk like a thin devil's son of a bitch," he said. "I am a very young man. If you had knocked about in all corners of the world as I have you would have learnt a greater lesson from greater books. When a man meets a fellow shillings by a lecture, he is not charity. They divide goods and pass on. Even the savages do this."

"These," I ventured to remark, "are the words of a philosopher."

"He laughed and replaced his pipe in his mouth."

"You are young, very young," he remarked, thoughtfully. "You have that beastly hot-house education, big ideas on the subject of the world, but you are a very young man. If you had knocked about in all corners of the world as I have you would have learnt a greater lesson from greater books. When a man meets a fellow shillings by a lecture, he is not charity. They divide goods and pass on. Even the savages do this."

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weary, and I turned on my side and slept.

CHAPTER III.

The Cry in the Night.

"You'd be having company last night, sir?" Mrs. Hollings remarked inquisitively.

Mrs. Hollings was an elderly widow, who devoted two hours of her morning to cleaning my rooms and preparing my breakfast. Why, there's a whole chicken, to say nothing of tongues and biscuits, and butter, and relishes, and savories, the names of which isn't often heard in this part of the world. There's wine, too, with cold paper round the top, champagne wine, I do believe."

"Is the tide up this morning?" I asked.

"I shook my head and answered her vaguely. She sent a boy with a message, and brought me out a shirt, dusting my coat and shaded her eyes with her hand, for the glare of the sun was dazzling.

"Well, I never did," she remarked. "But I said to John last night that I pitied her at random. She'll have washed up by the tide, I suppose, and I count there'll be more before the day's out. A year come next September there were six of 'em, gentlemen, too, who were yachting. Eh, but it's a cruel thing is the sea."

"Where is your husband?" I asked.

"Up chopping wood in Fernham Spinney," she answered. "I'd best send one of the children for him. Will you step inside, sir?"

"I took my head and answered her vaguely. She sent a boy with a message, and brought me out a shirt, dusting my coat and shaded her eyes with her hand, for the glare of the sun was dazzling.

"You'd best sit down, sir. You look all struck of a heap, so to speak. Maybe you came upon it sudden."

"I was glad enough to sit down, but I haven't been at home since. She re-entered the cottage and continued some household duties. I sat quite still, with my eyes steadily fixed upon a dark object a little to the left of those white palms. Above my head a starting in a wicker cage was making an insane cackling, on the green patch in front a couple of tame rabbits sat and watched me, pink-eyed, imperturbable. Inside I could hear the slow ticking of an eight-day clock. The woman was walking with her head bowed. All these things, which my senses took quick note of and retained, seemed to me to belong to another world. I myself was under some sort of spell, my brain was numb with terror. The fire of life had left my veins, so that I sat there in the warm sunshine and shivered until my teeth chattered. Inside, the woman was singing over her work."

"The silver, the wet sands were sparkling and brilliant, the creeks had become swollen rivers full of huge masses of emerald seaweed, running far up into the marsh and spreading themselves out over the meads beyond. There was salt in the very atmosphere. I felt it on my tongue, and my cheeks were rough with it. Overhead the sea gulls in great flocks were returning from shelter, diving and dipping as they flew over the sea. It was a wonderful morning."

About two hundred yards past my cottage the road, which from the village ran perfectly straight to the sea, turned inland, leaving the coast abruptly on account of the greater stretch of marshland beyond. It was towards this bend that I walked, and curiously enough I never saw a bird, and underneath the motto—"Vincit qui vincitur"—I saw a man's face. My hand closed suddenly upon it, and again I looked searchingly around. There was nothing there. I slipped the ring into my waistcoat pocket and moved back to the white railings. I leaned against them, and taking a pipe and tobacco from my pocket, began to smoke. I was thinking when I heard a sound, a sharp rattle, as if a bird had been shot. I looked up and looked around wildly. It was then for the first time I saw what my right foot had trodden into the sand.

