The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

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Inter Church Conference

Assemblage in New York Prepares Plans For Confederation.

Provision For Entry of All the Leading Evangelical Denominations.

Council to Be Selected to Exercise Supervision Between the Meetings.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The business committee of the interchurch conference confederation announced the draft of a plan for church federation at the conference in Carnegie hall today.

The following are the chief points:

A confederation council of Protestant churches to meet every four years, the first meeting to be held on December 1, 1906.

Each denomination to have four members in the council and extra members for each 50,000 communicants.

The council to act in the capacity of an advisory board, and to interfere in no way with the autonomy of individual denominations. The object to be united action on social and moral questions and to give spiritual council and promote fellowship. An active committee to deal with the business of the council in the intervals between meetings.

Thirty denominations are to be in the federation at the outset and provision is made for the admission of others.

The plan will come before the conference on Monday for action.

Provisions of Plan

Other provisions of the plan follow: "The name of this body shall be the Federated Council of Churches of Christ in America.

"The following Christian bodies shall be entitled to representation in this federal council on their approval of the purpose and plan of the organization: The Baptist churches, North; the Baptist churches, South; the Free Baptist churches; the negro Baptist church; the Christian connection; the Congregational churches; the Disciples of Christ; the Evangelical Association; the Evangelical Synod; the Friends; the Evangelical Lutheran church; the African Methodist Episcopal church; the Methodist Episcopal church, South; the Primitive Methodist church; the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church of America; the Methodist Protestant church; the African Methodist Episcopal church; the African Methodist Episcopal Section church; the Mennonite church; the Moravian church; the Presbyterian church in the United States of America; the Cumberland Presbyterian church; the Welsh Presbyterian church; the United Presbyterian church; the Protestant Episcopal church; the Reformed church in America; the Reformed church in the United States of America; the Reformed Episcopal church; the Seventh Day Baptist church; the United Brethren in Christ; and the United Evangelical church.

The Federal Council

"The federal council shall have no authority over the constituent bodies adhering to it, but its province shall be limited to the expression of its council and the recommending of a course of action in matters of common interest to the churches, local councils and individual Christians. It has no authority to draw up a common creed or form of government or of worship, or in any way to limit the full autonomy of the Christian bodies adhering to it.

"Other Christian bodies may be admitted into membership of this federal council, on their request, if approved by vote of two-thirds of the members voting at a session of this council and of two-thirds of the bodies represented, the representatives of each body voting separately."

A resolution providing a weekly half holiday in public schools to enable the pupils to study the Bible was offered by Rev. Dr. George H. Winner of New York city, pastor of Christ Church and president of the Lutheran Synod of New York city and New Jersey, seconded by Rev. Daniel A. Goodsell of Brookline, Mass., bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church of Brookline, Mass. The last speaker favored unity.

The conference then adjourned until Monday.

ROSSLAND MINING.

Report of Progress and Ore Shipments for the Week.

Rossland, B. C., Nov. 18.—One of the features of the week's mining news is the finding on the 1,000 foot level of the Le Roi, of the Black Bear shoot. This shoot is the largest on the mine on the 1,000 foot level and on the 900 level. On the 800 foot level it was 108 feet wide, and on the 900 foot level it is forty-five feet wide. The presumption is that it will be of a good size on the 1,000 foot level, but it has just been encountered there, and nothing definite is yet known of its size or value, if however, it is as large as even on the 900 foot level it will quantify to that "in sight" in the mine.

The ore shoot recently found in the Le Roi two is a very important one, and when it is all developed it promises to be a source of credited profit. It has been prospected by means of diamond drills and cross cuts for a credited distance and everywhere is found to carry high values.

It is now stated that White Bear affairs are getting in better shape and that it will not be long before the mine and mill of the company will be in full operation on a large scale. The shipments for the week were as follows: Le Roi, 1,800; Centre Star, 1,020; War Eagle, 1,320; Le Roi Two, 180; Jumbo, 200; White Bear, milled par 200; cascade bona, 30. Total for week, 5,480; total year to date, 293,435.

TO SATISFY MORTGAGE.

Hamilton, Nov. 18.—Judge Snider at the instance of the trustees of the holders of debenture has ordered that the board of trade building, Toronto be sold to satisfy a $200,000 mortgage.

INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.

Typographical Union Wins Suit in Richmond.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 20.—Today in the chancery court, Judge Grinnan dissolved the injunction obtained several weeks ago by the Typothetae against the Typographical Union, and striking printers. The court says in the opinion that he does not find any evidence of an attempted boycott or of intimidation on the part of the striking employees.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Commission Decide for Sea Level After Three Months' Investigation.

Washington, Nov. 18.—The board of consulting engineers of the Isthmian canal commission met today in what will be probably their last session. It is expected that a definite vote will be taken this afternoon. Indications are that a sea level canal will be chosen but the minority, which, it is understood, is for the lock canal is fighting with great energy. The members will vote on two statements of minor importance today and then will vote on the project as a whole. Yesterday the board voted on about twenty points of no particular importance but which had all to be considered before the work could progress.

The board of consulting engineers of the Isthmian canal commission today declared itself by a large majority in favor of a sea level canal.

Cheaper Plan Was Selected

The vote stood eight to five in favor of constructing the canal on the sea level. This decision, which represents the outcome of nearly three months hard work was reached about noon and thereby the board practically concluded its labors. There are two more important steps at either of which there may be great changes proposed. The Isthmian canal commission must pass the plans and its own recommendations to the president, who in turn must pass upon and forward them to congress, which will be the court of last resort as additional legislation will be necessary if a sea level canal is to be built. The board finds that such a canal will cost from $75,000,000 to $100,000,000 more than the cheapest practical lock canal and will consume from five to seven years more in the construction.

Pacific Coast Happenings

Seattle Judge Thinks Fair Litigant Got Too Generous a Verdict.

Capt. Tuttle Satisfied There Is no Escape For Icebound Whalers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.—The eightieth birthday of Mrs. S. L. Mills, president of Mills College, who is dean of the educational corps on the Pacific Coast, is being made the occasion of exceptional tributes of esteem. She has received many messages of congratulation from prominent people throughout the United States, and has been given receptions by leaders of society and education.

No Hope for Whalers

Seattle, Nov. 18.—Captain Francis Tuttle, formerly in command of the cutter Fear, stated that from what he learned from Captain Podfish of the whaler William Bayliss, there is absolutely no chance for the whaling fleet to escape. In his opinion, the ships will be crushed in the ice. The crews will have to desert the ships and make for the McKenzie river. The fleet is reported to be sixty miles from Banks Land, which is 500 miles east of the McKenzie. He does not think a relief expedition could aid them in any way.

Jury Was Too Liberal

Rosena E. Grover, who was awarded a verdict of $10,000 against Mayor Zook of Ballard for breach of promise, must take $6,000 or he will have a new trial in the superior court. She must accept that verdict by November 25 or the case must be retried. Judge Alberson made this ruling this morning. He decided that the jury had been too liberal.

Babe Burned to Death

Wilbur, Wash., Nov. 18.—It is reported by Stage Driver Lull that a child of W. J. Murphy of Keller was cremated and another severely burned in a fire which destroyed their home at that place. Mrs. Murphy had gone to a store some 300 yards from her home, leaving her two children, one a babe of 18 months and a little girl of 4 years, in the house alone. The mother had been gone but a short time when H. A. Denton discovered the house to be in flames. He at once turned in an alarm, and, rushing into the burning building, succeeded in saving the little girl, but the heat grew so intense it was impossible to get at the baby, who was in a bed in another room. Mr. Denton was severely burned about the face and hands. The building, with its entire contents, was destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown.

GAYNOR AND GREENE.

Two Additional Indictments Presented by the Grand Jury.

Savannah, Nov. 18.—Two additional indictments, charging embezzlement and receiving the money of the United States that was alleged to have been embezzled by ex-Captain Oberlin Carter, were returned by the federal grand jury tonight against Benjamin D. Greene, John F. Gaynor, William T. Gaynor and Michael A. Connolly. The two former indictments against the prisoners were for conspiracy to defraud the United States and for presenting false accounts. They were covered by the extradition charge designated in the treaty as "participation in frauds by an agent."

123 Lost In Wreck

Cross Channel Steamer Hilda Founders Off St. Malo Harbor.

Only Six Out of Passengers and Crew so Far Reported Saved.

Over Sixty Bodies Have Come Ashore—Pitiful Scenes at Southampton.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The London & Southwestern Railway Company received an official report from St. Malo, France, stating that the total number of persons aboard their steamer Hilda, which was wrecked off that place Saturday night, was 129, of whom only 6 have been saved. The bodies of 51 victims of the disaster have been washed up on the beach at St. Cast, near St. Malo. All of the crew of 26 belonged to Southampton, and only three of them were unmarried.

The Hilda left Southampton on Friday night for St. Malo, on the north coast of France. Her passage was greatly delayed by a fog in the channel, and when near St. Malo she ran into a severe snowstorm, apparently missing her course, and foundered on the rocks off Gardin lighthouse, three miles from St. Malo.

The company's steamer Ada, outward bound from St. Malo, rescued five of the passengers and one of the crew. The crew numbered 26 and there were about 100 passengers, all Frenchmen, the majority being onion dealers from St. Briac and neighborhood.

Wrecked Sunday Morning

A telegram from St. Servan, adjoining the town of St. Malo, gives the few particulars yet available. The Hilda was near St. Malo on Saturday morning, delayed by fog and bad weather. She struck the rocks at 4 o'clock on Sunday morning in the whom only 6 have been saved. The the crew and passengers were asleep at the time. Two boats were lowered, one of which, containing five men, arrived at St. Servan. The second boat was picked up empty at St. Cast, where 10 bodies were washed ashore.

The top of the Hilda's funnel and her mast are visible at low tide, according to the telegram from St. Servan.

The Hilda was built at Glasgow in 1882, and registered 848 tons. She was a screw steamer of iron construction, and was 235 feet in length.

Sixty Bodies Recovered

Realization of the full extent of the disaster to the cross-channel steamer Hilda was borne in upon the people of St. Malo today as reports of the finding of bodies came in from different points on the nearby coast. In all over 60 bodies have been washed up, including that of Captain Gregory, the commander of the wrecked vessel, which now lies in the hospital here; and as fast as other bodies arrive they will be placed in a long room prepared for their reception.

Thirteen bodies of saloon passengers have been identified. These are: Mrs. Roos, her two children and their governess; Dr. Stanley his wife and two daughters and a maid; Major and Mrs. Price, Mr. Wellsley and Mr. Grindle.

The survivors are rapidly recovering.

Seaman Relates Experience

St. Malo, France, Nov. 20.—James Gunter, the only seaman saved of the L. & S. W. wrecked steamer Hilda, says there was no panic on board. Attempts were made to lower the boats, but rough seas rendered it impossible. Gunter clung to the fittings of the topmast, with nine others below him, including the chief mate and three Bretons, who died during the night of exposure. The Hilda first struck at 10 o'clock Sunday night. She was going dead slow at the time. Seven minutes later the ship broke amidships and her decks were swept bare with the exception of the few survivors who clung to the mast. They were rescued by a steamer after having endured twelve hours' agony.

Preparing for the End

In response to the captain's appeal, when he found it would be useless to attempt to launch the boats, all the women and children were mustered in the main hatch and the stewardesses fixed life belts around each of them. The French onion sellers assisting in the work. Everybody was very quiet. Gunter says there were about twenty persons on the rigging when vessel foundered. He describes pathetically how the men gradually dropped off, exhausted by the terrible cold, and says the roar of the elements was awful. "As the men fell off, they ejaculated, "We have had enough of this. It does not matter how we die, good bye."

A Difficult Channel

The entrance to the harbor of St. Malo is one of the most difficult known to mariners. On Saturday night a blinding snowstorm with haze and wind prevailed, and it is little wonder that even so experienced a navigator as Captain Gregory lost his reckoning, especially as at the point where the Hilda struck only a few yards deviation from the regular course meant destruction. Torpedo boats despatched to the scene of the wreck ascertained that there is no hope of salvaging the vessel.

Pitiful Scenes at Southampton

Southampton, Nov. 20.—All the members of the crew of the ill-fated Hilda were residents of this town, and most pitiful scenes were enacted throughout the day at the offices of the London & Southwestern Railway Company. The officials were unable to extend any hope to the relatives. Most of the men leave wives and children.

The steamer Ida, of the same line, which picked up the survivors, is expected to arrive tomorrow.

The mayor of Southampton has started a relief fund and is receiving a ready response to his appeal.

IN MEMORIAM.

Services in New York in Memory of Sir Henry Irving.

New York, Nov. 20.—Two hundred persons — actors, clergymen and others—occupied the Manhattan Theatre yesterday at services in memory of Sir Henry Irving. The services were under the auspices of the Actors' Church Alliance. F. W. MacKay, director of the Dramatic School of Art, made the memorial address.

