

**McBRIDE ANNOYS LIBERAL PAPERS**

In Their Wrath They Say Nasty Things About B. C. Premier

**BELIEVE PEOPLE WILL ENDORSE HIM**

**FORGOT RECOGNITION OF THE JUST CLAIMS WILL COUNT IN FUTURE FIGHT**

OTTAWA, Oct. 15.—Liberal newspapers in the east are very wrathful with Premier McBride and are saying all sorts of nasty things about him. Unconsciously they pay him a great compliment by pointing out that a provincial general election in British Columbia is in sight, thereby implying that his attitude will meet with the endorsement of the people of that province.

Notwithstanding insinuations and reflections, Premier McBride has been the big man of the conference. He has secured recognition of British Columbia's special claims, and when he goes to England to fight the issue there, this recognition will certainly count.

The Ottawa Journal says tonight: "The march of the provincial premiers upon the Dominion treasury has won a commanding position despite the excess of zeal on the part of the British Columbia forces, which would apparently carry off the whole treasury if it were not enclosed in a famous burglar-proof vault. The present likelihood is that the other eight provinces will get all they asked for, while British Columbia will get a million more than her comparative proportion, although many millions less than she demanded."

This paragraph is hardly fair to Premier McBride after he had flatly refused a football game Saturday, Edward Fort Shepard Railway will be paid 4 cents per 100 pounds, as formerly, as its proportion of the through rate.

The C. P. R. is authorized to open Fallisier tunnel for commerce.

**SENATOR MILLER DYING**

Halifax, Oct. 15.—Senator William Miller was taken to the hospital at Sydney today seriously, and it is feared that he will die. He was appointed to the senate just after Confederation in 1861.

**SERIOUSLY KICKED**

Plainwell, Mich., Oct. 15.—As a result of being kicked in the back during a football game Saturday, Edward Pyche, aged 16 years, may be crippled for life.

**GOLD FOR TORONTO**

New York, Oct. 15.—Between \$2,600,000 and \$3,000,000 in gold was shipped today from New York to Canada. It is understood that most of the gold goes to Toronto.

**BURGLARS ARE KIND TO RAILWAY AGENT**

Return Stolen Money When They Learn He Has to Reimburse C. P. R.

**ARMAN, Man, Oct. 15.—On Friday evening last \$56 was stolen from the till in the C. P. R. station during the absence of Mr. King, the agent. Mr. King was the loser, as he would have to reimburse the company. The burglars evidently got wind of this, and considerably wrote Mr. King a note telling him he would find the money at a certain part of the station. The money came to hand, and Mr. King appreciates the compliment.**

**ACCUSED MURDERER SOBS**

Tom's River, N. J., Oct. 15.—Dr. F. L. Brouwer, on trial for the murder of his wife, took the witness stand today and broke down and sobbed while testifying. Later he recovered himself and was examined closely. He denied that he had told his sister-in-law, Elizabeth Hyer, that he intended to divorce his wife.

**PIG KILLS BUTCHER**

Stratford, Ont., Oct. 13.—Charles Kimber employed by the Whyte Packing company, as a pig sticker in the hospital here in a serious condition from a knife wound in the abdomen, caused by a pig which he was killing and striking the knife.

**FOWLER WARMS UP AT INVESTIGATION**

Calls Government Counsel For Insurance Commission a Sleuth Hound

**ACCUSES HIM OF ACTING UNFAIRLY**

**SAYS SHEPHEY IS SEVERE ON I. O. F. BECAUSE OF CONSERVATIVE CONNECTIONS**

TORONTO, Oct. 13.—The insurance commission yesterday closed its Toronto sitting and adjourned to Montreal. The investigation of I. O. F. affairs is not completed. George W. Fowler, M. P., gave evidence in connection with the famous land deals in Western Canada. His refusals to answer questions were frequent, although in each case he ultimately bowed to the ruling of the court.

Before the session adjourned Mr. Fowler, in a somewhat heated address, called Mr. Shephey, the government counsel, a "sleuth hound," and declared that the examination into the affairs of the I. O. F. had been severe because Conservative members of parliament were connected with various transactions. He also accused Shephey of acting unfairly. The public, he said, were talking and making comparisons between the course followed with respect to the I. O. F. and that which was pursued regarding a large company at the head of which was the chief financial backer of the Liberal party in Canada.

**LA PRESSE CHANGES AGAIN**

Montreal, Oct. 14.—La Presse has again come into the control of Hon. Mr. Berthiaume, who sold the paper some time ago to David Russell and Mackenzie & Mann. The deal was consummated on Friday in Toronto. Thomas Coté, who was manager of the paper at one time, resumes his position.

**REBELS BREAK FAITH AND WAR IS ON AGAIN**

Leaders of San Domingo Revolution Go Back on Agreement to Surrender

**WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13.**—The following cablegram was received at the navy department from Commander Sutherland, dated Mont Christi, San Domingo, today: "I regret to inform you that revolutionary leaders at the last moment refused to stand by the articles of agreement for their surrender."

"They have massed forces of about five hundred at a distance of fifteen miles and demand the most impossible terms."

"The president of San Domingo has directed the renewal of hostilities."

Cape Haytien, Hayti, Oct. 13.—Advices received here today from Mont Christi say that the investigation made by the Haytien commission into the killing of a number of Haytiens near the frontier, by Dominicans who were engaged at the authorization accorded to the Dominican government by Hayti to take the rebels in the rear, has had no result. The Dominican government informed the commissioners that it refused to be responsible for any acts of the rebels.

**STEAMERS COLLIDE**

New York Passenger Vessels in a Bad Mix-up—Two Lives Lost.

Kingston, Oct. 13.—The passenger steamer Adirondack, of the People's Line, of Albany, and the Saratoga, of the Citizens' Line, of Troy, collided near Glasco, 12 miles north of this city, at 1:15 o'clock this morning.

The collision occurred in a dense fog which prevented the pilots of either boat from seeing the other. Both, it is thought, missed their bearings.

The Adirondack was on her way to Albany and the Saratoga was en route to New York. The Adirondack tore off the port side of the Saratoga, which listed to port, and her boiler went overboard and sank. Clarence Sherman, of Melrose, N. Y., an officer on the Saratoga, was killed, and George Norton of New York, on the Adirondack, is missing. Many passengers on the Saratoga were knocked down by the force of the collision, but the crews of both boats assisted in rescuing them, and later they were transferred to the City of Troy, landed at Tivoli and sent to New York by train.

The passengers on both boats became panic-stricken, and only for the coolness of the officers and crews of the boats was heavy loss of life prevented.

## C. P. R. STEAMER ARRIVES FROM PORT OF HORROR

**Empress of Japan Brings Details of Wholesale Drownings and Shipwrecks in Great Typhoon at Hongkong**

"A JUNK lifted on a wave above its deck, then it rolled over, and the bodies of its crew were bobbing in the water." This, said an officer of the royal mail steamship Empress of Japan, which arrived yesterday from the devastated port, was but one of hundreds of the appalling incidents of that terrible experience in the typhoon at Hongkong on September 18.

The storm came without the usual warning, a belated signal gun being fired in no time to allow the great



Remains of the Steamer Changsha, to which the Empress of Japan gave place two days before the typhoon.

water population to escape, and in two hours ten thousand lives, mostly Chinese, were drowned. The European dead totalled less than two dozen, among them being the Bishop of Hongkong, J. C. Hoare.

Forty-six steamers and sailing vessels were wrecked or stranded, some being completely demolished. Eighty per cent of the lighters and 50 per cent of the junks, sampans and native craft were lost, the waves running 30 feet high and swamping junk after junk or driving the craft to demolition.

property loss ashore was also great, being estimated at over \$20,000,000.

To avoid epidemic, haste was used in recovering the bodies, which were numbered and photographed in groups of eight for identification. Hundreds of coolies were employed digging graves, which were marked with tags corresponding to those on the bodies. The scenes were sickening, and many were picked up by hundreds and carried in loads to the morgues, the supply of wagons for this purpose being scant.



Remains of the French torpedo destroyer Frode after collision with the C. P. R. steamer Montague.

against the Praya. The fury of the waves dashing against the sea-walls battered body after body into shapeless masses.

The scenes were awful. The most terrible were witnessed from the Praya, men, women and children being battered to death within a few feet of safety, and none could prevent the shocking fate of the unfortunates.