I picked it up, and a little cry, unheeded, ran up my spine. It was a bird, a small, sleek, downy bird, and underneath the motto—"Vincit qui vincitur"—I saw a man's face. My hand closed suddenly upon it, and again I looked searchingly around. There was nothing there. I slipped the ring into my waistcoat pocket and moved back to the white railings. I leaned against them, and taking a pipe and tobacco from my pocket, began to smoke. I was thinking when I heard a sound, a sharp rattle, as if a bird had been shot. I looked up and looked around wildly. It was then for the first time I saw what my right foot had trodden into the sand.

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comely, weather-hardened face reflected none of the horrors which she must have seen on mine."

"Lady me! whereabouts, sir?" she inquired.

I pointed with a trembling forefinger. She stood by my side on the threshold of the cottage and shaded her eyes with her hand, for the glare of the sun was dazzling.

"Well, I never did," she remarked. "But I said to John last night that I pitied her at random. She'll have washed up by the tide, I suppose, and I count there'll be more before the day's out. A year come next September there were six of 'em, gentlemen, too, who were yachting. Eh, but it's a cruel thing is the sea."

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"I have not looked at his face," I answered, "and I should not advise you to. He has been tossed about and injured. His clothes, though, are not a sea-man's."

"She passed through a gap in the palings."

"I must look just a little closer," she exclaimed. "Do come with me, Mr. Ducaigne. I'm horribly afraid."

"Then don't go near him," I advised. "A dead man is surely not a pleasant spectacle for you. Come away, Miss Moyat."

But she had advanced to within a couple of yards of him. Then she stopped short, and a little exclamation escaped from her lips. "Eh, but it's a cruel thing is the sea."

"Why, Mr. Ducaigne," she cried out, "this is the very man who stopped me last night outside our house, and asked the way to your cottage."

"I have not looked at his face," I answered, "and I should not advise you to. He has been tossed about and injured. His clothes, though, are not a sea-man's."

"She passed through a gap in the palings."

"I must look just a little closer," she exclaimed. "Do come with me, Mr. Ducaigne. I'm horribly afraid."

"Then don't go near him," I advised. "A dead man is surely not a pleasant spectacle for you. Come away, Miss Moyat."

But she had advanced to within a couple of yards of him. Then she stopped short, and a little exclamation escaped from her lips. "Eh, but it's a cruel thing is the sea."

"Why, Mr. Ducaigne," she cried out, "this is the very man who stopped me last night outside our house, and asked the way to your cottage."

"I have not looked at his face," I answered, "and I should not advise you to. He

The Housewife's Delight

Is a Cup of Delicious and Refreshing

TEA

Ceylon Tea
Packed in Sealed Lead Packages Only,
to preserve its many excellent qualities.
At All Grocers. HIGHEST AWARD, ST. LOUIS, 1904.

CONDITION OF THE LEAD INDUSTRY

H. O. Buchanan, Administrator of the Bounty Now Visiting Victoria

OUTLOOK IS A VERY SATISFYING ONE

Mines All Over the Province Are Benefiting from the Arrangement

The remaining 40 per cent is payable at the end of the fiscal year upon proof that the ore so delivered has actually been smelted.

"The payment of bounty on exported ore was only in force for one year. The government reserved to itself the right to pay such bounty on exported ore in order to guard against excessive rates being charged by smelters at home. The act was primarily intended for the benefit of miners. Smelters for one year assented to the arrangement.

"The Payment of Bounty on a limited portion of ore because a larger quantity was in sight than they could with advantage handle on short notice.

"Replying on the subject of the present position of smelters, Mr. Buchanan said: "The lead smelters at Trail, Nelson and Vancouver are now in a position to handle all the tonnage that may be brought to them; and not only to smelt it, but, what is more difficult still, to find a suitable market for it. Smelter rates have been reduced from about \$15 for freight and treatment which miners formerly paid, to an approximate \$12 rate, according to the grade of the ore treated."

"The difficulty with regard to finding a market for the product is due to the fact that the Canadian market is not large enough to take the whole bulk of the production and the consequence was that the surplus had to be shipped to Europe, where, on the London market, it came into competition with the copper ore lead in the world, and in addition to this the freight from British Columbia to Europe was a very heavy item.