STRIKE CALLED OFF.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 19—(3:30 a. m.)—The workers' council at 3 o'clock this morning decided to call off the industrial strike on Monday at noon, claiming that a great victory had been achieved and that the lives of 1,800 Cronstadt mutineers have been saved.

SUBMITS TO INEVITABLE.

Korean Cabinet Adopt Ito's Proposition for a Protectorate.

Seoul, Nov. 18.—The Korean cabinet today adopted the proposition for a Japanese protectorate over Korea, made by Marquis Ito. It was considered that ministerial majority was sufficient to carry the measure and after nine hours debate, all except the prime minister submitted to the pressure brought to bear on them by the Japanese minister Hayashi and by General Hazgawa, commander of the Japanese troops in Korea. The Japanese prime minister has already instructed the consuls of Japan and Korea to take the most stringent measures to prevent any abuses taking place which might bring criticism upon the Japanese government and it is believed that Korean people will be much better governed in the future.

Exploration of The Island

C. P. R. Survey Party Return to Nanaimo From the North.

Mud and Rain Put a Temporary Check on the Herring Industry.

NANAIMO, Nov. 18.—The C. P. R. exploration survey party that has been working between Nanaimo and Union returned to the city today. In the party were W. J. Ryan, John W. McFarlane, William T. Jones and W. A. Thompson, who had charge. The party report very favorably of the country traversed. They went as far as Trent River and saw many beautiful stretches of fine timber lands. They said they were also trying to locate a section of land suitable for an experimental farm. Regarding the survey for the probable extension of the E. & N. Railway they had nothing for publication.

S. Jones, a mule-driver in the Cumberland mines, was severely injured today, being squeezed between a box and prop while working in the mine.

Gale Stops Fishing

Heavy rain with a wind of high velocity swept this section today, completely suspending fishing operations and causing all small craft to seek shelter in the inner harbor. The steamer Joan, bound for Ladysmith this evening, was compelled to turn back on account of the heavy gale and high seas.

Captain Percy Roberts of Chemainus, who has been steamboating all summer on the Yukon River for the B. Y. N. Co., is in the city tonight. He reports the heaviest traffic this year in the history of both the White Pass people and the lower river companies.

Union Anthracite Mine

The Wellington Colliery Company at Cumberland are making extensive improvements to their new anthracite mine at Hamilton Lake. One of the best and most up to date fans is to be built immediately. The new picking tables, on which the various sizes of coal are sorted, are completed and have been roofed over for the winter; and the pithead has also been built up, roofed and otherwise improved. A large number of men are now engaged on the stone foundations for the new machinery the company is about to install. When this and other contemplated additions to the present buildings are completed, "Number 7" will be among the finest mines on the island.

Hunters Report Good Sport

Hunters report deer in abundance in the Comox district. One party which came in from the mountains last night reported having counted no less than twenty in one herd

Dr. L. J. O'Brien and Mr. Warmby of the Nanaimo Hospital returned today from a two days' hunting trip, during which they secured a fine black bear weighing several hundred pounds.

The government snagboat Sampson is now at Comox, clearing away the debris accumulated at the mouth of the Courtney River during the recent heavy rains.

LAWSON IN TROUBLE.

Boston, Nov. 18.—Thos. W. Lawson was held for the December session of the supreme court on a charge of criminal libel, preferred by C. W. Barren, of this city, by Chief Justice Brown, of the municipal criminal court today. Bail was fixed at $3,000 and Albert L. Brown, head of a well known brokerage firm of Boston, qualified surety.

Formal Offer Of Throne

Norwegian Delegation Makes an Tender of Crown to Danish Prince.

On Behalf of His Grandson King Christian Accepts the Throne.

King Haakon and Queen Maud Receive Rousing Reception on the Streets.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 20.—The throne of Norway was formally tendered to Prince Charles of Denmark today by a deputation of members of the Norwegian parliament and was accepted by King Christian in behalf of his grandson. The brief historic ceremony in the palace recalled the similar event in 1863, when the throne of Greece was presented to Prince George of Denmark. The whole function lasted only twenty minutes, but the scene was brilliant, as it was attended by all the princes and princesses and their suites, the diplomatic corps and high court officials. President Bernier, in a brief speech, invited Prince Charles to become King of Norway, and King Christian with similar brevity accepted the offer. The old King was much affected as he blessed and embraced his grandchildren, King Haakon and Queen Maud. The close of the ceremony was signalled by the firing of a royal salute. An enormous crowd gathered in front of the palace and gave a rousing reception to the new King and Queen of Norway as they left the palace in a state chariot.

King Christian's Address

King Christian read the speech of acceptance, which was as follows: "It has pleased us to accede to the desire of the Norwegian people that we accept the hereditary crown of Norway for our grandson, Prince Charles. We cherish full confidence that the Norwegian people, in common with us, have a happy future in store for them. The young King does not come as a stranger to Norway, for he claims relationship to former Norwegian kings. Nor will the kingdom of Norway be strange for him, for everywhere in the land common recollections of the history of the kingdom and the history of his race will meet him.

"It is our hope that the ties which have ever united the young king to the old land and the people may be more firmly knit by the co-operation of the King and the people for the welfare of the land and its future, and it is our belief that thereby not only will the welfare of the Norwegian people be furthered but also the welfare of their kinsmen.

"We pray the Almighty God that this step may bring happiness and blessing to the whole north and that unity, peace and concord may increase between the two nations. We are confident that our whole house and the Danish people share this wish.

"With this I commend you to God and beg you to convey our hearty greetings to the Norwegian people, which you here represent."

Valedictory to His Grandson

Turning to the young King, King Christian said: "To you, my beloved grandchildren I address myself with the hope that God may lend you power and strength to serve your country and people with righteousness. In this way you will win for yourselves the love of your people and will feel yourselves Norwegians in your work for the happiness and future of your country.

"You, my dear grandson, have served your fatherland and King with loyalty. Therefore, I am convinced that you will enter upon your new responsible task with good intent. Fill worthily your place and your father and mother, your whole race, the land of the Danish people, and I, your old King and grandfather, will all celebrate this solemn hour with warm feelings.

"Go with God, my dear grandchildren, from the land and race that bore you to the land and people which have called you, and take the blessing with you of your old King for your race and your deeds now and forever. Herewith I

King Haakon's Gratitude

At a banquet held in the palace tonight King Christian proposed a toast to the Norwegian people and their new sovereign, to which King Haakon replied as follows: "In this moment, which is so serious to me, it is difficult to express my gratitude for Your Majesty's kind expressions toward my consort and to myself. The illuminating example set by my beloved grandfather as a King and a man will always, in my future responsible vocation, stand before me, and I shall strive to emulate it. It is my heartiest wish that God will give me strength and ability to create the same relations of confidence between the Norwegian people and myself as exist between Your Majesty and the Danish people."

King Christian tonight issued a letter formally announcing the acceptance by Price Charles of the Norwegian throne.

Satisfaction in Christiania

Christiania, Nov. 20.—The news of today's events at Copenhagen was eagerly read here tonight, and the greatest enthusiasm was displayed. King Haakon's simple cordiality and unceremonious behavior are accepted as an omen that he will prove to be a King after the Norwegian heart. His assumption of the name Haakon VII for himself and of Olaf for his son, a reminder of the glorious centuries of Norwegian history, has made an excellent impression.

In reply to a congratulatory telegram sent by the Norwegian government, King Edward wired: "I thank you for your kind telegram. I am enchanted to learn that my dear daughter will be Queen of your magnificent and interesting country."

NUTTING ACCIDENT.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., Nov. 20.—While nutting yesterday Thomas Wood, aged 11 years, was struck on the head by a stone which had been thrown into a tree. His skull was fractured and he died in a hospital here.

ERIE TRAIN WRECKED.

Doubleheaded Express Ditched While Making Up Lost Time.

Jamestown, N. Y., Nov. 20—The eastbound Atlantic express on the Erie Railway was wrecked at Falconer, three miles east of here, a few minutes before 6 o'clock tonight. Two trainmen were killed. The passengers escaped with a severe shaking up. The train was about two hours late when it left Jamestown and was being drawn by two engines in charge of Engineers Kreiger and See. At Falconer both engines and four coaches left the track. The engines tipped over, burying the engineers. The cause of the derailment is being investigated.

Y. M. C. A. IN NORTH.

The Association Will Enter the Arctic Circle Next Season.

New York, Nov. 20.—The Y. M. C. A., it is announced today, is to enter the Arctic circle on the opening of navigation in the spring. An army secretary is to be sent up the Yukon with a lamneh to visit the six posts. He will supply soldiers with reading matter and stationery, give entertainments, conduct religious services and organize army associations. William A. Reid, who was for two years an army secretary in Alaska, where he did a similar service, traveling on dog-sleighs, on snowshoes and by canoes, from post to post, is the man chosen for the service. He will extend his services to the Canadian mounted police.

DOCTRINE OF DAMNATION.

New York, Nov. 20.—Rev. Dr. Parkhurst in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church last night told his congregation he believed in damnation. "The apparent cruelties attributed to God," he said, "are due to a circumstance to the cruelty in nature.

"Natural laws pay no more attention to man than a dog. Saints as well as sinners were burned in the Windsor Hotel fire and in the Slocum disaster. If God burns up a body He will burn up a soul that gets in the way of His moral laws.

"The God of Love in 1755 destroyed 50,000 persons in the Lisbon earthquake. He does not amend physical laws to save saints.

"If a man will not accept God's moral law, then I say that God will damn him, and I further say that God should damn him."

Pacific Coast Happenings

The Alaskan Conference Reiterates Claims to Territorial Government.

Japanese Representative Spends Season Studying Fish Curing.

SEATTLE, Nov. 20.—After being buffeted by gales for 21 days, during which time she was blown several hundred miles off shore, the bark J. D. Peters, Captain N. C. McNaught, reached port Sunday afternoon from San Francisco. At one time she was on her beam ends and in danger of capsizing.

The keynote throughout the memorial to the President adopted today by the Alaska convention, calling for government aid, was territorial government. A warm fight developed over the resolutions. One clause adopted favors the abolition of power of attorney by which a man can stake out virtually an entire creek. Another favors making it possible for one man to stake out only two claims on any creek or its tributaries. It looks as if the idea of three delegates to congress would prevail, with A. P. Swineford to be chosen from Ketchikan, Dick Ryan of Nome and Carl M. Johnson of Tanana.

Studying Fish Curing

Anacortes, Nov. 20.—After spending the spring and summer codfishing with the schooner Fannie Colby in Behring Sea, and working for some time past in Matheson's codfish plant here, M. Koganemaru, a representative of the Japanese government, will leave in a few days for Vancouver, B. C., to go out in the employ of the New England Fish Company. M. Koganemaru was sent here to familiarize himself with the methods of securing and curing the various species of fish native to the waters of this country. He arrived in Vancouver last February and has devoted his entire time to learning the methods of catching and curing fish.

Barkentine Ashore

Los Angeles, Nov. 20.—The barkentine Katie Flickinger of San Francisco was driven ashore at Redondo this morning by a southwest gale. The vessel dragged anchor and went on the beach, where she lies and is firmly embedded. It is not thought she is badly damaged, but the work of getting her off will be difficult.

Prospectors' Sad Fate

In a letter received yesterday by S. George Knox, the fate of Henry Miller and Gus Olinder, who went on an expedition to Tiburon Island, in the Gulf of Mexico, nearly a year ago, is probably disclosed. On the desolate shores of the Gulf of California near a deserted Indian village a herder found the trappings of Miller and Olinder, a book of nautical science which belonged to Olinder and a pair of human hands which may have been those of one of the men. A few feet away was found the charred remains of a huge feast fire and circles of an Indian war dance. It is believed the men were slain by hostile Indians who inhabit that portion of Lower California. The discovery of the relics of the Miller-Olinder party was made in connection with the search now conducted by Prof. E. P. Grindall of Arizona for his brother, Lieut. Grindall, who was lost on the peninsula.

Dominion News Notes

Writs For Elections In the New Province of Saskatchewan Issued.

Negligent Station Master Is Charged With Manslaughter on C. P. R.

Relatives' Aggression on Sleeping Accommodation Causes Man's Suicide.

OTTAWA, Nov. 20.—Writs have been issued for the Saswatchewan elections to be held on December 3rd.

Immigration returns for October show that arrivals from United States were 3,042 compared with 2,290 for the same period last year. Continental returns give 5,346 which is 362 less than for October, 1904. There was decrease of 340 from Britain compared with October last year.

Reports received at the office of the new transcontinental railway point to substantial progress being made on the work of survey. About fifty parties are engaged at present and operations are being pushed as rapidly as possible. In Quebec and Ontario, however, many difficulties are being encountered and transportation of supplies is not an easy matter.