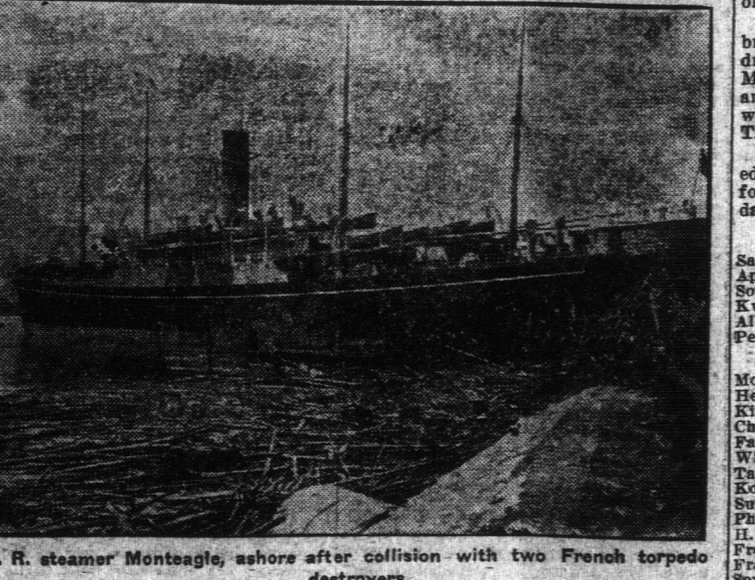
Fine liners, riding at anchor a few moments before, were lifted high on shore and wrecked.

The Empress of Japan escaped by a

The typhoon was the worst in the history of Hongkong, surpassing in its awful scope those of 1841 and 1874, which were accompanied by great loss of life and much damage to shipping.

Dawn broke grey and dull on the morning of September 18 this year, and the weather report had it "Variable winds, moderate, perhaps some thunder showers." At 8:05 a typhoon gun was fired and a black ball dangled from the yard of H. M. S. Tamar.

Immediately there was a scene of bustling activity among the junk and



C. P. R. steamer Montague, ashore after collision with two French torpedo destroyers.

sampans people, for the typhoon shelter. The wind was comparatively light but sudden black squalls blew and heralded the rapid approach of the cyclone. Usually it is possible for the smaller craft to make the typhoon shelter in safety, but this time the typhoon gun is heard and the full fury of the gale has burst on them.

Springing from the west at 8:30, the typhoon had begun, and the retreat of the native floating population was shut off. The waves came in like the hooves of the storm like sheep in a slaughter-pen. The big liners, which have usually been managed by the aid of skilful handling to ride out the typhoons, had made everything snug and waited the onslaught with a certain degree of anxiety but full confidence in the ability of the navigating officers to fight the attack. They had little time before they were in a position to see that they were to meet probably the worst typhoon which had struck the colony for many years. Most of the liners were at their moorings in the centre of the harbor, the river-boats were racking at their ropes tied to the Canton and Macao wharves; the miserable sampans people were huddled together in batches, half a hundred boats packed helplessly together here and another half-buried there, waiting for the inevitable.

At nine o'clock or thereby the wind roared; rain had become dagger darts biting with the sting of a 60-mile gale. Rapidly the sea swelled and joined in the storm, the waves were turning to the height of the princely houses along the Praya front. Trees were uprooted with giant force and flung into the streets. The soda chairs from the high levels were being swept from point to point, the coolies powerless to withstand the force of the gale, being tossed to and fro like leaves in the breeze. Gates and shutters were caught up and swept into the streets so that a perfect avalanche rattled and crashed over the lives even of those who had secured safety in houses.

But a terrible scene was being enacted in the harbor, to the horror of all spectators. There lives were being sacrificed by the score. The gimcrack sampans and the unyielding banks were turning bottom upward all over the harbor. If they attempted to reach the Praya they were caught in bunches, and flung with ungovernable rage against the stone coping, and everyone on board given to the inevitable fate of the sea. Nothing could be done to save them; they were beyond help, and people on land could only look on at the agonizing faces of the native crews. It is impossible to say how many boats have gone down—they simply disappeared in crowds and, of course, not one was saved.

The typhoon was only of about two hours' duration but its career was catastrophic. It came down with a swiftness that could scarcely be imagined and it raged with a ferocity which carried everything before it. Practically a score of constant steamers were either at the bottom of the sea or almost hopelessly damaged; two British gunboats were disabled; a French gunboat was incapacitated; every wharf in Hongkong and Kowloon was damaged, the native matting grounds being wrecked and scattered to the winds, while the native craft it is heartrending to speak. Great cargo junks went down on all sides, the sampans mostly all disappeared and native women were weeping and wringing as the Praya. The harbor wall was already a mass of wreckage when the wooden craft had been smashed to splinters.

It was soon seen, as the force of the typhoon increased, that the larger vessels, the liners and river-boats, were faring no better; shipmasters were having the struggle of their lives to save their craft. On the Kowloon side the danger was greatest. It seemed as if every steamer must be lost. The C. P. R. steamer Empress of Japan, which had been moored against the Kowloon Dock Company's wharf, had two days before given place to the steamer Changsha. The Changsha was a wreck, lying submerged against the wharf, while the Empress of Japan, with a tug to keep her head to the wind, rode out the storm. The experiences of those on board the Empress were unerring.

The C. P. R. steamer Montague suffered more. That vessel was lying in the stream, when she broke adrift at 8:30 a. m. and drove before the wind toward the shore, colliding with the two French torpedo-boat destroyers Frode and Montague. The other French destroyer was driven against the wall to the south of the wharf and is a total wreck. Three warrant officers and one seaman lost their lives.

The American sailing ship S. P. H. was driven against the wall at the same place and suffered much damage to her starboard quarter. Just off the new Star Ferry pier one of the Canton boats was sunk, with only the funnel and tops of the davits above water. One of the other French destroyers lost her mast, but the other two sustained little or no damage.

H. M. S. Phoenix, sloop, in reserve, broke adrift from her moorings and was driven on to the wall by the force of the Montague. She is lying with her bows and starboard gunwale partly submerged, while her stern is high up on the wall. The vessel is a total wreck.

In all, forty-seven vessels were wrecked, stranded or badly damaged. The following is a list of the ships lost or damaged:

**PREVENTS LANDING OF EAST INDIANS**

Mayor Buscombe, of Vancouver, Sends Police to the C. P. R. Wharf

**HINDU IMMIGRANT IS NOT WANTED**

People of Terminal City Fear Trouble Similar to the Chinese Riots

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 15.—Acting under instructions from Mayor Buscombe the Vancouver police are guarding the Dominion government's immigration detention shed on the waterfront to prevent the landing of the Hindus now held there.

The local objection to the Hindu immigration has reached an acute stage here and trouble similar to that which marked the Chinese riots several years ago is anticipated by many people.

The Pacific railway authorities that the city will not permit any additional East Indians to leave the detention shed until assurance is received that they will not become a charge upon the city. The mayor says he daily has applications for aid from scores of Hindus already here and who are in a starving condition.

The Empress of Japan brought in 117 Hindus this afternoon and none of them were allowed to land. Just what right the city has to take this stand will likely be the subject of legal controversy, but as might be right before such cases get to the courts, the police will probably have things all their own way for the time being.

It is claimed on one hand that the immigration act contains no clause which will permit the city to prevent the Hindus from spreading throughout the city. It is admitted that the act declares that any person who within two years from the time of landing in Canada proves a charge upon the community such person may be deported. However, it is held that to become a charge upon the community the people affected must first be allowed to land. The act says no indigent persons are to be admitted, but it is said that the Dominion medical health officer and not the city is appointed to pass upon that point.

**LABOR PARTY IN WINNIPEG**

Winnipeg, Oct. 15.—The Trades and Labor Council tonight convened a meeting at which it was decided to form an independent political organization to be known as the Labor party and framed along the lines suggested at the Trades Congress recently held in Victoria.

**COWAN NOT GUILTY**

Quebec, Oct. 15.—The jury in the Cowan manslaughter case brought in a verdict of not guilty. The prisoner was discharged. Failure to convict Cowan leaves the tragedy of last July, at Louise, still a mystery.