"Now this surplus is being shipped to the Orient. Some quantity has been going there for the last five years, but it is only within the last two years that our producers could

sell their whole output in that market.

"To sum up the whole position, the outlook of the lead industry in British Columbia is good and there is a certainty of continually increasing production; in volume perhaps it cannot compare with copper, but it will eventually become a great industry in this province.

"The total lead produced in South Kootenay and Southeast Yale last year was 27,000 tons, against 20,000 tons in 1904. The total value of mineral production in these districts for last year was \$17,000,000, against \$14,000,000 in the previous year. This year it was hoped that the output would have reached the sum of \$20,000,000, but owing chiefly to the labor disturbances and strike of the workmen of the Kootenay district, it is more than doubtful whether this desirable result will now be realized, as the aforesaid dispute will practically entail the loss of the last two months of the year."

Mr. Buchanan will return to the Kootenays immediately.

UNFORTUNATE SAILORS.

Crew of Wrecked Steamer Oregon Complains of Being Left Stranded.

Seamen of the wrecked steamer Oregon, concerning the wreck of which an investigation is being held at Seattle, allege that the vessel was not properly equipped and collected enough money to take care of them after the agent of their company abandoned them and left them on the beach. The men allege that if it had not been for the money they had collected, they would have starved.

O. Nichols, H. Weinberg, C. Banister and others of the crew allege that after the vessel was wrecked, the agent of the Northwestern Steamship Company was not forthcoming in providing the necessary supplies and that the men were left to fend for themselves. They claim that the agent of the company was liable for their expenses until they were released to the port from which they shipped.

The attention of the town people was called to the matter, and after a meeting was held, it was decided to send a boat and clothing to keep the seamen until the government sent them back to Seattle. The boat was loaded with supplies and the men were taken to the steamer shipyard and the agent of the Northwestern Steamship Company, General Manager J. F. Trowbridge, and Secretary J. D. Tremblay, stated that as soon as the vessel was released, they would be glad to take care of the company's responsibility then ended.

A LOST SCHOONER.

Vessel, With Eight Dead on Board Washed on Alaskan Coast.

Charles Orr and William Crocker, merchants, who recently came from Yakutatka, Alaska, will leave next week for the North in the 60-foot steam launch Corvair, which they have bought from Attorney B. F. Jacobs of Puyallup, to run between Yakutatka and Kayak and Catinia. The men expect to make the trip in ten days.

Two years ago last September a two-masted schooner was washed ashore on the beach near the town of Corvair. The name of the craft was never learned. "The bodies were taken from the schooner. Seven of them were white and the eighth was a Jap. The bodies were badly decomposed. The only one we could tell that was a Jap was by the hair," said Mr. Orr. "We carried the bodies inland three-quarters of a mile, where we buried them. A board was placed at the head of each grave."

The schooner was bottom side up and her masts were gone. We counted more than twenty oilcans that had been washed out of the boat, and they led us to believe that more than eight men lost their lives on the schooner."

EXPLOSION CAUSES HAVOC.

Pittsburg, Oct. 13.—A boiler of the government boat Slackwater exploded late today, wrecking the vessel, killing three men, injuring six others, and creating havoc in the lock on the Ohio river where the boat was lying.

The dead are:
John Brady, 35 years old.
Steve Sutel, 30 years old.
Albert Bishop, superintendent of the plant.

Two unknown negro workmen at the boat are missing and are thought to be lying in the Ohio river dead.

FROM LONG TOUR THROUGH NORTH LAND A GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF VALPARAISO 'QUAKE

Provincial Mineralogist Completes Trip to Peace River Country
Resident of Stricken City Writes Letter to Friend in Victoria

Great interest, both throughout Canada and also to some extent in Great Britain, centres round the region of the Peace River, and it is therefore with keen anticipation that the report will be awaited which will give publicity to the exploratory expedition just concluded by the arrival of the city. Tuesday of William Fleet Robertson, provincial mineralogist, who for the past three months has been making his way through the heart of this region from Victoria via Hazelton, Prince George, and the details of such discoveries and observations as may have been made will, of course, not be made public until such time as Mr. Robertson's official report to the government is ready. The report, issued for publication, contains in it much that will in the meantime be of service to those whose inclination leans in that direction. This is as follows:

Mr. Robertson left the city on July 12th. From that date until about the 22nd inst., when he arrived at Edmonton, he was in the western boundary of approximately two thousand miles by steamer, pack train and canoe. The route covered was as follows: Left July 14th, from thence going to Fort Simpson, then up the Skeena to Hazelton and down Babine, Fraser, and Stuart lakes to Fort St. James, which he reached on July 28th. From there he went to Fort McLeod, and thence via the Pack, Bannock and Peace rivers to Rock Mountain Portage, arriving there on August 1st. The latter part of the western boundary of the agricultural land within the province, east of the Rockies, and it will be seen that it is possible to make this trip within a month.

From Babine Portage, Babine lake is navigable by any class of vessel. From its head to the foot of Stuart lake there is a good road, over which the Hudson's Bay Company runs its wagons. The canoe and about twelve hundred pounds of baggage across without any trouble at all, traversing Stuart lake, arrived at Fort St. James, at its head, on the 1st of September. A round the head of Stuart lake and for a considerable distance along the wagon road to Fort McLeod there are many areas of good arable land, although no large bodies are in one block. The trip from St. James to McLeod, ninety miles, was made over a good wagon road and another canoe procured to take the party to Fort St. John, on the Peace river, at the eastern boundary of the province. The journey is not at all difficult. The Peace river flows out of Macleod lake, at the foot of that name, and enters the Peace, which in the confluence with the Findlay forms the Peace river. From Macleod to this confluence is 120 miles. Seventy miles down the Peace river is the country which is known as Rocky Mountain Portage, where a detour by trail of fifteen miles has to be made. At the end of the canyon is Hudson's Hope, and from there to the east stretches an unbroken plain of rolling slopes gently from the foothills. The 130 miles between that point and the 120th meridian are within the confines of British Columbia and constitute, in Robertson's opinion, the most valuable assets. Even the bench land, sloping down from the mountains, he considers suitable for all agricultural purposes. The country is well supplied with timber, but, as far as Mr. Robertson could see, the mineral discoveries reported to have been made are greatly exaggerated. A small amount of silver, lead, zinc, and copper are to be found, but as far as Mr. Robertson could see, the mineral discoveries reported to have been made are greatly exaggerated. A small amount of silver, lead, zinc, and copper are to be found, but as far as Mr. Robertson could see, the mineral discoveries reported to have been made are greatly exaggerated.

The following is a graphic account of the earthquake in Valparaiso, extracted from a letter just received by Mrs. Loewen of Rockwood, written by her son Herman, a resident of that afflicted city.

Valparaiso, Aug. 23, 1908.

We are passing through an experience that will never be forgotten, and everyone can be thankful that life remains.

The first shock came at about 8 in the evening, just as we were finishing dinner. First there was an almost imperceptible vibration, to which no one paid any attention, then it followed a rumbling sound that increased in volume, and at last came the shake, a description of which is almost impossible to give. The only way in which I can give you an idea of it is that it resembled the manner in which a tier-shaker shakes a rat. The baby was asleep upstairs, as she has her tea at 6 o'clock and naturally my first thought was to get her out of danger. How I got upstairs I don't know. The house was rocking and some in touch with the heavy sea, but I got to the room and found the wee darling fast asleep and covered with about two inches of dust. The first breakable in the room was smashed to pieces, and I watched a bowl and made for the street where Sara was. Then came the second shock, which was worse than the first, in addition to the shaking and rumbling the earth appeared to rise up in waves under one's feet. There we all stood in the pouring rain, huddled together in the middle of the street, feeling so moment that the houses on either side would topple over and bury us. The ground shook for about four minutes, but it seemed like so many hours. As soon as it was over I had to get into the house again to get the baby's clothes and some wraps for Sara. Although the actual shock was over, the whole earth was still trembling and made people more terrified. However, I got what I wanted, and the provincial mineralogist, who was in the night in the middle of the street, with shock following shock at intervals of from 15 minutes to half an hour, until about 11 o'clock, when the first shock the water and gas pipes and electric light plants were smashed, leaving us in total darkness, except for the glare of the first, which broke out in fully fifty different places at once. It was a terrible sight, and one that beggars description. The firemen were powerless, of course, from lack of water, because the rubber hoses of the companies could not get their engines out of the fire halls on account of doors jamming and walls falling in. All they could do was to pull down buildings to check the spread of the flames, and this they did nobly.