Today is Sir Wilfrid Laurier's birthday. He is 64 years of age, having been born at St. Lin Que. Nov. 20, 1841. A large number of friends called on Sir Wilfrid to congratulate him and numerous others sent their felicitation by wire and letter.

Military Instruction School

All the provinces have agreed to attend a conference at Ottawa to take up the military instruction school as proposed by the minister of militia.

E. C. Garde, secretary of the zinc commission, British Columbia, is here. He says the work of the commission is showing encouraging results. Tests are being made in Denver, Colorado. Mr. Garde is here seeing Dr. Haanel.

Senator Domville will move next session for an investigation of the insurance business.

The act disallowed by the government is the British Columbia act ordering that judges named for British Columbia should reside within the province for a certain number of years. The federal authorities consider that the British Columbia legislature was invading the rights of the Dominion parliament.

Charged With Manslaughter

Montreal, Nov. 20.—Samuel Tenny, agent at Dorval station, on the C. P. R., has been charged with manslaughter by the coroner's jury in connection with the death of Engineer Daniel West, whose engine collided with a light engine at that station last Tuesday. Tenny failed to protect the light engine, which was standing on the main line. He failed to put up the east end semaphore.

W. C. Annabele of the passenger department of the C. P. R., has been promoted to general baggage agent in place of the late R. H. Morris.

Toronto's Population

Toronto, Nov. 20.—By a police census taken a few days ago the population of Toronto is 262,749.

A Happy Release

James Smith, 22 years of age, was found hanging in a barn near his house on Dundas street this morning, dead. He is supposed to have committed suicide as a result of disputes concerning visits of relatives from the country, when it became necessary for him to sleep in a chair.

Mr. Borden Favors Review

Stoney Creek, Ont., Nov. 20.—Speaking here Saturday night in the interest of E. D. Smith, Conservative candidate in Wentworth, R. L. Borden, leader of the Conservatives, favored a review of the indemnity bill at the next session of parliament.

May Lose His Seat

Calgary, Nov. 20.—It is rumored here that Hiebert, the only Conservative elected in Alberta, will not be able to hold his seat on account of not being naturalized. The Alberta legislature will not meet until next March.

"ARRANT NONSENSE."

British Foreign Office Tersely Denies a Spanish Report.

London, Nov. 20.—The Spanish embassy says there is absolutely no truth in the statement of the Correspondencia of Madrid to the effect that King Alfonso is to marry Princess Ena of Battenberg, niece of King Edward. The foreign office describes the report as "arrant nonsense."

RESCUED CREW LANDED.

Men From Dismasted French Ship Reach Glasgow.

Glasgow, Scotland, Nov. 20.—The French ship Berengers from Tchio for Glasgow landed at Greenock today the crew of the British ship Garsdale from Shields June 26 for Portland, Ore., which was dismasted September 7 and abandoned September 12. Her crew were rescued with difficulty.

APPREHENDS A MUTINY.

Russia Asks Returning Prisoners Be Convoyed by Japanese Warships.

Tokio, Nov. 20.—It is reported here that Russia, apprehending a mutiny of prisoners on board the transports conveying them from Japan, asked the Japanese government to convey them with warships to Vladivostok, but that the Japanese declined to do so. Strong enmity by the members of the army and navy on the vessels is said to exist. Admiral Rojestvensky is reported to be keeping in his cabin on the Boronji. Admiral Dassloff, who came here to arrange for the transfer of the prisoners, has departed in haste for Nagasaki.

Dominion News Notes

Hon. Hyman Says Ministerial Pensions Scheme Will Be Re-considered.

Messrs. Fisher and Patterson on the Stump Defend the Salary Grab.

Particulars of Launching of New Canadian Pacific Railway Atlantic Liner.

OTTAWA, Nov. 17.—Hon. Charles Hyman has returned to Ottawa. He confirms what has been published to the effect that the government will reconsider the ministerial pension scheme. Some measure will also be taken to compel members to attend the sittings more regularly.

New C. P. R. Leviathans

Montreal, Nov. 17.—The passenger traffic manager of the C. P. R., Mr. Robert Kerr, has just received from Glasgow, Scotland details regarding the successful launching at the Fairfield Shipbuilding Works upon the first of the new passenger steamships which the company intends adding to its Atlantic fleet next season. The new liner is called the "Empress of Britain" and will make her first trip from Liverpool to Montreal in May next. The "Empress of Ireland," a sister ship is now receiving its finishing touches in the Fairfield yards and will be launched in January. She will make her first trip from Liverpool to Montreal in June next. The "Empress of Britain" is the largest vessel ever launched from the Fairfield yards, has a displacement of twenty thousand tons and ranks as one of the largest leviathians upon the North Atlantic.

Damage to extent of $30,000 to $35,000 was done last night by blaze, which broke out in factory of Starke Cooperage Company, King street.

Montreal's Tammany Hall

Montreal is to have a Tammany hall, with Lawrence A. Wilson, the well known wine and spirit merchant its first chief. The organization is to be called the Montreal Protective and Benevolent Society. R. G. Ferran, for years a Tammany captain in one of the largest districts of New York, is associated with Mr. Wilson. A membership of 25,000 is aimed at.

The Bavarian Enquiry

Quebec, Nov. 17.—At inquiry into the cause of the disaster to the Allan line steamer Bavarian, which went on the rocks near here on November 7, opened here this morning. Captain Brown and Chief Officer Haynes of Bavarian attributed the accident to an error of judgment on the part of Pilot Liachance, who thought that he was further north than he really was and also to his over cautiousness.

An Englishman Suicides

Toronto, Nov. 17.—Llewellyn J. Rowland, twenty-six years old, an Englishman, for the past year Canadian representative of Rosserdale Belting Company in this city was found dead in his boarding house with a piece of cyanide of potassium on the chair beside him. Rowland's friends say he had financial and domestic troubles.

At the Canadian charities conference yesterday afternoon, a resolution was adopted recommending legislation to the effect that no child under fourteen years of age be allowed in a theatre unless accompanied by a parent or guardian.

Carelessness Rewarded

Ingersoll, Nov. 17.—Between eighteen and nineteen hundred dollars in notes, cheques and money was stolen from the residence of H. George, Dorchester township. George and another man named Johnston were engaged in adjusting matters in connection with an auction sale when both men left the room for two or three minutes, leaving the notes, cheques and money lying on a table, when they returned everything had been taken. No clue to the thieves or thief has been discovered.

Defenders of Salary Grab

Hamilton, Nov. 17.—Hon. Sydney Fisher, addressing the electors of Wentworth last night in the interests of W. O. Sealey, the Liberal candidate, defended the increased indemnity on the ground that a majority of the members of the House of Commons were worth $2,500 a year. Regarding pensions to ex-ministers, he said it was to enable ex-ministers who retained their privy councillorships after retirement from the administration and to live up to that position socially.

Stouffville, Nov. 17.—Hon. W. Patterson, minister of customs, addressed a meeting here last night on behalf of Hon. A. B. Aylesworth. He defended increased indemnity and pension to ex-ministers.

Fire at Campbellford

Campbellford, Nov. 17.—The barns and outbuildings of Ernest Cassan, a farmer near this town were totally destroyed by fire last night with all the live stock. Loss, $7,000, insurance, $1,300.

Rush at Fort William

Fort William, Nov. 17.—Owing to the remarkable rush at the C. P. R. freight sheds here, over 650 men are engaged handling business night and day. The last of the company's passenger steamers, the Manitoba, for this season, will leave here about 20th instant.

Over twenty million bushels of grain were hauled to the terminal elevators here and at Port Arthur during September and October, 18,328 cars being required to handle it. Of this amount, C. P. R. carried fourteen million bushels.

Portal, Nov. 17.—Andrew Austin, of Austin, Minn., a commercial traveler, fell under a train here and had both his feet cut off.

Winnipeg Wirings

Winnipeg, Nov. 17.—At Calgary, the Alberta Grand Lodge, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted yesterday by A. H Blokely of Kingston, Ont. Fifteen lodges were present with a membership of 1,000.

The officers elected were: Grand master, C. I. Comer, Calgary; deputy grandmaster Alexander May, Edmonton; grand warden, F. F. Brown, MacLeod; grand secretary, O. Tisdale, Calgary; V. C. French, Wetaskiwin; grand marshall, Mr. Oliver, Lethbridge; grand conductor, Mr. Elliott, Strathcona; grand guard, Mr. Facile, Ponoka; grand herald, Mr. Wolfe, Olds; grand chaplain, Mr. Murdock, Calgary.

The Presbyterian synod re-affirmed its stand in favor of national schools, but decided to take no official stand in the matter unless the interests of the church demanded it.

Stallion Show Proposed

Brandon, Nov. 17.—A number of Brandon horsemen and citizens are working with object of securing for Brandon a stallion show, which is to be annual affair and to be held in the spring. Those behind the movement wish to see other branches develop in connection with this show. Stock judging and poultry feeding and dressing exhibitions are suggested as being important features that might well be taken up.

Northwest's Fine Stock

Regina, Nov. 17.—A remarkable tribute to stock raised in the west was paid by His Excellency, the governor general, in selection of a saddle horse for personal use. He sent here for it and on of the finest mounts of R. N. W. M. P. was slected and sent to him this week. It is a beautiful animal.

Arranging for Extradition

Calgary, Nov. 17.—Sheriff Borland of Oklahoma, is here arranging for extradition of S. E. Walker, who was arrested here this week on charge of fraud, preferred against him in the south.

NEW YORK ELECTIONS.

Accused Voter Confesses to $10 Worth of Voting.

New York, Nov. 17.—Albert Farrar, who is accused of illegal voting at New York's contested mayoralty election, confessed in court today that he was brought to New York City to vote the Republican ticket and that Republican district leader, introduced him in political circles as his son. Farrar said he received $10 for his vote. He was remanded to prison for sentence and meanwhile his statements will be presented to state attorney general Meyer.

The grand jury today began investigation into the disappearance yesterday of John Krup, who was under $5,000 cash bail to answer a charge of illegal voting in the tenth assembly district. Charles F. Dillon, his attorney, was subpoenaed to appear before the grand jury. It was reported today that Krup was put on board a train for San Francisco last night. Two men are said to have taken him to the train at Jersey City and to have bought his ticket for him.

Mr. Hearst's Expenses

Albany, Nov. 17.—Wm. Randolph Hearst, candidate for mayorality of New York, on the municipal ownership ticket certified to the secretary of state today that his total campaign expenses were $65,843.25. This breaks the record for such expenses.

Mr. Hearst said he contributed all but $17,488.58 of the $80,206.85 which was spent by the finance committee of the municipal ownership league for benefit of all the candidates of the ticket and expended $3,125 personally for buttons and lithographs.

Mr. Hearst declares that the $80,206.85 was expended equally for the benefit of all candidates on the ticket.

RAILROAD REBATES.

Long Drawn Out Litigation Again Before United States Courts.

Kansas City, Nov. 17.—A hearing of the railroad rebate cases brought by the federal government in March, 1902, against the Atchison, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Missouri Pacific and the Rock Island railways was begun here today in the United States district court before Judge Phillips. The railroads named were originally enjoined by Judge Phillips from granting alleged rebates on meat products, salt and coal, and later contempt proceedings were filed in the district court here by Assistant Attorney-General Purdy.

FOR CLOSER UNITY.

New York, Nov. 17.—The closer unity of churches, was the subject of toiy's session of the interchurch confederation.

The appeal to Russians to be merciful to the Jews drafted yesterday by Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, was adopted.

NEW VICEROY ARRIVES.

Earl Minto Reaches Bombay to Assume New Offices.

Bombay, Nov. 17.—The Earl of Minto, the new Viceroy of India, formerly Governor General of Canada, arrived here this evening.

The retiring Viceroy, Lord Curzon, will leave Bombay tomorrow for England.

Premier's Tour Through Interior

Visiting Ministers Receive Most Hearty Welcome in the Similkameen.

Public Meetings Show Thorough Confidence in Member For District.

HEDLEY, Nov. 17.—At all parts of the Similkameen riding the reception to the ministers and the representatives is most cordial. After the Hedley meeting Mr. Shatford drove the Premier and Hon. Mr. Green to Princeton, where they met a most hearty welcome.

A public meeting was held at the court house, at which E. Waterman presided. It was a record attendance, and the audience was most appreciative. The hearty reception was evidence of the fact that Mr. Shatford has the confidence of the people in this portion of the riding, who appreciate fully his efforts in their behalf; and that they fully endorse his support of the government was no less apparent in the cordial reception extended to the premier and Mr. Green at Princeton.

Premier Thoroughly at Home

The Premier was thoroughly at home, for this was one of the storm centres of the West Yale by-election of 1902, when he made a host of friends. The meeting was addressed by Judge Murphy and Messrs. McBride, Shatford and Green.