**WOMEN'S CHOICE**

Hamilton, Oct. 15.—The convention of the National Council of Women of Canada has practically decided to elect Lady Edger of Toronto, widow of Sir James Edger, president for the ensuing year. The next place of meeting will likely be Vancouver, B. C.

**WINNIEPEG, Oct. 15.—Twenty million bushels of wheat have been delivered at points along the track of the C. P. R. already this year, which establishes a new record in this line, the total amount received in any previous year up to the corresponding period being millions less than the large total received this season. The total for wheat this year is six million in excess of last year. The season of 1905 was also greatly in excess of 1904. Receipts on Saturday at points on the C. P. R. were as follows: Wheat, 540,000 bushels; other grains, 36,000 bushels. On the corresponding day of last year the receipts were: Wheat, 629,000 bushels; other grains, 59,000 bushels. The total receipts up to the close of business on Saturday were: Wheat, 13,856,000 bushels; other grains, 1,225,000 bushels. In the corresponding period of last year the receipts were: Wheat, 13,890,000 bushels; other grains, 731,000 bushels. The receipts of today will increase the grand total for the present season to a sum considerably over the twenty million mark.**

**REV. SAM JONES DIES IN A SLEEPING CAR**

Noted Evangelist Feels Unwell, Takes a Glass of Water and Collapses

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Oct. 15.—Rev. Sam Jones, the well known evangelist of Carterville, Ga., died early today of heart failure in a sleeping car on a Rock Island train near Perry, Ark.

Mr. Jones had been conducting a most successful revival in Oklahoma City and left there last night for his home in Georgia. He desired to attend a family reunion tomorrow, it being the fifty-ninth anniversary of his birth. Mrs. Jones and his daughters, Miss Annie Pryor and Miss Julia Jones, were with him when he passed away.

Mr. Jones arose from his berth in the sleeping car about 5 o'clock and complained of nausea. He drank a glass of water and immediately afterwards collapsed. Rev. W. Holcomb, who had been associated with Mr. Jones for years, took the dying man in his arms and in a few minutes the evangelist breathed his last. The body was embalmed and sent to Carterville this afternoon.

**BANK OF MONTREAL MEETS THE RUN**

Puts Its Stamp on Depositor's Books and Squares Clearing House

TORONTO, Oct. 15.—General Manager McGill of the wrecked Ontario bank admits a shortage of \$1,250,000.

A director says McGill's operations ran the gamut of some of the most speculative stocks on the New York market and were even carried into the wheat pit of Chicago.

E. S. Clouston, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, arrived in Toronto this morning to personally attend to the negotiations by which that bank assumes the liabilities and takes over a portion of the assets of the Ontario bank.

G. R. R. Cockburn, president of the Ontario bank, stated this morning that an expert would be brought to examine Mr. McGill's books. This morning there was a slight run on the branches of the Ontario bank, those who came for money being all small depositors. Outside of each bank stood a clerk of that bank, and as each Ontario bank depositor came up the clerk asked to be allowed to stamp the deposit book with the name of the Bank of Montreal. In most cases this satisfied the depositors.

Withdrawals of depositors of the Ontario bank and branches on Saturday amounted to \$140,000.

At the clearing house this morning the Ontario bank's debit was \$700,000 and its credit \$60,000. The Bank of Montreal sent over legal tender for the balance.

**BREAKS ALL RECORDS FOR WHEAT RECEIPTS**

Deliveries at C. P. R. Points This Season Pass the Twenty Million Mark

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ists  
ored Velvet Waist; trimmed  
foils; wide collar, with  
of silk; sleeves with long  
Price, \$2.75.  
Fancy French Flannel  
all shades; buttoned in  
made, extending to bust;  
down the back with stitching  
side; sleeves made with  
cut. Price, \$3.50.  
Deline Waists in all  
fancy shades; vest front  
tucking, enclosed on either  
fancy knife pleating of  
three rows of tucking of  
of front and five rows of  
down the back; wide tucked  
the silk tie to divide; long  
show. Price, \$3.50.

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Sleeve Vests, silk and wool,  
Price, 75c.  
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Sleeve Vests, silk and cool rib-  
Price, \$1.00.  
Ribbed Vests, no sleeves,  
Price, \$1.00.  
Sleeve Vests, open fronts,  
Price, \$1.00.  
Sleeve Vests, ribbed,  
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LOST  
A Sanich last month, a  
leffer 15 months old. In-  
quiry for recovery will be  
made by D. McCaskill, Keating  
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a references. The John-  
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ED-MALE OR FEMALE  
and women to learn bar-  
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the Moler Barber College  
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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, having 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 45,000 bushels of other grains were marketed. The total amount of grain received up to this time last year was 12,030,000 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 Murphy 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 vexed 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.

The run between St. Paul and Spokane will be made in sixty hours and these trains will do practically all the local business in this way, the main tops of the fast mail and Oriental Limited, the two coast trains, can be eliminated.

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.

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 Tafilalet, 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.

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

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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 Thorant. 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.

HE STATES WHAT HE CONSIDERS WOULD BE EQUITABLE ARRANGEMENT FOR PROVINCE

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NOTICE

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Finish English Enamel

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Full Sets of Antique

Irons and Fenders

on designs that were in

carry Lime Cement Plaster

Clay. Please call and

stock before deciding.

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M. R. Smith & Co.'s

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and all raw furs wanted.

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Advertising Bureau

VICTORIA, B. C.

HEROIC GREEK.

an Who Won Medals at

Wreck is in Want.

John Segalio, the Greek

of the hero of the Valencia

struggle, and an appeal to

hamburger of Commerce

FROM THE NORTH

SURVEYING TOUR

J. F. Ritchie Tells of Season's

Work on Skeena and Bulk-

ley Rivers

RUSH OF PROSPECTORS AND MINERS

Most Remarkable Development

Has Been in the Mining

Industry

J. F. Ritchie, P. L. S. and D. L. S.,

has just returned from a surveying tour

of the Skeena and Bulkley rivers, and

reports great progress in that district

during the last few months. In an inter-

view with a Colonist reporter he said:

"My season's work has been in a

section of the country possessing remark-

able natural resources, and I am

firmly convinced that it will soon add

enormously to the wealth of the province.

And this is not simply because the

G. T. P. is about to build through the

district, although the approach of the

road will be a great factor in the

opening up of the country, drawing

experienced prospectors and land

seekers from many parts of the province

and from the other side of the line. I

believe the resources of the new district

are such that there would be a large in-

flux of capital even were there no rail

road in course of construction.

"The Bulkley Valley

is rapidly settling up, while many home-

seekers are going still further, to the

fine lands to be found in Pleasant

valley, in the Nechako country, and

between Francois and Ootona lakes. The

most remarkable development, however,

has been in the mining industry, and of

this I am perhaps better qualified to

speak, having spent most of the season

on the headwaters of the south branch

of the Telkwa river, conducting surveys

for the Telkwa Mining, Milling & De-

velopment Co., an American company

which has taken the lead in that section.

This concern owns several groups of

claims with large and well-defined veins

carrying the characteristic ores of the

camp, principally chalcophyrite or yellow

copper, with a good deal of copper

glance and peacock copper in some show-

ings. All the veins return very high as-

says in copper, with a few showing

carry remarkable gold values, as well

as considerable silver. In fact, the

showings and assays are such as to give

reason for the discoverers' boast that

they will develop a second Rossland,

if not a better, in this camp.

"The formation of the camp is classed

by geologists who, by the way, appear

MET STORMY WEATHER.

Steamer Adventure Returns to St.

Johns From Trip to Hudson Bay.

St. Johns, Nfld., Oct. 11.—The seal-

ing steamer Adventure, which left here

August 26d, conveying Major Brodie,

Canadian governor of Hudson Bay, a

teen Northwest Mounted Police and

supplies for the Canadian government

posts there, returned today, a month

overdue.

The delay was caused by stormy

weather, which delayed progress in un-

loading at Fort Fullerton and Church-

ill. The vessel was forced to bring back

210 tons of coal, which she was unable

to discharge.

EARTHQUAKE AT SEA.

Master of Ship Alex. Gibson Tells of

Experiences in Disturbance.

Capt. J. A. Wayland of the ship Alex.