On the Castro Alegre, where we live, there was the least damage done. Every house in the city suffered more or less, but in our neighborhood few actually fell. At about 2 in the morning I took the baby into the drawing room just inside the front door and made a sort of a bed for her with my overcoat and stood guard while she slept. No grown or even half-grown person had any sleep that night or the day following, for the quakes continued with greater or less frequency and force for 24 hours, and all of the time the ground was vibrating. No one in the house dared to venture down until after daylight, when a great number took refuge on board the vessels lying in the bay. Robertson says that on board one of the big steamers of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co., but as the house stood well we preferred to remain on shore. Robertson says that on board one of the big steamers of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co., but as the house stood well we preferred to remain on shore. Robertson says that on board one of the big steamers of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co., but as the house stood well we preferred to remain on shore.

The government has taken hold of the situation in the most creditable manner and has put the city under martial law. All thieving and law-breaking has been punished by immediate arrest and numbers of thieves and incendiaries have been summarily disposed of in this way.

All large stocks of food have been disposed of by the authorities, who are distributing to the hungry, and any merchants caught putting on famine prices are given a taste of the lash and their business taken in charge by people appointed by the committee therefor. So far we have not suffered for want of food or water. Milk and bread were the first things to become scarce, but did not get scarce for the bakers to make sufficient repairs to their ovens and get out a supply, and all of the cooks aboard the ship were working day and night, baking and distributing to all who cared to call and get bread. Milk did not begin to come until yesterday, so we had to put up with the canned article, much to Babie's disgust.

I did not attempt to get down town until the Sunday following the earthquake, and went through a portion of the city, where the business was remembered. In every plaza and along the avenues were the most primitive kinds of tents and huts huddled together, sheltering the poor and the sick. All distinctions of wealth and class seemed to have been cast away; in fact, many who were wealthy before the catastrophe were now paupers thereafter. Troops and mounted police were patrolling the streets and guarding the banks (none of which were badly damaged) in an aimless manner, apparently not being able to realize the blow that had fallen. Here and there along the streets were to be seen a small crowd surrounding the bullet-riddled body of a thief tied to a tree, with the sign "Muerto por ladron" (Killed for robbery) over his head. In every direction the fires still blazed, and the worn-out firemen were still fighting them. About half an hour was enough for me, and I went back to the hill to my quarters a few days longer.

We are still having shocks daily, but their force is diminishing.

I am sending you a copy of one of the local newspapers, which will give you some idea of the situation, and will write more in a few days.

Use Lever's Dry Soap (a powder) to wash woollens and flannels,—you'll like it.

DAVID SPENCER, Ltd.

WESTERN CANADA'S BIG STORE.

Doing a Satisfactory Shoe Business

There are reasons for it. The foundations of this shoe business are laid upon enduring principles.—Absolutely right treatment of every customer; absolutely the best of leather and work obtainable at any given price; absolutely the newest and best footwear; absolutely the lowest price consistent with goods of equal kind and quality; our guarantee of satisfaction; obliging and intelligent service in fitting shoes. We wish by this advertisement to bring more forcibly than usual the merits of this shoe business to the attention of those who know it not. There are plenty of good shoes and special values here just now, and we are ready to put our best foot forward in giving you.