The week has been productive of incalculable good on all sides. It has shown the ministers the possibilities and needs of the district, as well as to assure them of the great extent to which the representative enjoys the confidence of the electorate, and it has made the people confident when they see the cordial relations existing between their representative and the ministers, that in the future, as in the past, they may expect from Premier McBride and his government not cold justice only, but active sympathy.

The Premier and his party went out by way of Hedley and Princeton. At Hedley on the way out they were entertained at luncheon by Mr. Shatford in his new residence, recently completed

LOUIS OF BATTENBERG.

Prince Entertained as Guest of New York Yacht Club.

New York, Nov. 17.—Prince Louis of Battenberg wound his social obligations up tonight by attending a supper at the New York Yacht Club. The Prince went to the clubhouse from the Astor residence, where he had been the guest at a dinner, accompanied by John Jacob Astor. At the supper the America's cup was exhibited. When the function was over the prince left for his flagship, the Drake. Many British and American naval officers were among the guests.

MRS REID NOT INSANE.

Expert Gives Testimony in Habeas Corpus Case at Whiteplains.

Whiteplains, N. Y., Nov. 17.—The taking of testimony in the habeas corpus proceedings taken to secure the release of Mrs. Albert V. Deane Reid from the Bloomingdale asylum was concluded today. Dr. Spitzka, the alienist, who had previously testified, was recalled to give the result of his observations of Mrs. Reid since the trial began. He said that his conclusion was that she was no more insane than the average individual, and that her letters which he had read were not written by an insane person, but were simply foolish. On the whole he thought her intellect was considerably above the average.

LE ROI DISSENSIONS.

Further Circular to Shareholders is Issued by Late Director.

Mr. A. J. McMillan, the late managing director, has issued a further circular to shareholders of the Le Roi Mining company, in which he deals with several statements contained in the memorandum of the 11th October issued by the board says the Colonial Goldfields Gazette, published in London, England. Regarding the question of a dividend for the year ended 30th June, 1905, Mr. McMillan remarks: "The directors seem to think that there would be some dimculty in paying the same. I do not see any difficulty about the matter at all—unless the available funds have been used for other purposes since I left the board—nor should I propose to borrow the money for this purpose as the directors hint. During the whole of last year, I with every member of the staff at Rossland and Northport, worked hard to earn profits with a view to a payment of a dividend The flea is therefore not a new one with me, and I repeat the statement made in my circular of 11th October—namely, that if given authority by the shareholders to act, 'I am prepared to recommend the payment of a dividend for the year ended June 30th, 1905.' To carry this out it would seem necessary to have a new board." Mr. McMillan's latest circular also contains the following with regard to the Northport smelter: "Being notified by cable that steps were about to be taken calculated to impair the value of the Northport smelter by removing some of its valuable machinery, I, as one of the largest shareholders in Le Roi, have within the last week made application to the United States courts for an injunction to prevent this being done until at least a meeting of shareholders can be held to discuss the whole situation. I am advised that an injunction has been issued and served upon the proper officials, thus preventing interference with the smelter for the time being. Men who manage the affairs of the Le Roi company as the present directors are doing ought not to remain in office unchecked one day longer than possible, as their actions appear likely to result in binding the company to a policy known to be strongly disapproved by many shareholders, and regarding which the proprietors as a body have not yet been given an opportunity to express any opinion"

NAVY LEAGUE BANQUET.

Speech of Agent-General for B. C. at Celebration in London.

The Navy League Journal, in its issue of November, contains the speeches at the Navy League banquet on the occasion of the Nelson centenary celebration. The speech of the Agent-General was as follows:

My Lord, Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen—In commemorating, as we are doing tonight, the memory of the greatest naval hero the world has ever known, it struck me that the toast "The Land we Love," was eminently appropriate. It agrees with the sentiment of his life. He showed by all his life and actions that he was an intent lover of his own land. I feel it a great honor tonight to be associated with my brother colonials in replying to this toast, but at this late hour I am sure all will appreciate the fact that brevity is eloquence. I must, however, in my position as the representative of my country, say that the Navy League of Victoria-Esquimalt—indeed, all the people in British Columbia—will feel highly gratified that they have been called upon to take part in this memorable commemeration, because all the people of British Columbia are lovers of home. The old land is still home to them. (Hear, hear.) But, My Lord, the sentiment of the people in the colonies in this respect is stronger and deeper, I believe, than the sentiment of the people of the Old Country. The people of the colonies aspire to the idea that the whole of Britain, not the mother island alone, but Canada, Australia, the Cape, and all the other colonies, are the Empire, that they form one country, and that that country is the land they love. (Hear, hear.) It is true that the ocean rolls between, but we must remember that the ocean does not now divide. The ocean offers the cheapest and easiest opportunities for inter-communication. The ocean also enables a greater interchange of visits between the people of all the component parts of the Empire, and the more of these visits there are the better it will be for all. (Cheers.) These same colonies today are meeting, as we are meeting, to commemorate our greatest hero; they will commemorate our great admiral all round the world. Though he is long dead, his memory, his self-sacrifice, his heroic actions, will always live as an example to the British race and to the world. (Cheers.) I thank you for the cordial manner in which this truly British toast has been received.

Debating The Strike

Outlook in St. Petersburg For Speedy Ending of Trouble Is Gloomy.

Plebiscite of Factions Will Be Taken Today on the Question.

Leaders Determined to Show Their Ability to Produce "A Dead City."

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 18.—Although, according to the surface indications yesterday, the outlook for the speedy ending of the strike was gloomy, the revelations made at a meeting last night of the council of workmen's delegates showed that a large portion of the workmen were breaking loose from the control of the leaders and were anxious to return to work, and a plebiscite which will be taken today in the various factories probably will result in a decision to abandon the strike Monday.

At the meeting of the council, which was held in the small hall where Father Gapon, Gorky and other leaders denounced the Emperor on the eve of January 12 (Red Sunday), delegate after delegate from different factories arose and reported that the workmen, under the influence of the ultimatum issued by the employers, announced that the factories would be shut down indefinitely unless work was resumed on Monday, and with the pleading of their wives and of the conservative workmen ringing in their ears, were demanding that the strike should be ended. They precipitated

A Hotly Contested Debate

between the moderates, who declared that the strike in the first instance was a strategical mistake and that it would be a grave error in tactics to attempt to force the men to remain in line, with the "last ditch" faction. One fiery speaker who mounted the balcony from which Father Gapon in disguise had delivered his last address in that hall, thundered his denunciation of those who wished to discontinue the struggle.

After a long discussion, a motion to call off the strike was rejected and it was decided to call meetings of workmen in the factories today to lay the situation before them and to abide by their decision.

The leaders, however, were determined not to permit the strike to die without a final demonstration of their power to

Render St. Petersburg a "Dead City"

After the adoption of the resolution calling for a referendum, it was decided to bend every effort to close every store, market and office, beginning at 11 o'clock this morning, and to stop all street car and carriage traffic in the streets, so as to bring the life of the Russian capital to a standstill.

The stoppage of electric plants, which the government had succeeded in getting in partial operation, was entrusted to electrical workers in the various districts, who were empowered to use any and all means in short-circuiting the dynamos. Another resolution called for a demonstration to effect the release of four delegates who had been arrested. It was decided to mass

3,000 in Front of Each Prison

where the delegates are detained, and to hold them there until they are liberated.

The prefect of police has published an appeal to the well-disposed classes, warning them that the strike leaders intend to take aggressive action today.

In the meeting the advocates of the strike laid stress on encouraging news from the interior which they intend to place before the workmen today, but last night's despatches showed little confirmatory evidence of such news.

A strike has broken out in the section of the Southwestern Railroad between Taaritzyn and Vernesch, in the lower Volga region, but the demands for

Shorter Hours and Higher Pay

are economic and have no connection with the plans of the St. Petersburg strikers.

The news from Moscow is even less encouraging. The railroads are still operating and the telegraphers have flatly refused to consider a strike for the political aims of Poland, whose endangered liberties form the ostensible cause of the strike in St. Petersburg. Work is being resumed in Moscow, and news from other sections shows that the call of the St. Petersburg committee has awakened little sympathy.

Troops Open Railroad

Troops have taken possession of the Moscow railroad station and the road will be reopened by means of the railroad battalions. The resumption of traffic on this road insures supplies for the capital. Profound depression over the situation exists in the liberal camp. Many of the leaders now believe they made a fatal blunder in rejecting Count Witte's request for their co-operation with the government in working out the reforms, as they thereby practically surrendered the leadership of the anti-government movement to the radicals, with whom the liberals have as little sympathy as they had with the old regime. The result is that the radicals, intoxicated by their taste of power, are trying to drive the country into anarchy. Public sympathy is rapidly alienating itself from them and rather than the present state of demoralization, a large portion of the better classes would almost prefer repressionists.

Trouble in Provinces

Kieff, Russia, Nov. 17.—Meetings have been prohibited, by order of the minister of the interior, and the railroad station and shops are under military guard.

REPORTED MUTINY IN MANCHURIAN ARMY

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 17—(6:30 p. m.)—A mutiny in the Manchurian army is the latest sensational rumor in this city. According to the report, the Emperor has received a despatch from General Linevitch telling him of a revolt among the troops which was only suppressed after a regular fight in which many soldiers were killed or wounded. Forty-two officers are reported to have been shot for participation in the conspiracy. No confirmation of the rumor is obtainable from the officials of the war office.

NORWAY'S NEW KING.

Christiana, Nov. 17.—Preparations are being made to receive the new king and queen of Norway (Prince and Princess of Denmark,) whose formal election by the Norwegian parliament is a foregone conclusion. The state entry into Christiana will occur November 23. The vessel bearing King Charles V and his consort with its escort of Norwegian, Danish, British and German warships, will be met by a large fleet of steamers from all the coast towns and will be conveyed to this port where the first official and popular welcome of the new rulers will occur.

The final result of the plebiscite shows that 259,563 votes were cast in favor of Prince Charles and 69,264 against. A deputation conveying a formal offer of the throne to Prince Charles will leave tomorrow for Copenhagen.

ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE.

Washington, Nov. 17.—It has been decided that President Roosevelt's forthcoming annual message to congress, will be submitted to the senate and the house of representatives on Tuesday, December 5.

SKETCH OF CAREER OF LORD KELVIN

Appreciation of the Record of World's Greatest Living Scientist.

Not only Scotsmen, but men of learning everywhere, hail Lord Kelvin as the world's greatest living physicist. Oh, no, I am not forgetting about his being born in Ireland; but that was an accident for which he was in no way responsible, and which reflects great honor indeed upon the Emerald Isle. Through an oversight on the part of some patriotic book-compilers the pupils in the public schools of America are kept in ignorance of the fact that, but for the genius of Lord Kelvin (then plain Sir William Thomson) Cyrus W. Field's repeated attempts to connect the two great continents by cable would probably have ended in failure. My object, however, in penning this sketch is not to speak of Lord Kelvin's great achievements in the world of science and discovery at large, but simply to give the readers of the Scottish-American a snap-shot of him as a man and teacher, taken in the middle of the eighties, when it was our privilege to be one of his pupils in the University of Glasgow.

About Lord Kelvin's personal appearance there is nothing particularly striking beyond the fact that he is quite lame, the result of a mishap in early life. Prompt to the minute for beginning his class-work, he would emerge from his private room and mount the rostrum, neatly gowned, and full primed with "formulas" and "logarithms," sufficient at least for the work of the hour. Immediately after roll call some student would be called upon to submit himself to oral testation. As a rule, the student under test was very non-committal, for Sir William was usually as profound and abstruse in his examination of a student as he is in some of the text books and treatises he has written. So "Formulithic" and "Logarithmic" was he as a teacher that out of the large number of students who had to take in his class in order to round out the regular arts course only the few—the special students—tried very hard to follow him. So absorbed would he become in some phase of Hydrostatics, or in some question relative to sound, or in the junction of electrical currents, that he would forget he had a student up—nearly always to the perfect satisfaction of the student. So full was Sir William of his subject that he was sometimes easily irritated in the class room, and knowing thit, I am afraid, we sometimes intentionally got him on edge.