Gibson tells the United States hydro-

graphic office that at 7:05 p. m., on Aug-

ust 3, 1906, when in latitude 25 deg 35

min., longitude 110 deg. 6 min., he ex-

perienced a tremendously heavy shock

of earthquake, lasting about forty seconds,

and shaking the ship from stem to

stern as if she were bumping over a ledge

of rock. The nature of the shock was

the carpenter shop, pots and pans down

in the galley, cups and pitchers from

hookes in the mess room, and the

captain thought the vessel was com-

ing down. The sea at the time was

perfectly smooth, the wind light from

the southwest, no land in sight and all

sail set. In the evening

At 7:30 p. m. ship's time, he felt an

other light shock of about fifteen seconds

duration, and from 8 to 9 o'clock midnight

felt two more very light shocks, but did

not note the time. The captain states

that he has never before experienced such

shocks, but that he has heard of them

on former occasions, so he knew what

it was; but the one felt before was nothing

like this one, either in force or

duration.

LICENSE BY-LAW A

VERY LIVE TOPIC

Businessmen Are Up in Arms

Against Proposed New

Measure

The proposed bylaw governing the

liquor licenses of the city, many of the

clauses of which were quoted in

Thursday's issue has created consid-

erable discussion among the business

men of the city, and it is expected

that before it is adopted, it will be

waited on by a deputation.

In conversation with one of the local

merchants Thursday he said to a Col-

THE SCARCITY OF

DOMESTIC SERVANTS

Details of a Scheme Which Is

Expected to Produce Great

Results

LOCAL COMMITTEE HAS BEEN FORMED

Subject Was Discussed at a

Meeting Held at Bishops-

close

The scarcity of domestic servants is

felt in the Old Country as well as in

British Columbia, although it is more

pressing here, especially with the in-

creasing wage that the Chinese are de-

manding. The Hon. Mrs. Joyce of Win-

chester, England, as president of the

British Women's Association, is the au-

thor of the name "home helps" as dis-

tinct from servants and "lady helps,"

and has started a scheme which is ex-

pected to produce great results.

Her secretary, Miss Saunders, has

made a tour through Canada in order

to fully explain the scheme, and on

Tuesday afternoon last met the ex-

ecutive of the local Committee of Women at

Bishopsclose, when there was a large

attendance, including Mrs. J. Dunsmaur

(honorary president), Mrs. Day, Lady

Greene and Mrs. Macgregor.

Miss Saunders explained that gentle-

women by birth and education were

carefully chosen and trained at the

Leaton Colonial Training Home in

Shropshire. The course included dairy

work, poultry, laundry, dressmaking,

cooking and housework.

The pupils do all the work of the

house, taking it in turn to be cook or

housemaid. The routine is somewhat as

follows: They rise at 6:30; the cooks

attend to the cooking, baking and dairy

work, as well as the washing of the

linens; the housemaids do the bed-

rooms, clean and dust the sitting rooms,

light and trim the lamps, and attend to

the parlor work; they also on the first

day of the week undertake the laundry

work.

At the end of the term, certificates

stating capacity and conduct are given

to satisfactory pupils and they are as-

sisted, as far as possible, in obtaining

posts in the colonies.

"With a practical education such as

this, the "home helps" are conveyed in

parties to the colonies, but only to fill

situations which have been obtained for

them in advance by a committee ap-

pointed in every large centre for this

purpose.

The minimum wage has been fixed at

\$15, with the understanding that they

GAZETTE NOTICES.

The Provincial Gazette issued Thurs-

day contains the following notices:

His Honor, the Lieutenant Governor

in council has appointed the under-men-

tioned persons to be commissioners for

taking affidavits within and for the

purpose of the Act, and the

Provincial Elections Act in the elector-

al districts in which they reside. Such

appointments will expire on the 31st day

of October, 1906, and the names of the

electoral district, Henry Lee, of Fairview;

Thomas Armstrong, of Marron Valley;

and William John Henderson, of Otter

Falls.

Forest Ford, of Haines, Alaska, United

States commissioner, to be a commis-

sioner for taking affidavits at Haines,

for use in the court of British Colum-

bia.

Caleb Braithwaite, of Vancouver, B. C.,

A. L. B., barrister at law, to be a

notary public.

J. D. Nichols, of the town of Conrad,

Yukon territory, to be a commissioner

for taking affidavits within and for the

Yukon territory for use in the courts

of British Columbia.

A. M. Johnson, of Nelson, to act as

deputy of the district registrar of

titles for the Kootenay Land Registra-

tion district during the absence of the

district registrar.

The Hon. Robert Garnett Tatlow,

Minister of Finance, to be acting min-

ister of mines during the absence of the

Hon. Richard McBride from Victoria.

George A. Calbeck, of Chilliwack, mu-

nicipal police constable, to be a deputy

commissioner for the Chilliwack

electoral district.

Sealed tenders, superscribed "Tender

for School House," will be received up

to noon of Monday, the 22nd October,

1906, for the erection and completion of

a school house at Peleton, either with or

without a furnace in the basement.

The B. F. Graham Lumber Company,

Limited, has been incorporated under

the Companies Act, 1897, as a

limited company, with a capital of ten

thousand dollars.

The Consolidated Amusement Com-

pany Limited, has been incorporated

under the Companies Act, 1897, as a

limited company, with a capital of ten

thousand dollars.

The Moore-Whittington Lumber Com-

pany Limited, has been incorporated



**TLE**  
Cucumber Cream to take feeding, healing and softening.

**IG STORE**  
On JOHNSON STREET

**Fall and Winter**

**BOOTS**  
AT  
Watson's Shoe Store  
65 YATES ST.

**RIGHT**  
came into Victoria for other known, thoroughly.

**uctions**  
waffled his sole and children buy little shrubs that are a pair of shes here this is speshul richest bookay r ate the grate Slap C. he can get that 35 cents and 50

**ry Valley**  
in be fully re at Hazel- in cotton with business.

**elton, B. C.**  
azelton

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

**addlery Co.,**  
ORIA, B. C.

**RED**  
**JACKET**  
**PUMP.**

the only tool required apart, and a child work.

**Tue Hardware Co**  
Limited,  
4 Yates Street.  
atalogue and prices.

**rott-Shaw**  
**SINCE**  
**iversity**  
ER, B. C.  
TINGS ST., W.  
of 2 to 4 Positions.  
Students always in  
Dess-  
and Gregg Short-  
machines, and Lat-  
competent specialists.  
A. Principal,  
A. Vice-President,  
Gregg Shortland,  
Prinman 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-scorer 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 record 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 Pacific today. 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 new class tuition along the lines of the Liepzig 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 being 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.

**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, 10 stories 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.

**Handsome Pamphlet.**—There has just been issued from the Colonist press 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 work of a writer well qualified to write in a clear and quite adequately terse purpose of 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 hostelry, 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 inclosure 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 spring out 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."

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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, Mr. 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 an order, the company will, of course, 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. McGavin 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 was 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 moneyed men that are so common in the coast. They stated that they would do all they could 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.

### JOINS COLONIST STAFF.

R. J. Burde Accepts Position of News Editor of This Paper.

R. J. Burde, who has just severed his connection as managing editor of the New Westminister Daily News, has joined the staff of the Colonist, having accepted the position of news editor. Mr. Burde reached Victoria last evening, and will tomorrow formally enter upon his duties. He will be joined shortly by his family.

Mr. Burde has had a wide and varied experience in journalism, in the west having occupied prominent and responsible positions on many of the leading dailies and is regarded as a very able man in the profession of journalism. During the period in which Mr. Burde had charge of the New Westminister News he made a host of friends at the Royal City, who sincerely regret his departure, as the following taken from the News in its issue of yesterday testifies: "R. J. Burde has accepted the position of news editor on the Victoria Colonist, and leaves New Westminister today to take charge of his new position. Mr. Burde has been interested in newspaper work in this city for the past two years, and by his departure the Royal City loses one of the most ex-

perienced 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 Westminister 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 Geiselman, 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. Hault, cash; Mrs. Spencer, cake; Mrs. E. B. Siddle, candy; Mrs. Harry King, candy; Mrs. David Spencer, cash; Mrs. F. O. Siddle, 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. Helmecken, cash; Mrs. George Jones, tea; Mr. W. O. Wallace, sugar and cake; Flewin's Garden, flowers; Miss McIntosh, cash; Miss Horsham, 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.