Women's Shoes

Women's Box Calf Whole Forced Lace Boots, heavy sole, stock tip, extra back strap. Per Pair\$2.50

Women's Dongola Kid Lace Boots, Blucher cut, full Kid Top, Patent Tip, medium weight sole, medium high heel. Per pair, \$2.00

Women's Box Calf Lace Boots, double sole welted, military heel, a splendid winter boot. Per pair, \$3.00

Women's American-made Kid Lace Boots, heavy sole, patent tip, solid comfort and dressy. Per pair, \$3.00

Men's Felt Nullifer Slipper, practical and comfortable. Per pair, \$2.25

Women's House Slippers

Women's Fleece-Lined Kid Buskins. Per pair, \$1.50

Women's Felt Slippers, 4 to 5, trimmed, turned sole, low heel. In Dark Brown, Dark Red and Black. Per pair, \$1.50

Women's Kid Buskins, turn sole. Per pair, \$1.25

Women's Kid Low Shoe, light sole, Patent tip, military heel. Per pair, \$2.00

Women's One-Strap Kid Slipper, medium heel. Per pair, \$1.50

Boys' and Youths' Rubber Footwear

Men's Box Calf Lace Boots, Blucher cut, full double sole, to heel, welted. Per pair, \$3.50

Men's Box Calf Lace Boot, standard. Per pair, \$2.75

Boys' Shoes

Boys' Special Standard Lace Boot. Per pair, \$1.85

Boys' Grain Lace Boots, standard screw bottoms, Blucher cut. Per pair, \$2.00

Boys' Dongola Slippers, 4 to 5. Per pair, \$1.00

Youth's Dongola Slippers, 11 to 13. Per pair, 75c.

Girls' Box Calf Lace Boots, spring heel, 11 to 12. Per pair, \$1.75

A Clothing Store for Critical Men

We encourage men who are natural-born kickers to come to this store, for we are sure of our ability to satisfy them that we feel perfectly safe in so doing. We can meet them on every ground which may be held to govern a stock of Suits. Prices \$5.00 to \$20.00.

VARIEITY—At each price we have the variety required to suit the tastes of all.

Millinery

Displays of Millinery change every two or three days. Our large staff of workers, under the direction of expert designers, are keeping the Millinery show rooms well stocked with the dainty hats that have a character that others fail to equal, try as they may to copy our designs.

Pattern Hats from Paris are received weekly and any desirable style is copied and produced at popular prices.

Book and Stationery Department

Late Popular Fiction at Reduced Prices

Stolen Souls—By William Le Queux. 40c
A Lord of the Soil—By Hamilton Drummond. 40c
Pharos, the Egyptian—By Guy Boothby. 40c
The Main Chance—By Meredith Nicholson. 40c
Nautch Man—By Lorrain Long. 40c
Miss Petticoats—By Dwight Titton. 40c
The Unclaimed Million—By H. Max. 40c
High Brotherhood, Curlew—By Francis Home. 40c
Two Men from Kimberley—By Barton Baker. 40c
Queen Regent—By Maxwell. 40c
The Wraith—By Swath. 40c
The Rival Millionaire—By Fitzmaurice. 40c
A Social Highwayman—By E. F. Train. 40c

A Daughter of the People—By Murray Home. 40c
The Brotherhood of Seven Kings—By L. T. Meade. 40c
The Datchet Diamonds—By Richard Marsh. 40c
Nautch Man—By Lorrain Long. 40c
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The Unclaimed Million—By H. Max. 40c
High Brotherhood, Curlew—By Francis Home. 40c
Two Men from Kimberley—By Barton Baker. 40c
Queen Regent—By Maxwell. 40c
The Wraith—By Swath. 40c
The Rival Millionaire—By Fitzmaurice. 40c
A Social Highwayman—By E. F. Train. 40c

The Challenge—By Cheney. 85c
The Pillar of Light—By Lotus Tracy. 85c
The Day Dreamer—By Williams. 85c
Prisoners—By Mary Beaumont. 1.15
Cowardice Court—By McCutcheon. \$1.15
The House of Mirth—By Edith Wharton. 1.15
The Man from the Sea—By Robert Lynd. 1.15
A Rock in the Baltic—By Robert Lynd. 1.15
The Man from the Sea—By Robert Lynd. 1.15
The Fortune Hunter—By Phillips. 1.15
Prisoners—By Mary Beaumont. 1.15
On Common Ground—By Preston. 1.15
Treasure Trail—By Bullock. 1.15
The Divine Fire—By Mary Beaumont. 1.15
The Wit of Woman—By Marchmont. 1.15
The House of Mirth—By Edith Wharton. 1.15
The Golden Greyhound—By Titton. 1.15

Avoid the Knife For Itching Piles

It is customary for physicians to recommend a surgical operation as the only cure for piles, and on the strength of such advice many a person has undergone the suffering, the expense, and the enormous risk of such an operation only to be disappointed by a return of the old trouble.