I remember of his being accompanied to the rostrum one morning by a Canadian professor. The first student called up had evidently been out to a tea-party the night before; his brain was dull, and his memory a blank. His inability to answer "the most elementary questions!" on heat, made Sir William hot, and he expressed the warmth of His feeling in a few sentences not very complimentary to the student under fire. At this point the "class-wag" hissed, and the great scholar forgot for the moment that Canada was on the map, and that one of her distinguished sons was seated behind him taking it all in. He sprang from the rostrum to the floor like an athlete, his eyes flashing with anger, and his face white with rage. "Was it anyone in this bench that hissed?" was the question he fired at each row of "innocents" in the class-room; and the only response was "No, no." Almost infuriated by this universal denial he dramatically exclaimed: "Two hundred and fifty students, and every one of them a coward!" And then the boys made the building ring with cheers and laughter. Instantly, like an electric flash from one of his own batteries, it dawned on the great master that he had made a bad break, and for a moment he was shocked as if he had touched a "live-wire." Turning to the Canadian, he politely said, "Pardon me, sir, I have forgotten myself." Then facing the class, with a good-natured smile he said: "Gentlemen, I retract that statement; you are all right; it's me that's the fool this time." "Three cheers for Sir William!" shouted the very student who had created the scene by his thoughtless hiss, and the class to a man responded heartily; and for fully five minutes the walls of the room were made to re-echo the strains of that college favorite, "For he's a jolly good fellow."

We had reached the middle of the session and "scenes" in the class-room were becoming more frequent; it seemed as if something might happen any day to bring us to our senses. And one day something did happen; twenty-five of us received through the mail an invitation from Sir William and his lady to spend an evening with them in their home. Each week-end a batch of twenty-five were thus favored, until the whole class had enjoyed the company and hospitality of the world's greatest physicist and his accomplished wife for a whole evening. There were no more "scenes" in the class-room that session. These "at-homes" took the wind clean out of our sails, and we tried at least to behave like gentlemen.

When the end of the session arrived possibly some of us parted with our "Thomson and Tait" and our "Balfour Stewart" for a mere song, and without heaving a very deep sigh; but it was with feelings akin to sadness that we bade farewell to the most distinguished of all our distinguished professors. He had then crossed the three-score line, and received many honors from monarchs and institutions of learning in many parts of the world. But during the twenty years that have slipped past since we last met and parted he has been continuously adding to the sum total of human knowledge and human happiness, and receiving greater honors still at the hands of his own beloved sovereign, as well as from rulers and leaders of men and thought throughout the civilized world. I am sure the ardent wish of every living student who ever sat at his feet, and a great host of others, is that the mellow twilight of his long, useful and honored life may still be lengthened out and made to glide along as calmly, as peacefully and as beautifully as that dear little stream which winds its way through Kelvin grove, and which he has further immortalized by selecting its name for his lordly title.—Scottish-American.

SENATE OF FINLAND.

Deadlock in Selection of Members to Succeed Those Who Resigned.

Helsingfors, Nov. 17.—A convention of constitutionalists held here today prepared a list of candidates for the senate to replace those who resigned.

Many Finns, who have been prominent in the nationalist movement are among the candidates, but the secretary of state, has refused to present their names to the Emperor. This has resulted in a deadlock.

RELIEF OF WHALERS.

Expedition to Be Formed at Dawson to Rescue Prisoners in Arctic.

Dr. Antone Varicle, prime mover in the proposed polar expedition from Dawson City, left for the north yesterday, and on arrival at Dawson he will take steps to organize an expedition for the relief of the whalers imprisoned on the ice in the vicinity of Herschel island. The expedition to be led by Dr. Varicle will probably travel in company with the detachment of the Northwest Mounted police, which is to start for Herschel island and Fort McPherson December 15.

While in San Francisco Dr. Varicle held several consultations with the owners and agents of the vessels which are imprisoned in the Northern ice, and he says that these owners will provide the funds necessary to outfit an expedition of the character proposed.

The distance from Dawson to Herschel island is approximately 800 miles, and Dr. Varicle expects that it will take from thirty-five to forty days to make the trip.

GERMANY'S NAVAL BILL.

Increase in Cost and Number of Ships Provided for

Berlin, Nov. 17.—The federal council today adopted the navy increase bill, which will be laid before the reichstag at its next session. It provides for the increase of the present building plan by six large cruisers and for the raising of the number of torpedo boats from 16 to 24. The entire additional cost up to the year 1916 will be $41,750,000.

The naval appropriation bill is published. In the abstract it provides for an increase in the size and armament of the vessels hitherto voted, making the cost of the battleships $9,000,000 instead of $6,250,000. The report explains the increased size and cost of the ships already voted as being due to the lessons taught by the Russo-Japanese war. The new torpedo boats for the same reason will also be larger. The appropriation bill also provides $1,250,000 to continue experimenting with submarine boats, etc.

Pacific Coast Happenings

Millionaire Survivor of Clallam Wreck Dying of Cancer in Minnesota.

Womans' Suffrage Advocates in Oregon Present Bogus Petitions.

SEATTLE, Nov. 17.—Word was received in Seattle this afternoon that Peter Larson of Helena, the largest railroad contractor in the West, is dying of cancer of the liver in a hospital at Rochester, Minn. Mr. Larson virtually built all the westward extensions of the Northern Pacific. He is largely interested in Washington enterprises and realty, and is reputed as being the richest man in the northern tier of states lying west of St. Paul. His fortune is roughly estimated at $20,000,000. He is one of the few survivors of the famous Clallam wreck in the straits off Victoria two years ago.

Dr. Antone Varicle, prime mover in the proposed Yukon polar expedition, will, as soon as he reaches Dawson, for which town he started from Seattle last night, take steps to organize an expedition for the relief of the whalers imprisoned in the ice in the vicinity of Herschel Island.

Bogus Petitions Presented

Portland, Nov. 17.—The Oregonian says, in a special from Salem, Or.: "Many petitions for a submission to the referendum of a woman's suffrage amendment to the state constitution have been presented to County Clerk Roland for comparison with the registration books in this county, and among them are several petitions which have the appearance of having been made up from pages of the visitors' register kept in the Oregon building at the Lewis and Clark fair during the exposition period.

Ern and Hanlon

Los Angeles, Nov. 17.—Manager McCarey of the Pacific Coast Athletic Club of Los Angeles announced last night that Young Ern, the Eastern lightweight, has been matched to fight a twenty-round battle with Eddie Hanlon in this city on December 15. The bout, however, is conditioned upon Young Ern winning his fight from O'Leary in Milwaukee.

Mysterious "Mr. Ord"

Claim That Inoffensive Georgetown Citizen Was a Son of George IV.

Proof of King's Marriage to Mrs. Fitzherbert Groundwork of Dreams.

Chicago Telegraphic Superintendent Will Claim Grandmother's Millions.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—That the British legation at Washington paid the tuition of James Ord the reputed son of King George IV and his lawful wife, Mrs. Fitzherbert, that British officers visited Georgetown university where he was trained, and that the original Ord bore a striking resemblance to the English King, is the gist of a statement made yesterday by Rev. John W. Fox, president of St. Peter's College, Jersey City.

Father Fox was at Georgetown university for many years and was intimately acquainted with the Jesuit astrologer, Father Curley, who knew James Ord.

Father Fox said: "Father Curley died at the age of 94. I recall distinctly his speaking of the Ord mystery, of the lineage of a young student whom he knew as a boy at the university. He told me that in those days the latter part of the eighteenth century, young Ord was spoken of as one of royal birth."

Young Ord's Bills

"Father Curley told particularly that the bills contracted by young Ord were met by the British legation and that in his time British officers frequently visited the institution to inquire for young Ord. The two eldest sons of this Ord attended Georgetown university when Father Curley was stationed there as a priest. I met James Ord in 1889. I did not broach the subject, but when he gave his name I recalled Father Curley's story. Although bent with age there was a kingly bearing about him."

James L. Ord the Western Union Telegraph superintendent in Chicago, is a direct descendant of the original Ord believes himself the legitimate grandson of King George IV and the legitimate heir to the estate of Mrs. Fitzherbert, said to be worth $5,000,000.

WILHELMINE ARRIVES.

German Ship Chartered to Load for Delagoa Bay.

The German ship Wilhelmina, Capt. Ehrdmann, 1695 tons, which left Salinas, Cruz, on September 20, last, for Royal Roads passed in yesterday and will arrive in Royal Roads this morning. The Wilhelmine made a long passage, being 58 days from the southern port. She is chartered to load on Puget sound for Delagoa Bay. The British ship Australia, which arrived on Thursday, 46 days from Acapulco, is chartered to load lumber for the west coast of South America.

R. M. S. Aorangi, due on Wednesday next, is bringing 1200 tons of raw sugar for the British Columbia Sugar Refinery in her cargo. Two steamers are now en route to Vancouver with raw sugar for the refinery, the Argyll from Java, and the Cambrian King from Mauritius.

Frank Waterhouse, of Seattle, has been appointed vice-president of the Boston Steamship Company, which operates the steamers Tremont and Shawmut on the Pacific, as well as other steamers.

UNITED STATES DRUG COMBINE.

Outsider Sues Merger for $100,000 for Loss of Business.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 17.—In the suit of C. G. A. Loder, against the national association of wholesale and retail druggists, and the Philadelphia association of druggists before Judge Holland in the United States circuit court today, statistics were produced by counsel to the plaintiff to show that during the past six years the public has paid $96,000,000 in increased prices for drugs Mr. Loder, who is a cut rate druggist, is asking $100,000 damages for alleged conspiracy on the part of the defendants to ruin his business.

KOREAN PROTECTORATE.

Marquis Ito Lays Programme Before Hermit Emperor.

Seoul Korea, Nov. 17.—Marquis Ito, in a four hours' audience with the Emperor yesterday submitted the Japanese programme for a protectorate over Korea. It provides for the political status of Japanese residents of Korea, open ports and turning over the management of Korea's foreign affairs to Japan.

Today the Emperor laid the Japanese scheme before the cabinet. It is said that if the Japanese proposal is not accepted, complications will follow, and that the Korean government will eventually be obliged to submit. The Emperor and the court are not yet willing to recognize theloss of independence.

RECOUNT IN NEW YORK.

Tally Sheet Examined Shows 33 Votes Stolen From Hearst.

New York, Nov. 17.—Alderman Timothy D. Sullivan, Tammany leader of the sixth assembly district, today appeared before the board of canvassers when it examined the tally sheets of his district in the recount of the votes cast in the recent election.

He said he was sure no errors would be found and he would fight all protests. The first sheet examined showed that William R. Hearst had not been credited with 33 votes which were cast for him. It was announced today by counsel for Mr. Hearst that an application would be made to the supreme court early next week for an order to have the ballot boxes opened and to have the votes counted.

BERLIN'S TU'PENNY TUBE.

Municipality Votes Millions to Construct Underground Line.

Berlin, Nov. 17.—The municipality of Berlin today voted to build an underground railroad from the north to the south of the city.

The line, which will cost about $13,850,000, will be electrical and will be operated by the city. The measure still requires the sanction of the town council.

Shipbuilders Busy At Esquimalt

Three Hundred Men Busy at the Bullen Bros'. Yards on New Steamers.

British Columbia Lumber Carrier in Distress—New Steamship Line.

Few Victorians realize what a large industry that of British Columbia Marine Railway Co., and its subsidiary companies has become. There are now in the neighborhood of three hundred men engaged at the yards of Bullen Brothers, at Esquimalt, building, overhauling and repairing steamers. The new Princess, being built for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, is about two-thirds framed up, being built thoroughly in keeping with the requirements of Lloyd's regulations, the material for the new steel quarantine tender to replace the Steamer Earle at the William Head station is now arriving and work is progressing on the steel steamer for the Dominion government, the remodelling of the steamer Princess May, which will be second only to the steamer Princess Victoria among passenger steamers on this coast, when the work is completed is well under way, and an extensive overhaul has just been completed of the steamer Danube bought by the British Columbia Salvage Company, recently from the Canadian Pacific Railway to fill the requirements of the government regulations, and those of Lloyd, for the maintainance of a wrecking plant at Esquimalt.

The New Princess

The new Princess steamer, which is being built so that she may go into any service at present maintained by her owners, is to be a wooden screw steamer much longer than the steamer Princess Beatrice. Those who have seen the vessel in frame at Esquimalt are unanimous in stating the work done on her is of the best. The machinery and boilers are being built by Bow McLachlan & Co., on the Clyde and will be shipped to Esquimalt, as were those of the Princess Beatrice, by the steamers of the Ocean Steamship Company, or China Mutual line, running from Liverpool and Glasgow monthly to this port. The steamer will have quadruple engines and Scotch marine boilers, and should average from 16 to 17 knots an hour. The model of the steamer is considered by shipping men to be a very good one.

The machinery for the new steel steamer for the Dominion government, which will be about one hundred feet long, is also being built in shops of the old land, and will be shipped to Esquimalt on one of the Blue Funnel steamers, as will the new boilers being built by Bow McLachlan & Co., on the Clyde for the steamer Princess May. The workmen at the Esquimalt shipyards have taken the top from the erstwhile Alaskan liner and a large staff is remodelling the vessel. It is estimated that $150,000 will be spent on the liner. The shipbuilders at Esquimalt, will put another deck on the steamer, and her passenger accommodation is to be entirely altered, the staterooms opening into a long saloon running fore and aft as on the Princess Victoria, which will be the only vessel with superior accommodation on the Pacific coast when the work is complete. The present machinery will be entirely overhauled and refitted and new boilers are being built on the Clyde to replace those now in the vessel.