**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

**LOCAL SHIPBUILDING INTERESTS EASTERN**

**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 growth 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 industry I understand 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. in the space of about two years, placed orders with the British Columbia Marine Railway Co. aggregating in the neighborhood of \$700,000, the large sum of representing the building of the Princess Beatrix 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 carrying on the business of shipbuilding, 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."

**McClary's**  
**A Child can Operate a Kootenay Steel Range Kootenay Range**

London-Toronto-Montreal  
Winnipeg-Vancouver - St. John N.S.

**Clarke & Pearson, Sole Agents.**

**ROBINS DO DAMAGE TO THE APPLE CROP**

**MUCH ACTIVITY AT PRINCE RUPERT**

**Ganges Harbor Rancher Says Total Yield Will Be Seriously Curtailed**

The following is an excerpt from a letter to the deputy minister of agriculture from W. E. Scott of Ganges Harbor:

"There has been immense havoc done to winter apples by the robins this year. They suddenly appeared here in thousands, just after I left for town, and went for the apples. The damage done by crows is insignificant this year compared with the havoc wrought by this pest. I estimate the damage amongst the Spy apples alone at fully 100 boxes. "The curious part about it is that although there always have been plenty of robins about, I have never known them to attack apples and pears before. They were the same all over the island, and every one is complaining. "I have nearly finished picking apples. A very good crop of clean fruit this year, although some is inclined to be small. If the robins had not done such damage, we should have had a record crop."

**Many Indians Employed as Laborers—G. T. P. Arranging a Wire Service**

G. Morrow, the well known Indian agent of Metlakatla, is in Victoria and registered at the Dominion. On Indian affairs Mr. Morrow's report will of course pass through the usual official channels, but in an interview with the Colonist he had some interesting remarks to make on the subject of Prince Rupert, which is only 2 1/2 miles from Metlakatla. "A good many Indians," said he, "have been employed by the Grand Trunk Pacific on the surveys, which are now proceeding rapidly and require a number of men in various capacities, and they have been giving good satisfaction throughout the summer. Since the visit of President Hays, Mr. Morse and party, activity has considerably increased, and about 20 men, carpenters and others, have gone up recently for the purpose of erecting an hotel and other buildings. Five more survey parties are working in the vicinity, and it is stated to be the intention of the authorities to bring in the telegraph and telephone lines immediately, connecting presumably with the government lines on the Skeena. The Princess May and other regular vessels are making it a point of call. Altogether the outlook for the early development of the place seems to be assured."





# Remedy for the Scarcity of Labor

By Clive Phillips-Welley.

Let it be admitted that British Columbia wants domestic help, farm labor and cheaper workers in those employments which require only a modicum of skill, and that the price which British Columbia is prepared to pay for such labor, though cheap to us, would mean happiness, health and comfort, compared to an existence in London on 9 cents a day.

Let it be admitted that the writers in the English press are accurate in their statements that in London alone there are over a million white people obliged to exist on 9 cents a day.

Of these some are said to be incapable of work, and hence from any or infirmity; some are said to be determined not to work; whilst the others are able and willing to work if they can get work to do.

These are surely the people we want. England wants their room, we want their company.

Of them a recent writer says that if they were to be sent to the colonies on the borders of starvation, if they get work they receive for it wages barely sufficient to keep them at work especially when others (wife or children) depend upon them, whilst in any case, the prospect of saving enough to provide for old age is remote, the opportunity for any enjoyment infinitesimal, and all have the consciousness of themselves or children vain.

This is the condition with which we have to compare farm labor in British Columbia or domestic service at say \$15 a month and board. Fifteen dollars a month and board may not seem much in comparison to the wages now paid, but it is really about all we can afford to pay for such labor; it is, I am assured, as much as is paid in the United States compared to the state of life set out above.

I shall be asked why, if this state of things exists, the poor and willing laborers of England do not migrate to the colonies. The answer because they are strangely ignorant as a class, of everything outside England. That is typical of the English, and it is typical of many other nations, that they are averse to making any effort. For those reasons principally, those who might be happy and useful, are not, and are miserable and burdened at home.

Of course want of funds to transport themselves from one side of the world to the other is another reason why these people stay. They do not see how the cause can be helped, and therefore do not attempt to do it.

Now, all these conditions are remediable. We can at least help to remedy them, and it is not only duty as human beings, but as Christians, and as citizens to do so, but it is to our own interest to do it.

As far as this province is concerned let us begin by seeing whether these pamphlets which are circulated suggest the English emigration offices still contain the paragraphs which I called public attention some years ago, paragraphs stating in effect that most of the reasons for cheap labor were filled by Chinese.

If so let those pamphlets be withdrawn, and rewritten to the effect that British Columbia has done her best to get rid of Oriental labor, and seeks white labor to take its place.

Let the government here send circulars to the taxpayers asking them what labor they want, and how much they are prepared to pay for it, and let the basis of knowledge upon which to set let the government formulate a scheme of its own, or adopt one of the schemes already suggested for getting the people that it needs, and let the province need, and let the people make it abundantly plain to those who paid to serve them, that promises of future aid will not come, but that in the hands of the voters of British Columbia is immediate action in this matter.

In you want arguments to enforce your demands, here are a few based upon the fact that the people who are usually import us, and with the mother country more readily than aliens; if we want a Christian, law-abiding people, we are most likely to get such people from a country of Christian faith; if we want British law; if we want to control eventually the sea-borne trade of ocean at our feet, our best chance of doing so lies in increasing the number of our natural shipwrights, seamen, and traders; if we want to become the strongest of the young nations of the world, it is surely wiser to breed from the best stock; the English wants markets, and we will well to ship her surplus population to a portion of the British Empire, to grow here instead of starving there since British born and British bred people are likely to be more in favor of British goods than any other people, and whilst the year growing here, they will be making money here with which to pay for the goods produced in the land they came from; if we want to contribute to the defence of Empire (that is to our own self-defence) we can do it best by increasing the Empire's power, by breeding here under the most favorable condition of climate and life, men from the seed which is being wasted at home; if we want to keep out the Chinamen, the easiest and best way is to get rid of the surplus population of England, and if we want to say one word to the labor union (128 of them in this country) who have, I believe, generally been opposed to me in my political campaigns, but whom I bear no ill-will in spite of the beatings they have given me, because I always remember that unionism was caused in the first instance by bringing in the surplus population of England, and that the "largest and best organized unions have not only done much to better the condition of man, but to diminish labor conflicts, and that on the best authority, the average of the great trade unions in England spent \$7,331,922 in relieving necessity in the same

period during which they spent only \$462,818 upon strikes."

This is a noble record, and from such men I can only make my case plain. I look with confidence for help in the movement I propose. Their pride should be that they "have bettered the condition of man, and I am asking them to put their strength into an effort, to better the condition of men of their own race, by insisting upon the importation into this country of white men now starving, to fill places which the people of this country are not willing to fill at prices which can reasonably be paid.

No one can honestly contend that white men now in the country want the money from the farm work; no one will contend that the daughters of our skilled labor will take places as domestic servants, and I think that no one will contend that a country will continue to be a tract of capital or to prosper, in which such labor is not obtainable.

If capital is not attracted, our industries will not be developed, if the industries are not developed, the country cannot prosper, and if the country does not prosper, the country will not be able to pay the present high wages to any one.

Again I know that white labor hates Oriental labor, and because I care more for the white laborer than for the individual I have been in this matter on the side of white labor. I am so still, and shall be until I am convinced that the only motive of the cry against the Oriental labor is the desire to get rid of a few in possession; but I want to call white labor's attention to the condition of Hawaii, and he lesson it teaches. An American writer of the New York Times has described some time ago a "peaceful conquest of the Hawaiian Islands by the Japanese." According to him the number of Japs in those islands is about 70,000 and 30,000. The Japs control all business, and as they breed and get the vote, will practically own Hawaii.

Another writer speaking of the fears entertained by Australia with regard to Japanese colonization says: "If the island continent was effectively occupied by a white population of say 20,000,000 there would be little or no room for the most intelligent and enterprising of Asiatic emigrants; and I would add that the same applies to British Columbia, but if we are not to have a reasonably large white population, it behoves us to remember the proximity of this strong and growing race, the Pacific agricultural laborer, and in many other respects he is very nearly our match; that he looks the door of Asia, and that if we want Asia's trade we cannot afford to offend his national pride by always barring his people out; that he is British, and British Columbia is only a portion of the Dominion of Great Britain, which might be sacrificed for the financial benefit of the whole, and that our wisest policy is to fill up our country with one class of people, so that our waste places may be put to other uses, and so that our voting power may have influence in the councils of the east, to obtain such consideration to which our own interests are entitled."