A safer, cheaper, and even a more certain cure is found in Dr. Chase's Ointment. And, while this is a strong statement, it is fully corroborated by the positive evidence of well-known people, who have been cured by this treatment, even after surgical operations had failed.

A strong point about Dr. Chase's Ointment is the promptness with which it brings relief from the torturing, itching, stinging sensations which make this disease almost unbearable. Complete cures are often brought about by one or two boxes of this ointment, even in chronic cases of fifteen or twenty years standing.

Dr. Chase's Ointment is the only positive cure for piles, and is sold at all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Company, Toronto.

WATER BLAMES HIS COUNTRY

Minister of U. S. Revenue Reports on Great Lake Fishing

WEDNESDAY CANADIAN LEADER

Americans Have Soon Given Benefit of Doubt

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13.—The controversy which has been waged between the United States and Canada lake fishermen placed in a different light by the report of the state department, Oct. 13, that the American revenue cutter Meade had been captured by the Canadian fishermen.

The report shows that the American fishermen have been transgressing the law, and that they have been treated with the greatest consideration by the Canadian patrol.

Some time ago the American department considered favorably of settling temporarily the vexatious question of the fishing rights on Lake Ontario by a series of buoys in the middle of the lake to define the international boundary. The Canadian government conditionally accepted that proposal, and Captain Chayer has been instructed to compare the position of the buoys with the position of the Canadian patrol vessels. The use of different charts, Captain Chayer was instructed to compare the position of the buoys with the position of the Canadian patrol vessels. The use of different charts, Captain Chayer was instructed to compare the position of the buoys with the position of the Canadian patrol vessels.

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Capt. Chayer adds that the Canadian fishermen charged the bounds of the reason that there are comparatively few fish south of the line and that the Canadian fishermen have been bound to follow the fish. For many years he has observed the international boundary as indicated by the chart. No Canadian fisherman can be seen on the American side of the line, and he has observed the Canadian patrol boats which the fish are in the water.

Capt. Chayer says these ten buoys will be swept away by the next winter and erected for permanent buoys lighted at night not to endanger navigation.

So Says Winnipeg Clergy in Missionary Conventions at Buffalo

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The conclusion of the devoted services of the American Missionary Association, Rev. Alexander Macdonald, delivered an address on the "Change of the Canadian West" and following his stirring report for the committee on the bearing on the district was passed. Under this resolution a missionary will be sent to the district among the peevish people the money appropriations will be increased for missionary work in Canada.

In his address, Rev. Mr. Macdonald said: "There is still a great wilderness north of the 49th parallel, and the cyclone storm belt, north of the drought.

The three provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, which may have to deal with, contain 2,000 acres of arable land, of which 624,000 acres have as yet been planted. No one can estimate how many of these 2,000 acres are still calling for settlement.

"In all the great territory from Superior to the Pacific coast, there are only 16 churches with 675 members. Wilfrid Laurier was right when he said that the 20th century was for the West. No one can estimate how many of these 2,000 acres are still calling for settlement.

RUSH WHEAT TO MARKET

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 17.—The Canadian Pacific railroad wheat ketting report for yesterday that 442,990 bushels of wheat, 52,000 bushels of other grains, were marketed at Canadian Pacific points. Last year on the corresponding dates the figures were 626,000 and 88,000 bushels, respectively. The date the quantity of grain marketed is 1,213,000 bushels of wheat, 137,000 bushels of other grains, and 1,350,000 bushels of other grains, respectively. The figures were 1,552,000 and 1,000,000 bushels, respectively.