The Princess May

The Princess May's present engines are considered almost as good as when Hawthorn Leslie & Company, her builders, put them in the steamer in 1888, though seventeen years of service has worn them down. She has three cylinders, 19 inches, 30 inches and 50 inches, with a 33-inch stroke. The Princess May was formerly running on the China coast under various names. She was built as the Cass, then known as the Hating, then Ningchow, then Arthur, and she reverted then to her old names Cass and later Hating again, until she was rechristened the Princess May. When the shipbuilders at Esquimalt complete work on the steamer in the spring, she will have no equal in the northern trade.

The steamer Danube has been altered and overhauled, her new owners having gone through the steamer from the keel up and made whatever improvements they thought necessary to fit her for the service in which she is to be engaged. Large pumps and wrecking apparatus has been installed, and her houses altered so that towing appliances are to be placed. Now, with new paint, the wrecking steamer Danube is ready for service.

SIDE LIGHT ON THE NICKEL PLATE

Reasons For Recent Departure to New York of Mr. M. K. Rogers.

The departure to New York of M. K. Rogers, one of the most prominent mining operators of the southern interior, is said by parties recently from the Similkameen to be due to an unfortunate controversy that has arisen over his interests in the Nickel Plate mine in the Hedley camp, on which over $1,000,000 has been spent.

The Nickel Plate, one of the substantial gold producing mines of the province, is owned by the Yale Mining Company, which has also acquired a number of adjoining claims surrounding the mine. The 40-stamp mill, power plant and tramways connecting the mine with the reduction works, are the property of the Daly Reduction Company. Up to last October M. K. Rogers was manager of these two corporations.

Last month the annual meeting of both companies took place, and the directors of the Daly Reduction Company appointed R. B. Lamb manager in place of Mr. Rogers, who, however, still retains a similar position with the Yale Mining Company. The Colonist's informant states that since Mr. Lamb's brief charge of the mill many changes have been made in the staff formerly under Mr. Rogers, a number of old employees having sent in their resignations. It is also said that the orchard of young fruit trees planted out by Mr. Rogers on the land secured by him from the Dominion government, which land adjoins the townsite of Hedley and originally former a part of an Indian reserve, has been pulled up and destroyed.

The land in question was granted by the Ottawa authorities to Mr. Rogers on certain conditions, the principal of which was that it should be used as a smelter site. Notwithstanding considerable opposition, both locally and at the federal capital, Rogers finally secured a contract for possession of the ground, and since then the people of Hedley have been anxiously awaiting the time when the land should be put to the purposes for which it was supposed to have been secured, but instead of a smelter being erected, much to their surprise, Mr. Rogers built for himself a fine home and planted several acres for an orchard.

Cause of the Friction

While the exact cause of the friction cannot be ascertained, it is believed that Rogers, who is said to own a fifth interest in the mine, has taken umbrage at being ousted from the management of the Daly Reduction Company, and a new man being appointed in his place. Whether this is the true explanation of his presence in New York cannot be definitely stated.

There is a local interest in the early history of the Nickel Plate mine, as it was in Victoria that Mr. Rogers came across samples of ore that led to his ultimately acquiring the property from Messrs. Wollaston and Arundel, both these men now being resident in Victoria.

In 1895 Rogers held a roving commission on behalf of the late Marcus Daly of Butte, Montana, toample and acquire promising copper properties. That summer he traveled through the little known Boundary district, examining many of the remarkable low grade ore bodies existing in Phoenix and Deadwood camps, but transportation facilities appeared to be in the too distant future, and acting under instructions, he journeyed down to Sonora country, Mexico. Here he ran across and bonded a phenomenal surface showing of copper ore. Development work was in full swing when he received peremptory instructions from Mr. Daly to close down and "pull stakes." That order lost the old Montana copper king one of the largest fortunes ever realized out of the brown metal, for the property afterwards passed into the hands of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company, when it was found that the crosscut tunnels started by Mr. Rogers were within eight and twelve feet, respectively, of the bonanza ore chute measuring 2,000 feet long by 220 feet wide. That ore chute made the fortunes of many shareholders in the Green Consolidated.

Discovered the Nickel Plate

A flying trip to Australia to examine a copper property turned out to be a wild goose chase, and the operator found himself in Victoria in 1898 en route for the Skeena River country. Time hung heavily on his hands while waiting for the departure of the northbound steamer. One day Rogers happened to be in William Wilson's office on Government street. Here it was that he came across some fine specimens of ore from the then recently discovered property on 20-Mile creek. He met Wollaston and arranged to see the discovery. The trip to the Similkameen was made and a hard sampling of the prospect followed. The remarkable returns received from a Montana assayer proving so encouraging, he went back alone to the claim a second time, the assay returns of the re-sampling determined him to secure the property. He bonded the Nickel Plate, Bulldog, Sunnyside and Copperhead claims for $6,000. On January 12, 1899, development work started, with a small crew of men. All supplies had to be packed to the prospect by trail a distance of 40 miles, and the early work of proving the ore body was carried forward under the greatest disadvantages. As the work progressed, Mr. Rogers began to acquire further claims, and two months before the bond expired it was paid for in full.

Today the Nickel Plate has developed into one of the most productive mines of the interior and that delay at Victoria was the direct cause of Mr. Rogers securing it.

The mine has many thousand feet of tunnels and drifts, and two large "glory holes." It enjoys the distinction of being about the only high grade property where ore is mined from "glory holes." The deposit, too, is something new and unique, being a mineralized zone of sedimentary rocks crushed between bodies of andesite containing mispickle carrying free gold.

Ample Water Power

The waters of 20-Mile creek furnish the motive power for everything. It drives the machinery of the forty-stamp mill, a thirty-drill compressor which furnishes compressed air for the drills in the mine three miles away, and 4,000 feet higher; and it runs an electric railway about two miles long, from the mine for the haulage of the ore to the top of the gravity tram. The water is taken from the creek three miles up and conveyed by a flume to a point on the mountain side above the mill and power house. From there it is dropped about 400 feet to the power house, in which is located the large compressor and the dynamos.

Two corporations carry on the work. The Yale Mining Company owns the mineral claims and attends to the development of the mine. The Daly Reduction Company erected and operates the stamp mill, built the large flume, power house and compressor plant, the gravity tramway and the electric railway up at the mine.

The mill, forty stamps, has a capacity of 150 tons per day, and the stamp capacity is to be increased within the next year to 120 stamps. Ground was obtained from the Indian department for the erection of a large smelting plant which it is understood will be built as soon as the V. V. & E. railway is completed to Hedley to bring in the machinery for same, and a sufficient tonnage of smelter ore is available. In all over a million dollars has been expended in plant and development of the properties.

The Daly Reduction Company, Ltd., is incorporated under the Company's act, the officers and directors are: President and treasurer, J. C. Lawlor, New York; vice-president, Marcus Daly, New York; secretary, C. A. Crawford, Anaconda, Mont.; assistant secretary, A. J. Campbell, Butte, Mont., and J. G. Morony, Grand Falls, Mont. R. B. Lamb, Hedley, is manager.

KENNETH WOLLASTON DEAD.

Popular Young Victorian Goes to an Early Grave—Victim of Typhoid.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The funeral of the late Kenneth J. Wollaston, who died early yesterday morning of typhoid fever at the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, will take place at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon from Christ Church cathedral. There will be a celebration of the holy communion at 9 a. m. for the relatives and friends. The body will rest in the north porch, and the funeral service will be at 3 p. m.

Deceased, who was but 25 years of age, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Wollaston and had lived in this city since his early childhood days. After finishing his education in the local schools he entered the service of Turner, Beeton & Co., and at the time of his death was one of the firm's most popular travelers. Not only was he well known and highly esteemed locally for his many manly qualities, but he had a host of friends throughout the province who will sincerely regret his passing away.

The late Mr. Wollaston was a member of over seven years' standing of the James Bay Athletic Association, being one of the most enthusiastic and prominent supporters of the organization. As a slight token of the deep sense of bereavement felt by every member of the J. B. A. A., the flag is flying as half-mast from the club building.

He leaves to mourn his loss a father, mother and two sisters, who have the heartfelt sympathy of a large circle of friends.

FATAL RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

Draught Horse Crashes Into Street Car Injuring Several Passengers.

Boston, Nov. 17.—Several passengers were injured, one fatally, as a result of a runaway horse attached to a heavy cart, crashing into the side of an electric car in South Boston this afternoon. One of the big shafts of the cart pierced the side of the car and struck an unknown woman, fracturing her skull. At the city hospital the attendants said she would not recover. She was about 20 years old.

Workmen's Appeal to Army

St. Petersburg Strikers Remind Soldiers and Sailors of Their Common Aim.

Liberals Now See Their Mistake in Not Having Rallied to Witte's Aid.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 17.—The workingmen's committee today addressed the following appeal to the soldiers and sailors: "Comrades and brothers, for a long time we have misunderstood each other. Your officers taught you to regard us as enemies of the fatherland, and as criminals whom you should shoot, beat with your whips and butcher with your bayonets.

"Our struggle for the people's freedom and the people's well-being has been depicted to you as a revolution against the fatherland and which you are obliged to suppress. Many of you believing this, have shot your own brothers, filling the streets of our town with blood.

"The case is now altered. The eyes of many of the soldiers and sailors have been opened. They understand that (all of us are brothers and that we are sons of the nation, whose common enemies are your commanders and those in power. They understood that the liberty of the people is their own liberty and the good of the people, their own good.

"The men of the Black Sea fleet and at Cronstadt stood against their commanders and signified that they wanted to lead the lives of men, that they wanted liberty and they associated themselves with the cause of the people. A number of sailors at Cronstadt have been tomorrow be executed.

Soldier and Sailor

"The workingmen of St. Petersburg struck, demanding the release of our soldier and sailor brothers and the abolition of court martials and the death penalty.

"Is it possible that you soldiers and sailors will not arise and help your brothers at Cronstadt? Is it possible that you will remain hand in hand with the murderers of your brothers at Cronstadt?

"We workmen say, the cause of (the soldiers and the sailor) is our cause and so we have gone out on strike. You must say everywhere, 'The cause of the workmen is our cause and the struggle of the workmen our struggle.'

"And you must associate yourselves with the struggling people. You must strike and refuse to perform the duties imposed on you. Do not listen to the words of command to perform the duties imposed on you. Do not listen to the word of command, calling on you to put down the workmen's movement. Let not a shot be fired by you against the people, down with your blood thirsty commanders. Long live a free government and a free people."

Anarchy and Mob Rule

The utterly reckless spirit manifested by the "Reds" who engendered the present strike, is producing a natural revulsion of feeling which is shared by all classes. The prospect of anarchy and mob rule, which would be the outcome of the present demoralized conditions in both the country districts and cities, had a sobering influence. The lower classes were always on the verge of starvation, are growing bitterly angry against the agitators, who by their continued strikes are taking the bread from their mouths and not only without being incited by the police but in spite of all the authorities these classes are threatening reprisals.

Their Leaders Blundered Frightfully.

It is the intelligent middle class, however, which is beginning to really support the government, in its efforts to restore something like order and public tranquility. Many of the liberals who fought the government actively before the proclamation of the emperor's manifesto, are now convinced that (their leaders blundered frightfully) by refusing to lend their support to Count Witte in his difficult task because he had demanded an accept the unqualified conditions laid down by them. They see now that it is too late, that they missed the great opportunity of becoming a leading influence, and that they, by their inaction have become a negligable quantity.

The leadership which they fondly imagined they exercised has passed over to the extreme socialistic element, with whose extravagant programme for the levelling of all ranks they have nothing in common. They realize that the restoration of public tranquility is an immediate necessity, as otherwise the government will soon have to choose between repression and anarchy.

Law and Order Party

The new party of "law and order" which has lately sprung into being, with organizations in St. Petersburg, Moscow and the Baltic provinces, Astrakhan, Simferopol and elsewhere, the principal plank in the platform of which is the rallying of the sober and conservative forces of the nation to attain long-expected liberties through co-operation with Count Witte, is preaching that all will be lost and the country plunged into hopeless bloodshed unless the forces of law and order unite to aid the premier. M. Karozowy, president of the St. Petersburg municipal council, has placed himself at the head of the St. Petersburg group of this party, and presided yesterday at an enthusiastic meeting of leading citizens, including many who for years have been prominently identified with the liberal cause against the agitators.