As to the schemes recently suggested in the English press, if they are as well pointed out, that there are and have been two sources from which emigration has been drawn, the great private benevolent societies, and the State.

The benevolent societies have done, I believe, most of the work in the past and are still busy at this most practical form of charity combined with Empire building, but the opinion seems to be growing in England, that the management of emigration is essentially a business of the state, and should be handled by the state on a large scale, and more workmanlike basis than any hitherto dreamed of, moreover the trend of opinion is certainly rather in favor of compulsory emigration, either voluntary or state-aided emigration, or both.

The position is summed up thus. When the unemployed come to the state demanding work, the answer should be, "Your demand is just but in this part of the world it is not possible to give you. However, there is a demand for such labor as yours in another part of your empire, and if you like to enter into partnership with us, we will put you in a position here to carry out that demand. Writers like Mr. Ball Astor, whose letter I have used as I believe he would wish that it should be used, maintain that (1) people who apply for public charity should be sent to the colonies, where they are unable to properly feed and clothe their children should be subject to emigration by the state and there can be no doubt that the emigration of these people would greatly relieve the poor rates at home, greatly benefit the people emigrated, greatly benefit the country to which they were sent, and relieve the burden of taxation upon which the poor are made to groan.

It would pay the Old Country as a matter of pure business to defray the shipment of these people to the new lands, and to do so at those rates which would not such time as they had learned to shift for themselves, instead of maintaining them for life as paupers at home.

I do not propose to enter into the legal aspects of the case, but I have gathered from what I have read, that there is already power to emigrate such people compulsorily, and that the authorities most concerned are favorably disposed to any measure necessary to widen such powers.

All writers upon the subject agree in regarding the same time may be required in this to teach the emigrants the methods of their new home, and suggestions have been made that the colonies which receive them, should provide a course of instruction upon which the emigrants might learn the work by which they will have to earn their wages, but as the most complete of all the schemes put forward is that of Sir C. Killick Cooke, I will set that out shortly (as it concerns child emigration) not as the only scheme but as typical of those which seem to promise success, and I am the more anxious to do this, as the originator of the scheme has always the Dominion in view, as he always had its welfare at heart.

Those who deem Sir C. Killick Cooke proposed to deal are called by him state children, and defined as (1) those brought up in industrial schools to save them from injurious surroundings, and (2) orphaned and destitute children placed and provided for out of local rates. Both classes are paid for by the public, and those who pay for them would relieve themselves of a burden, benefit the country, and the country they send them to, and the country they

send them from, by shipping them to the colonies, and bearing some portion of the expense of starting them in their new life.

The scheme has all the earmarks of success, since it offers material advantage to all parties concerned, and seems to promise allowance for the physical, mental, and those under age, the originator of this scheme, calculates that there are at present in England some 15,000 state children, or over the age of ten, fit for emigration, and that an annual stream of such emigrants might be maintained for the benefit of the colonies. Here is his own outline of his scheme set out from the "Emigrant Post":

**Proposed Scheme of Emigration.**  
The new system of emigration which I propose for consideration, on the one side by the Dominion government or by a colonial government, and on the other by the Home Office and local county councils and boards of guardians, may be thus briefly outlined:

To provide one or more agricultural homes or farms where the children would be educated, brought up, and trained in the habits of the farmer, and to work in the colony; and to place out the children in suitable situations. To pass such local acts as may be required to meet the new circumstances, and to draw up the regulations, as proposed by the Home Office and the local government board for observance in the administration of the homes.

To institute an adequate system of government inspection until the child reaches the age of eighteen. The authorities here to undertake: (1) to hand over the children, where possible, to the parents, and (2) to allow representatives of the colonial governments to select the children. To pay each colonial government in a manner to be arranged— (1) a sum of money annually, otherwise equal to the sum paid for bringing up the children here, the amount not to exceed in any one case the expenditure for "state" children.

An agreed sum, annually or otherwise, for the cost of inspecting each child until the child reaches the age of eighteen. It will be observed that the colony is allowed in this scheme to choose its emigrants; that the Mother Country pays for everything until the children are placed in the farm in the colony; that the Mother Country pays for home, maintenance, and training staff, by a payment equal to the amount she would have had to expend had the children remained in her own hands; in any one case the cost for four years. The only direct expense proposed to be charged upon Canada is the initial outlay to provide for the maintenance and education of the children. In return Canada would get (for British Columbia if she is wide awake) a continuous stream of selected children, partly from the homes, and partly from the streets, and under competent Canadian management, would soon make their educational self-supporting.

The foreign missions will comprise: (1) Work in foreign countries; (2) Work among Chinese and Japanese in Canada; (3) The French work; (4) The Indian work.

The secretary will be aided by an assistant secretary, a layman, an assistant secretary, with an assistant treasurer to do the clerical work of the entire funds, \$400,000 being raised last year. The Council approved and what it rejected will be of interest to our many readers throughout British Columbia.

The conference did not change the time limit. It remains unchanged, four years being the limit, except in Japan. It also rejected the resolution to give a place on all the courts of the church, so that without any special aid of the church or delegates to conference or district meetings.

The superannuation fund is somewhat changed, granting a slight increase in the annuity to those who have served thirty-six years of service and upwards to the church. The increase is twelve or thirteen dollars for each additional year.

The Educational Society also underwent considerable change. The change amounts practically to a reorganization of the educational work of the church. The work will be assisted in their college work by the state, and an effort will be made to give poor students work on missions during college vacation. Students thus employed will spend an additional year in college and give one less to circuit work, by the new legislation.

A commission is appointed consisting of ten ministers and ten laymen to consider the whole question of revising the rules of the church and report to the general conference four years hence.

It was also decided to begin the publication of a new paper, to be called the city of Winnipeg Methodist paper. The only official church papers are "The Wesleyan," published in Halifax, and "The Christian Guardian" in Toronto. The assistant secretary will be appointed for Epworth League and for day school work in addition to Rev. Dr. Crews, the general secretary, one of the assistants residing west of Lake Superior.

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## TOOLE'S ONE-ACT PLAY.

Exchange.  
Here is a good story of the late Mr. Toole that will be new to many of our readers.  
"What I want is a bright, short play," said Toole to the amateur, who had brought him a six-act drama.  
"You mean a short, bright drama?" asked the author. "Can you give me an idea?"  
"Oh, yes," said Toole. "Here's one. It's direct and leaves much to the imagination."  
"It is in one act."  
"When the curtain goes up two persons are discovered on a sofa, one a pretty young woman, the other a middle-aged looking young fellow. They embrace; neither of them says a word. Then a door opens at the back and a commotion is heard. The young man looks overcoat and carries an umbrella. You can tell at once by his manner that he is the husband of the young woman. At last the door opens, and the entrance of every intelligent playgoer.  
The husband takes off his coat, draws from his pocket a heavy Colt's revolver, and looks at it with a morose and embittered expression of hero and heroine fires.  
"The young woman falls dead."  
"He fires again, and the young man is disposed of. The murderer comes forward, puts on a pair of eyeglasses and proceeds to contemplate his sanguinary work. "Great heavens," he exclaims, "I am on the wrong floor!"

## A Review of The Methodist Conference

By Rev. T. H. Wright.

Fifteen days of the time occupied by the sessions of the General Conference of the Methodist church in the city of Montreal. The sessions closed on the evening of September 27th at 10 o'clock.

Many of the business men had left for home, so that the closing sessions were marked by a very slim attendance of delegates. Pressure of business prevented many from remaining until the close of the conference.

Much business of importance was transacted, especially in this true concerning the missionary work of the church. In future the work will be divided under two heads—foreign work and home work. Each department will have a secretary. The Rev. Alex. Sutherland, D.D., will be the secretary for the foreign missionary work of the church, and the Rev. James Allen, M.A., will be the secretary for the home missions. Hitherto the general secretary has controlled the entire missionary work of the church, home and foreign, and has kept the executive, administrative and financial work in his own hands. On account of great expansion the work is divided into two great branches—home and foreign.

Work among English-speaking people in Canada; (2) Work among foreign immigrants in Canada; (3) The French work; (4) The Indian work.