Exodus From Capital

The exodus of foreign residents who are afraid to remain during the winter continues. Most of them are going by way of Finland, as all accommodation on the boats which will sail before the close of navigation has been engaged. The cost of passage to Stettin by water, which ordinarily is $12, is now $100. Many members of the English and German colonies and about half of the small American colony are leaving. Over 26,000 foreign passports have been issued in St. Petersburg during the last two weeks.

In some quarters the belief is expressed that martial law will be proclaimed in St. Petersburg tomorrow. It is expected that the Emperor and grand dukes insist on this step against the counsels of Count Witte.

The employers during the day finally informed the workmen that they had decided against an eight-hour day. The workingmen's council has broken off all negotiations with Count Witte.

Cronstadt Mutineers' Trial

The ringleaders of the Cronstadt mutiny have been sent to Schlusselburg fortress, where they will stand trial. At the navy department it was stated that there is no intention to try the great mass of mutinous sailors, the outbreak being regarded more as a drunken riot than as a mutiny, and for which the officers themselves were largely responsible. Only the leaders will be tried, and their punishment will be as light as possible. The bulk of them will be sent to sea on a punitive cruise.

The charge d'affaires has received notification that the United States cruiser Minneapolis, now at Cherbourg, after leaving that port will proceed to Copenhagen, and if he thinks it advisable she will continue her

Cruise to the Baltic Sea

in order that she may be able to meet any emergency. Mr. Eddy, however, is notifying the state department that the Neva will be icebound in ten days and advising against sending the cruiser there.

Today's despatches from Poland indicate a break in the ranks of the strikers. The Vienna-Warsaw line is open and street cars are running at Warsaw. Should the strike collapse in Poland it necessarily will weaken the movement here.

M. Namehaiff, the minister of communications, has sent a notification to all the railroad employees and officials to be at their posts at 8 o'clock, ready to resume work, otherwise they will be dismissed from the service.

Kalisps, Polish Russia, Nov. 17.—Martial law is rigidly enforced here. Suspicious persons are forced to leave the city.

Riga, Nov. 17.—An attempt was made to assassinate the governor of Riga. While he was riding in a carriage through the streets a shot was fired at him from an alley, but the bullet missed its mark. The would-be assassin escaped.

Kurais, Transcaucasia, Nov. 17.—The assistant manager of the railroad station was shot and killed here today. The assassin escaped.

Poti, Transcaucasia, Nov. 17.—The railroad employees here have struck. The rails have been torn up and thrown into the Black Sea. Many of the telegraph wires are cut.

Dzereula, Caucasia, Nov. 17.—A railroad switch was thrown open here today, resulting in a collision between two military trains. Fifteen soldiers were injured. After the collision the trains were fired upon from the hills, the soldiers defending themselves behind the railroad embankment.

An Envoy in Empire's Work

Richard Jebb a Disciple of Mr. Chamberlain Now on Tour of Colonies.

Acknowledged Authority on Imperial Relations Now Visiting Victoria.

Among the guests registered at the Driard hotel are Mr. and Mrs. Richard Jebb. Mr. Jebb is an authority on Imperial relations. From 1898 to 1902 he traveled extensively throughout the empire coming in close touch with the leaders of public opinion and he has made a careful study of the relationships which exist between the Mother Country and the colonies and dependencies. This information gathered after seven years travel is embodied in his "Studies in Colonial Nationalism," which was published last spring of more recent date he has been contributing a series of articles to the Morning Post on "Imperial Organization." When in England, the author makes his home at Ellesmere, Shropshire.

Mr. and Mrs. Jebb are on their way to South Africa, via San Francisco, New Zealand and Australia. Coming across the continent several stop-overs will be made. "Our trip has been a thoroughly enjoyable one. Canada is making a marvelous progress—a progress greatly noticeable after several years absence, for I was last on this side in May, 1899," said Mr. Jebb to a Colonist representative. "My present journey to the Cape Colony is to size up the country and to make myself familiar with conditions, for that is one section of the Empire that I have never had the opportunity of visiting.

In his book "Studies on Colonial Nationalism," the closing chapter entitled "The Soul of the Empire" contains the following appreciative reference and prediction of Victoria's future position in the five federal nations of the Imperial Empire.

"In fulness of time the children shall surpass their grey mother, in all save honor. The imperial city shall lose her pride of place. In another sea girt isle, by the margin of the Pacific, where snow crested mountains sentinel the straits, sleeps a fair city which the soothsayers named after, yet before, the Empress—Queen. "From East to West, the circling word has passed." Another channel frets beneath an Empire's commerce, from the landlocked harbor dark hulls emerge. They are the war fleet of the Maple Leaf, heading to the Southern Cross. For the manoeuvres are at hand, and this year the Commonwealth directs. Meanwhile councillors are gathering by 'the Hall of our Thousand Years'—reared but yesterday on the southward brow above the blue. They have come from Ottawa and Dalgety, from Wellington and Bloemfontein. There they are assembling, still in the shadow of the strong north. There business is 'the Peace Among our Peoples,' and the common matters of the Five Nations, which order the peace. Awhile they wait, for not yet is their tale complete; then stand aside, yielding precedence to the 'Wards of the Outer March'—to the undaunted sons of

"Giant men,
Who shackled the careering centuries,
To one small island's name."

KING EDWARD'S MISHAP.

London, Nov. 17.—King Edward, although in the hands of his physician as a result of a sprained ankle, sustained while shooting in Windsor Forest yesterday, is transacting the usual state business today. His ankle is progressing well.

Possibly due to the fact that the War Eagle mine is now under the control of the Canadian Pacific railway, there has been a marked improvement and considerable dealing in shares, especially on the Toronto stock exchange. At the close of last week over 33,000 shares had changed hands at prices varying from 20 to 21 cents. Dealings in Rossland shares of this magnitude must have recalled to the minds of many Toronto operators the good old days of '97-98, when British Columbia mining shares were all in vogue.

Monkey Brand Soap cleans kitchen utensils, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery. se

Plans for the Children's Ward

Hospital Board Approves the Scheme For Latest Royal Jubilee Addition.

Tenders For Building of New Structure to Be Called For Immediately.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

At a meeting of the directors of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital held recently, the report of the special committee on the children's ward was received and adopted. This report recommended the adoption of the plans and specifications for the new ward which had been submitted by Messrs. Hooper & Watkins. It was also agreed that the secretary should call for tenders for the erection of the ward, which had been made possible through the efforts of the various ladies' societies in connection with the hospital. The plans for the new structure call for a one-storey brick building with basement, which will be located at the eastern end of the present building. The new building will add to rather than detract from the appearance of the present hospital, while due attention has been paid to the interior of the building to secure the most available space.

Benefit of Children

The building, which will be used entirely for the benefit of children, will, as already stated, be erected alongside the present female ward. It will have a total height from the basement to the apex of the roof of 45 feet, which will make a very imposing structure. It will be connected with the present building by a large corridor which will connect the new structure to another corridor leading to the kitchen in the new building. This corridor will be about 36 feet long and 10 feet wide and will be connected to the present female ward by means of swinging doors.

Following along the corridor, the first room which is reached will be a private ward, about 16x14 feet, which will be large enough to accommodate a number of patients if required.

Playroom for Patients

Next to the private room will be a cloakroom, which will be about 8x12 feet and will be connected with a linen room of 4x8 feet. The ward will be entered from the corridor and the cloak room will be a fine, large, well ventilated apartment, suitable to contain at least a dozen cots. The room is situated in the front of the building and is well lighted, and will receive the sun during the entire day. The room is in the form of a half-circle and is about 36x44 feet. The eastern wing of the ward is devoted to a large playroom in which the patients will be established during convalescence. This room is 16x24 feet.

The kitchen is situated in the northeast corner and will be fitted up with all the latest improvements in the cooking line. It is a fine large apartment, being about 14x16 feet. The kitchen will be connected by a corridor running from the ward to the lavatories.

Lavatories—Bathrooms

This corridor gives direct communication with the lavatories, bathrooms and storeroom, which will be found to be very convenient. The playroom enters the garden and has a runway where the children may be wheeled out in the air. Every room in the building will be supplied with ventilators which will insure a good supply of fresh air. The basement will take almost the entire area covered by the new building. The only part which will not be occupied will be that portion directly under the private room, which will be turned into a driveway and will take up all the space.

Special attention has been given to the sewerage. The closets and sinks from the kitchen will all be connected direct with the main sewer, while all around the building will be a four-inch tile pipe to carry off the surface water.

The specifications call for only the best of materials to be used in all the construction work, and a special clause states that all sewers must have at least one and a half feet of clay to cover them.

The foundation is to be constructed of the best quarried stone, and only the best of Portland cement will be allowed. Special note has been made of the thickness of the outside brick walls, which are to be as thick as the majority of buildings in the city. The lavatories will have a tiled floor and will be tiled for a height of seven feet from the floor.

Fire Protection Guaranteed

Fire protection has also been looked after. The roof will be of slate, which will prevent any spark from starting a blaze, while all the chimneys have to be at least four inches from any woodwork.

The floors are to be extra thick. First they are to receive a layer of shiplap, followed by a three-ply thickness of P. & B. paper, then a layer of 1½x3 T. & G. No. 1 flooring. All the walls will be of plaster and will be finished in a suitable color. The cornices and gutters are all to be of galvanized iron.

The linen rooms will be fitted with six rows of shelves, 1x18, 1x12 and 1x16.

The entire building will be lighted by electricity and will be provided with electric push-buttons in every room, with an indicator.

Perfect Sanitation

In the lavatory special arrangements for perfect sanitation have been made, not only in the floor and walls, but also in the fixtures. The wash-basins will be porcelain throughout. The sink will be rolled, rim-enameled iron. The bath will be enameled cast iron, and fitted with both hot and cold water. More than ordinary precautions for heating have been taken. The heating apparatus will be of hot-water radiators. The radiators will be required to furnish heat for two feet for every cubic foot of space. It will also include a Gurney boiler of two sizes larger than will be required for the above radiation. A special quotation will be asked for this boiler, as the managers may decide to install a larger one than has been called for.

With the building completed the hospital will be provided with a new and up-to-date ward for the care of children which will not be equaled on the North Pacific Coast.

Ask your dealer for Amherst Solid Leather Shoes.

INDIAN SUMMER.

Bangor News.

There are as many ideas as to when the so-called Indian summer begins and ends as there are concerning the best time to cut hog-yokes. Nearly fifty years ago, one Cephas Goodworks, of Waldo county, being in his extreme old age, and also in his cups to a considerable extent, declared from the abundance of his wisdom that—"The best time to cut hog-yokes is when you can find them." This meant, of course, that it did not pay to go out looking for hog-yokes, for one might not find any in a day's hunt. Then again, one might discover a dozen in a few minutes. Hence, when such a discovery was made, the time to cut hog-yokes for future use had arrived. For similar reasons one may pick out any calm and warm period of a week or less between Labor day and Christmas and no living man or woman can have a right to dispute the verdict.

In the common usage of the English language the word "Indian" in this country is applied to some thing which is inferior to or an imitation of some other thing, which has genuine merit. For example, the "Indian turnip" of the Maine woods and fields is shaped something like a turnip, and it has a very strong taste in the mouth, even as some turnips have but its very strength gives it away and places it outside the category of real turnips, though it may still be called an "Indian turnip." For similar reasons Indian hemp is not a hemp at all, except in the "Indian" sense. An "Indian gift" is one which is made and then recalled, and an Indian summer is no more than a counterfeit of the real article.

In reading the many excellent and informing newspapers published in Maine we find that the wise editors differ very widely about the date of Indian summer. Here is a very cool and conservative paper in the east, which declares that the Indian summer comes in October. Over on the Kennebec we find a bright day which places Indian summer late in September or very early in October—while the leaves are still on the deciduous trees, and while some of the most delightful migratory birds still linger among us. But brave and gentle Washington Irving informs us that Indian summer arrives during the few sunbright and windless days that bless and glorify the latter part of November. To know Indian summer at its best, according to Irving, it must reach us after the leaves have fallen and after the brooks and streams have frozen over. Coming at this time—just before or just after Thanksgiving—the Indian summer of Irving was a glorious taree, alluring in its promises, saddening in its fulfilment and wholly "Indian" in all its traits. Taking its cue for the sweet historian of things that never happened, the Old Farmers' Almanac used to fix the date of Indian summer somewhere in the vicinity of Nov. 20. The chief trouble about placing the date for the event, however, is that we have mighty few days that can come up to the standard of an ideal Indian summer in our New England autumn. At times we have waited three and four years before we dared to affix the label. Again we have seen four or five Indian summers in one month. As we said at the beginning, the Goodwork's place seems the most available for general purposes. So let us enjoy our Indian summer when we find it.

UNRULY STUDENTS.

Would Not Permit "God Save the King" to Be Played.

London Times.