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# The Buffalo's Battle for Existence

Ernest Thompson Seton, in Scribner's October Number.

Largest, and at one time most important of all America's big game, the bison or buffalo was the first to be discovered by the explorers of the sixteenth century.

In 1521, Cortez, the Spanish conqueror of Mexico, reached Montezuma's capital, the city of Mexico, and there, in the menagerie, saw the first American bison to be viewed by European eyes.

The earliest history of the bison in eastern North America was made somewhere near Washington, District of Columbia, in 1612, by the Englishman, Samuel Argall, afterward deputy-governor of Virginia, and narrated as follows:

"As soon as I had upland this corn, I set my men to the felling of timber, for the building of a Frigate, which I had left built finished at Point Comfort, the 20th of March; and returned myself with the party to the river, and so discovered to the head of it, which is about 60 leagues into the land and navigable for any ship. And then marching into the country, we found a great store of bison, as big as those which the Indians that were my guides killed a couple, which we found to be very good and wholesome meat, and are easy to be killed, in regard they are heavy, slow and not so wild as other beasts of the wilderness."

The total area inhabited by the buffalo was about 3,000,000 square miles. Of this the open plains were one million. According to figures supplied me by A. F. Potter, of the forest service, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Texas and Oklahoma, there are now but 750,000 square miles, or half of the plains, were according to the census of 1900, carrying 24,000,000 head of cattle and horses, and about 6,000,000 head of sheep. This means that when fully stocked they might sustain a number of buffalo at least equal to the number of cattle and horses. The buffalo had to drive the sheep and horses from the herds of mustang, antelope and wapiti; on the other hand, a buffalo could find a living where a range animal would starve, many of the richest bottom-lands are now fetters in, and we have taken no account of the 6,000,000 sheep. Therefore we are safe in placing at 40,000,000 the buffalo formerly living on the entire prairie range.

Their prairie range was a third as large, but it was vastly more fertile; indeed, the stockmen reckon one prairie acre equal to four acres on the plains. Buffalo, therefore, in winter, sustained nearly as many head as the plains; we may safely set their population at 30,000,000. The forest region was the lowest in the rate of population; it carried only 100,000 head of cattle, not allow more than 5,000,000 buffalo. These figures would make the primitive number of buffalo 75,000,000.

Many calculations based on different data give similar or slightly lower totals. From these facts it will appear very safe to put the primitive total at 50,000,000 to 60,000,000.

Allen estimates the destruction by Indians at 2,000,000 annually in the early '40s. Baird puts it at 3,500,000 annually in the '50s. Other destructive forces native to the plains, such as the great blizzards, are to the number, so that 3,000,000 a year may have been reached as a total of loss in the '30s. To stand such a drain on the herds, according to their rate of increase, would have required a gain of 400,000 a year, or half as many more as they were losing. But they could not stand it, and were plainly diminishing; therefore they must already have fallen below 40,000,000 in the early part of the nineteenth century. The rate of increase often used by "little game" hunters in the wool tells of their nesting in the wool between the horns of a big bull. Rather a fearsome home site one would think, and a cowbird's nest is not much more secure. The cowbirds were seen to be nesting in a sort of nesting hollow in the wool in the wool just back of his horns. He was its protector from famine, frost, and animal and human foes, for he was so sure that his children go near him even to inspect more closely the cowbird that had committed itself to his charge. This incident is attested by the province, and is a familiar incident to taxidermist, as well as by the keeper, Mr. Prescott.

Mr. Grievé tells me that he thinks the bird was wounded and unable to fly when its kinfolk went south and so made the nest. But he says that he never saw a very big bull, or fat and fit in the spring. It is interesting to note that upon their ranges in the Red River valley buffalo were accompanied by the white-winged bison, which was a smaller animal, and a more docile creature than the bison.

As summer grows warm the buffalo shed their coats in great broad flakes or wads of woolly-looking felt; the latter half of the winter they go near him naked. And now the mosquito millions are turned loose. I suppose that even a rhinoceros would be annoyed by these long-beaked stingers of the insect world. The buffalo with their horns are driven to accept any promise of relief. A high knoll in a strong wind is said to be good medicine for the flies. But the buffalo is not always available and besides, it prevents feeding. A much more convenient remedy is a supplementary coat of mud, which is set by rolling down a muddy hollow that still holds the mud—hollows which the ignorant calf fairings, but which were always known to the hunters as "wallows."

About the beginning of the nineteenth century the buffalo were cleared out of all the country east of the Mississippi. In 1822, according to Catlin, 150,000 to 200,000 robes were marketed each year, which means a slaughter of 2,000,000 or perhaps 3,000,000 buffalo by the plains Indians. The destruction and waste was already so that the country proposed the speedy extinction of the bison. The drain was obviously greater than the natural increase and already vast herds were being driven to the west. In 1834 or 1835 they began to diminish rapidly on the west slope of the Rockies, as Fremont records. But the east slope was the great buffalo range. Concern

ing these two areas this famous explorer writes:  
"The extraordinary abundance of the buffalo on the east side of the Rocky Mountains, and their extraordinary diminution, will be made doubly evident from the following statement:—At any time between the years 1824 and 1830, a traveler might start from any given point south or north in the Rocky Mountain range, journeying by the most direct route to the Missouri river; and, during the whole distance, his road would be lined with a vast number of buffalo, until he arrived almost without sight of the abodes of civilization."  
"At this time (1842) the buffalo occupy but a very little limited space, the Platte and Arkansas rivers represent the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and sometimes reaching their southern extremity to a considerable distance into the plains between the Platte and Arkansas rivers. In 1842 Fremont estimated the annual market of buffalo robes as 80,000; but robes were collected only during the four months of the season, and a third of those killed at the season were skinned, while half of the robes were represented at a slaughter of 1,500,000 buffalo. But the market was so much higher in summer that we can calculate the annual kill at 2,000,000 of buffalo a year during these plating years. Another estimate of the number of the buffalo Indians had been estimated by smallpox, but the white consumers more than made up the shortage."

In 1842 Fremont found distress among the Pacific railways, and the natives signed themselves to what they thought to be inevitable, yet a much sadder reason is that the mass of the vast native population, and the natives, in fact, very much affected the other. It is, perhaps, an early ground outside South Africa, only a very few natives, and for many reasons. It was recognized there would be less demand for other kinds of labor if the natives were to be imported in unlimited numbers, and the feeling spread in direct object of bringing them in to dispense with the Kaffir all over the world, and to the natives, and to the miners to reduce the Kaffir to the level of the natives, and the political agitation which is the passing of the Chinese Law, and the native opinion in the Transvaal, and the Chinese, and the present time one hears much of these objections, and though the natives are almost everywhere, and have signed themselves to what they thought to be inevitable, yet a much sadder reason is that the mass of the vast native population, and the natives, in fact, very much affected the other. It is, perhaps, an early ground outside South Africa, only a very few natives, and for many reasons. 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tence

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KAFFIR AND CHINESE

Correspondence of The Spectator

areas this famous ex- diary abundance of the east side of the Rocky...

Sir,—No doubt the main issues arising out of the introduction of the Chinese into South Africa are those which affect the future of the white races...

and they run no risks, owing to their large numbers, of robbery or violence. Any antipathy to the Chinese would, if taken to the simultaneous employment...

When we turn from the country natives to the mole and rat, the composition very different. The mine natives, as already remarked, are rather low-class foreigners...

only got three people, and the office was giving me pretty straight hints. "Well, I said, as he paused, "Don't you see, sir?" I asked, "I'll be hanged if I do," he replied, "Great smoke!" I cried, "You don't mean that work again?"

"I was quite startled by the expression that came into his face. He looked at me for a moment, and then he said, 'You are not a beggar, are you?' I said, 'I am not a beggar, but I am a Chinese agent.'

From the point of view of European population the co-operation of Kaffirs and Chinese for purposes of outrage and murder is a possibility of unpleasant occurrence.

When I reached the room below I found it in darkness as I switched on the light I discovered that I was right in my conjecture. The position of things, however, was not quite conventional, for the screams were produced by the burglar and were the result of blows rather than of words.

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FATAL FOOTBALL. Toronto, Oct. 13.—Rugby football has claimed one more victim at the University of Toronto...

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK. WANTED—young Jersey bull between one and two years...

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, thirty days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands...

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, thirty days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands...

STOVES and HEATERS

As the Winter Season is coming on rapidly a heater will soon be necessary. We have them in all sizes and prices. Also the largest stock of Stoves and Ranges in the province.

Albion Stove Works LIMITED

Victoria, B.C. Catalogue Sent for the Asking

Saanich Municipality

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of Saanich Municipality at its next session...

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands...

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 30 days after date, we intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands...

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, in accordance with the provisions of the Land Act, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land...

MINERAL ACT (Form F)

Certificate of Improvements. NOTICE. Lion Fraction, Orwell, Rock Bluff and Lawrence Mineral Claims, situated in the Victoria Mining Division of Somerset District...

LAND PURCHASE NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land...

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, sixty days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land...

Way Insurance Agent

He was a funny, nervous, weakly-looking specimen of undeveloped manhood, and I was surprised when, with deprecatory apologetic kind of wriggle, he slipped into the seat opposite mine at the little local restaurant.

PRINCESS MAY

Steamer Princess May started for Skagway 24 hours ago. The steamer left on Tuesday morning for Skagway, carrying 120 passengers from the North, had a small complement of crew, and was very lucky. The last at-water left Whitehorse for Dawson last week and the river is very low.

Monkey Brand S.W.P. makes copper like gold, tin like silver, crockery like marble, and windows like crystal.

The Housewife's Delight

Is a Cup of Delicious and Refreshing



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 GRATIFYING ONE. Miners All Over the Province Are Benefiting from the Arrangement

H. V. Buchanan of Kaslo, Dominion government administrator under the lead bounty act, arrived in the city Saturday in the course of a tour of the lead producing districts and is registered at the Hotel Dillard.

As regards the extent of the industry, he said, "there are 300 who have claimed bounty within the three years of the history of the bounty act."

At first glance, these figures would seem to indicate, in a manner entirely misleading, a considerable shrinkage in the industry; but this is far from being the case, and the true explanation is found in the fact that the bounty payment system is based upon a sliding scale and begins to decrease when lead is quoted at \$12 1/2 per ton on the English market, and when the price reaches \$16 per ton the bounty becomes extinct.

Price of Lead in London at \$18 1/2, producers are doing better than for a long time; the large mines had been increased in consequence.

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.

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

Repeating on the subject of the present position of smelters, Mr. Buchanan said: "The lead smelters at Trail, Nelson and Merritt 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."

"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 lead of other countries."

"The total of 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."

UNFORTUNATE SAILORS. Crew of Wrecked Steamer Oregon Complains of Being Left Stranded.

Seaman 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 their bodies in the water.

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.

EXPLOSION CAUSES HAVOC. Pitsburg, 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.

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 for the usual channel, but the more literary, issued for publication, contains 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 12th.

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 heavy wagons. The provincial mineralogist took his 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 28th of August. 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 a strip of land 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. There is an ample supply of timber, but, as far as Mr. Robertson could see, the mineral discoveries reported to have been made are greatly exaggerated. A canoe was procured to take the party to the mouth of the Peace river, which he followed to its junction with the Peace near Fort St. John. The Peace river, from Hudson's Hope eastward, is navigable for many hundreds of miles. This summer a large Hudson's Bay steamer traversed the five hundred and fifty miles, approximately, from Hazelton to the mouth of the Peace. The river is at least as wide as the Fraser before it is joined by the Thompson, the only difficulty being the current, which flows between four and five miles an hour. This renders navigation in small boats against the stream somewhat difficult.

From Fort St. John Mr. Robertson took another canoe to Peace River, a distance of about 100 miles, accompanied by the first mentioned point to Duprovan by the Hudson's Bay factor. From Peace River landing he struck south, a distance of ninety miles by trail, to the Hudson's Bay post at the head of Lesser Slave lake. There he fell in with Major Constantine, of the Northwest Mounted Police, who provided large Patagonian canoes, in which the journey of 200 miles down Lesser Slave lake, Lesser Slave river and Athabasca river was made to Athabasca landing. There the canoe was left. The only accident that occurred during the whole trip was about sixty miles down the Lesser Slave river. The canoe struck a sunken rock and, as it was loaded with four men and about 800 pounds of baggage, the party had a very hard time in reaching the shore. It was, however, patched up and the landing made without any further trouble. From Athabasca landing about 100 miles due south there is a splendid wagon road to Edmonton. Along it are many settlements of Galicians, who work hard and with great skill, and in Mr. Robertson's opinion, proving good citizens.

Edmonton he found on the boom. As much as \$800 a front foot is being paid for land in the business portion, and there are hundreds of men at work laying out new streets. He said also that the present crop of oats around the city mentioned was simply wonderful. The trail to Macleod has been definitely laid out, and he considers the route followed by him the best for those entering the country from Edmonton. One interesting thing he noticed is the great activity displayed by Grand Trunk Pacific survey parties eastward from Fort St. James. A line from St. James to Macleod has been definitely located, and thence eastward to the Pine River pass. In his opinion the new transcontinental railway has definitely been located, and it is not long to the hill to which the route is being laid out. He is 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.

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

Valparaiso, Aug. 28, 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 took his 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. The rubber hose of the engine was thought ourselves much safer up on the hill than on the sea. Morning showed a scene of desolation that could hardly be described, and it really makes one wonder how we escaped with our lives. The business part of the city was a mass of ruins, and fires were blazing in every street. Every hotel in the city except two was practically ruined, and the loss of life in them is not yet known. Up to 4 p.m. on the 28th the authorities had buried fifty bodies that had been recovered, but the actual number of deaths will never be known, for a great number must have been buried.

The government has taken hold of the situation in the most creditable manner and has put the city under martial law. All trading 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 last long. The bakers 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 Babe'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 portion is 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 order to prevent looting. I am 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 which I had fled for safety. I am 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.

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 every way.

Women's Shoes

- Women's Box Calf Whole Forced Lace Boots, heavy sole, stock tip, extra back strap. Per pair \$2.50
Women's Donsola 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. Rubber heel Navy slip. Per pair, \$3.00



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

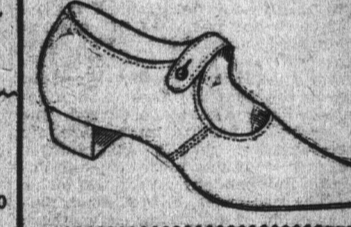
Women's House Slippers

- 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.

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.

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. 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 Wayfarer—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
Miss Petticoats—By Dwight Titton. 40c
The Unclaimed Million—By H. Max. 40c
High Brotherhood, Curlew—By Francis Home. 40c
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The Wayfarer—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
A Rock in the Baltic—By Robert Lytton. 1.15
The Man from Nowhere—By G. K. Chesterton. 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

WATER BLAMES HIS COUNTRY

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13.—The controversy which has been waged between the Canadian lake fishermen and the United States revenue cutter McLean has been transgressed, and they have been treated with great consideration by the Canadian fishing patrol.

Some time ago the American department considered favorably of settling temporarily the vexed question of fishing rights on Lake Ontario by a series of buoys in the lake to define the international boundary. The Canadian government conditionally accepted that proposal, and Captain Chayer has been instructed to compare the points with Captain Dunn's patrol boat Vigilant. Under date of October 12th, he reports from Erie that there could be no question of one in the charts because the Chayer was using the American graph, which indicates the boundary as indicated by the chart.

No Canadian fisherman can go to the American side of the line in the next winter and expect to be permitted to fish there. Under date of October 12th, he reports from Erie that there could be no question of one in the charts because the Chayer was using the American graph, which indicates the boundary as indicated by the chart.

Capt. Chayer says these ten buoys will be swept away by the next winter and expect to be permitted to fish there. Under date of October 12th, he reports from Erie that there could be no question of one in the charts because the Chayer was using the American graph, which indicates the boundary as indicated by the chart.

So Says Winnipeg Clergy in Missionary Conventions at Buffalo

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 17.—In conclusion of the devoted services of the American Society of the 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 report will be sent to the district among the predominant 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, only 16 churches with 675 members. Wilfrid Laurier was right when he said in 1897 that the 20th century was the century of 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 ketching report for yesterday that 442,990 bushels of wheat, 52,000 bushels of other grains, 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 the figures were 15,523,000 and 1,000,000 bushels, respectively.