A meeting of the Senate of the Royal University of Ireland was held recently, at the university buildings, Earlsfort Terrace, for the purpose of conferring degrees. Lord Meath, chancellor of the university, presided and there was a large attendance of senators, fellows, and students. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on Mr. Robert Cochrane for his services to Irish archaeology, and that of Mastery in Surgery on Mr. J. S. Mcardle, of Dublin. A number of proceedings were also conferred. During the early part of the proceedings the students, who filled the gallery, contented themselves with the demonstrations which are customary on these occasions; but as the proceedings became more noisy and objectionable as the proceedings drew to a close, and the meeting was ended prematurely by an outburst of deliberate disloyalty, it had been announced officially that the meeting would conclude with an organ rendering of the national anthem, and it became clear that a large body of students had come to the meeting with the object of preventing this part of the programme being carried out. When the ordinary degrees were being conferred a number of young men raided the platform from the rear and took possession of the organ loft. One of them shouted "They won't play 'God Save the King' today," and then all of them joined in the chorus of "God Save Ireland." There were also some cries of "Down with the King." When the honors list had been exhausted it was seen that it was impossible for the organist to get into his place to complete the programme with "God Save the King;" and to avoid further trouble the members of the university left the platform amid the exultant cheers of the students, who retained possession of the hall for another half hour. One of them informed the reporters that the design of preventing the playing of the national anthem was prearranged.

The National Evening Telegraph says in its report: "The English National anthem was not played, and no attempt was made, in face of the attitude of the nationalist students, to carry out this item on the programme." There have been disloyal demonstrations at previous public meetings in connection with the Royal University, but none so deliberate or so insolent as that witnessed today. It is an unfortunate fact that during the last few months there has been an increasing tendency towards public expression of disloyalty among a class, and that not the least educated, of the young Nationalists in Dublin and other large towns throughout the country.

RUSSIAN OUTRAGES.

Lord Rothschild Reports Catastrophe Far Greater Than Expected.

New York, Nov. 17.—Jacob Schiff of this city received the following cablegram from Lord Rothschild in London: "Russian catastrophe, according to details from Russia today, far greater than expected. Outrages, murder and wholesale robbery and incendiarism in 34 towns, so relief fund has been task too great to grapple with."

WAS CURED OF ASTHMA.

"I first used Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine with my daughter who suffered from a severe form of asthma. The least exposure to cold would lay her up and she would nearly suffocate for want of breath. I must say I found it to be a most satisfactory treatment and it has entirely cured her."—Mrs. A. A. VanBuskirk, Robinson Street, Moncton, N. B.

Russia's First Parliament

Toronto Mail and Empire Critically Reviews Latest Move of the Czar.

Government by Manifestos Is Evidentally the Emperor's Weakness.

Toronto Mail and Empire.

Inasmuch as Nicholas II. has not hesitated to break his promises in the past, and even to violate a constitution, too much importance must not be placed upon his magnificent message to his people. We may rest assured that if the manifesto at once quells all disturbances, His Majesty will come to the conclusion that manifestos are what his subjects desire. However, the Czar's ideas and wishes are no longer of prime importance. That he will do his utmost to preserve some vestiges of autocracy may be taken for granted, but it is equally certain that in the future he will exercise power in a narrow circle whose limits will be clearly defined by his people: Not by one election will the Russians win their freedom. They must grow into freemen, they cannot vote themselves there, any more than one can vote himself to weigh 180 pounds. However, the fetters have been stricken off their cramped limbs, and they will be permitted to pursue their destiny unhampered.

As we understand the word "freedom," there is none of it in Russia, although there is a most complete system of government in which the people participate. The difference between slavery and liberty is found in the difference between the source of all power as located in the march, and the source of all power as located in the individual votes. This is the difference between Russia and Canada. So, although Russia has a kind of parliament, legislatures, assemblies, governors, committees, boards, and what not, the proceedings of none of them is valid unless approved by the Czar or his representative. Of what use is a ballot when the elected representative speaks and legislates only by the kind permission of the Czar? Russia is really burdened with absurd privileges of this kind. It is true that there is some slight authority exercised by the people's representatives; in certain local matters they are supreme. But if the Russian people had a school board like the city of Toronto, and an Industrial Fair Association, they would be almost drunk with such a head brew of liberty.

Russia's Voting Strength.

The Douma, the first Russian Parliament, which is to assemble not later than the middle of January, will compare with the British Parliament as a Red River cart will compare with an automobile. Although its members will be fairly numerous, they will not be representative of the Russian people, for of the 130,000,000 of Russians, not more than 100,000 at the outside will be able to vote, probably 100,000,000 will not know of the election till it is over; of the other 30,000,000 about 20,000,000 will be unable to read or write or understand anything about a ballot. Of the remaining 10,000,000, probably 9,900,000 will not be permitted to vote. Absurd as the election appears, viewed in this light, it is yet a thousand years in advance of anything that has preceded it in Russia. The recent manifesto will have hardly any effect on the election, but it will have a great effect on the proceedings once the first poor, pathetic, little parliament is in session. If the Douma has wise leaders it will think of nothing else but removing obstacles for the election of its successors in years to come. It must teach the inarticulate Russians how to speak; and the secret ballot must be his tongue.

The Legs of the Douma Horse.

In an article in the Review of Reviews, Mr. W. T. Stead compares the Douma to a horse without legs, and perhaps it may now be claimed that the Czar has given the strange beast legs, although it may be long before it learns the use of them. Liberty of public meeting, the writer declares, is the first leg of the Douma. Without this liberty the people could never understand public questions; and their votes, therefore, would be cast at random. Liberty of the press is the second leg; for the majority of men do not and cannot attend public meetings. The Czar's manifesto does not specificially set the press free, but it will have this effect, for "freedom of speech" was mentioned as a privilege to be granted. Once the press is free, liberty is at hand for any people. The third leg of the Douma is likened to liberty of association. This means that the people shall be free to band themselves into clubs or parties. The fourth leg is a habeas corpus Act, a guarantee that no one shall be arrested without warrant, or imprisoned without trial. All these things have been granted by the Czar, although the legs may not carry the Douma very far on its first journey.

The System of Election.

To explain the complicated system of voting by which the members of the Douma are finally to be chosen would require much space and more patience. At the end of all one would be amazed at the intricacy of the Russian mind. Perhaps a fanciful translation of the Russian system into our own will best give an idea of the complexities of the case. We might imagine, then, that our school board were permitted to elect our aldermen, and our aldermen to choose two-thirds of the members of Parliament. The other third would be elected by that part of the population that had not voted for our school trustees, the Roman Catholics, for example. But, though the manifesto is too late to rescue the system from absurdity, it transforms it from an assembly, terrorized by the police, into a gathering of freemen, who may not truly represent Russia, but who need not fear to try to do so.

FRENCH GENERAL ARRESTED.

Ministry Decide to Incarcerate Indiscreet Officer for Fifteen Days.

Paris, Nov. 17.—The council of ministers at a meeting today decided to inflict fifteen days' arrest on General Brugere, commander of the army, for making public details of a conference which he had with the minister of war relative to the controversy between General Brugere and General Percin, who was chief of staff under General Andrea, the former minister of war.

The Colonist.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1905.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

THE DAILY COLONIST

Delivered by carrier at 20 cents per week, or mailed, postpaid, to any part of Canada (except the city) United Kingdom and the United States, at the following rates:

One year	$5 00
Six months	2 50
Three months	1 25

SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year	$1 00
Six months	50
Three months	25

Sent postpaid to Canada, United Kingdom and United States.

A DEFINITE POLICY OF IMPERIALISM.

The visit of Mr. Richard Jebb to Victoria, following so soon after that of Sir Frederick Pollock, with whom he has been more or less associated in the private commission of enquiry in which they have been engaged, is one of special interest, and it is to be regretted that a meeting could not have been called so that those interested in the subject might have had an opportunity to have listened to his views, as well as to assist him in forming more definite opinions on sentiment here by the expression of their own. He came unheralded, however, and there was little time in which to arrange a meeting had it been considered advisable. Mr. Jebb is on a tour of the British Empire for the express purpose of arriving at a comprehensive estimate of how the questions of Imperialism are being looked upon throughout the vast circle of British possessions. His impressions are being conveyed from time to time to the British public through the columns of the leading papers, and from his close study of the question and his intimate contact with the living representatives of the imperialistic faith he will be in a position to speak authoritatively when the next colonial conference is convened.

Mr. Jebb occupies an unique position in relation to the question, inasmuch as he can devote himself to the study of colonial sentiment without involving his personality as one phase of it. He does not travel as a prophet of Imperialism as did Dr. Parkin, nor as a distinguished doctrinaire within prescribed circles like Sir Frederick Pollock. He is not as imaginative as Parkin nor as academic as Pollock, but he is more practical than either. He performs more in the role of a journalistic specialist, absorbing, condensing and reflecting the views of a wide range of the communities through which he passes and mingles as he passes. His impressions are illustrative of a variety of conditions and sentiments, and to the British mind to which his conclusions are especially directed, because, after all, the composite British mind is the most difficult to educate and is still the strongest factor in the solution of the problem of Imperial unity, they will be largely illuminative.

Judging by published contributions from his pen, Mr. Jebb, to use a homely metaphor, has the "right sow by the ear." His conclusions are those of many who have studied the question from the more practical points of view. Imperial federation as a theory of government for the Empire has passed through many phases since it first began to be advocated by those who wished to see the relations of the various parts of the Empire take more definite and organic form. The two internal forces at work have been those of segregation and consolidation, the two forces that affect all living entities. One tended to complete and absolute independence of a number of groups of people allied in geography and interest, and the other to the drawing together under a common and universal form of government. The one meant the dissolution of the Empire, the other permanent consolidation for mutual co-operation in commercial and political effort and for defence. The one meant weakness as an Anglo-Saxon people, and the other unity and strength.

The first impulse of the Imperialist was to formulate a constitution under which the latter would be made possible. Hence Imperial Federation was promulgated with a certain degree of definiteness of outline. To place a constitution upon paper is a comparatively easy matter, even for so vast an aggregation of elements as the British Empire. It simply meant the expansion of the federal system, which had its best practical exemplification in Canada, and apply it to the groups of colonies as we apply it to a group of provinces—a vast political organism representing confederations within a confederation, a system of wheels within wheels. Naturally, the greatest impulse in this direction came from Canada, where the federal system was best understood. It was a grand conception, which appealed to the imagination, and even swept a good many good men off their feet.

Gradually it dawned upon the enthusiast, as it immediately impressed itself upon the practical statesman, that, however beautiful it was in theory there were so many questions of detail to work out in order to make it harmonious and successful, the problem of adapting the conditions of an Empire to a ready-made constitution was so great as to be impossible. It was reversing the order of political evolution, the process by which we arrived at that wonderful, though anomalous, system of representative government under which we live. Imperial Federation, except as an ideal towards which to strive, was by almost unanimous consent voted as outside the pale of practical politics for the present. So the workaday statesman began to specialize upon various phases of the subject. One advocated a system of Imperial defence as the nearest approach to the ideal, another advocated Imperial conferences, another a system of Imperial communication, another Imperial preferential trade, and so on. Each one formed his section of followers and each pressed his views upon the public, and with varying degrees of success. Since the agitation in a vague form began, wonderful progress has been made. We have had the theory of colonial co-operation in defence recognized and in a measure acted upon; we have a trans-Pacific cable realized; we have subsidized steamship lines connecting various parts of the Empire, making it possible to travel almost continuously around the world under the egis of the Union Jack, and to move troops by our own steamship lines; we have Imperial penny postage; we have conferences of colonial premiers. These are great facts which have been accomplished in a comparatively short space of time. We have others indirectly contributing to the common end, such as the establishment of a commonwealth in Australia, and the dominancy of British rule in South Africa.

There are three other definite schemes in view, all of tremendous importance, if they can be worked out successfully. One is the extension of the Pacific cable into an all-around-the-world Imperial cable, as an artery for the dissemination of intelligence daily throughout a vast Imperial system; another is the adoption of a tariff of Imperial preferences, to encourage and promote trade within the Empire; and we have in another regarding the possibilities of which Sir Frederick Pollock came to Canada to enquire, the expansion of the Privy Council into an Imperial Council, and with it the embodiment of the conferences of colonial premiers. This does not express exactly, perhaps, the matured proposals, but in a general way it is explanatory. There are many notions as to how each of these proposals should take form, and these are being freely ventilated at the present and are likely to have the serious consideration of the next colonial conference held in London.

The stumbling block that may fall in the way of the immediate adoption of all or any one of these ideas in concrete form is the almost certain defeat of the Balfour government in the meantime. The Liberals will not give countenance to the preferential trade scheme, and that will be tabled until the Conservatives, or, more strictly speaking, the party of fiscal reformers, can come into power. The Liberal leaders are not as a rule Imperialists. There are men like Rosebery who are, and there are others who will be fused with the Liberals as the result of the Chamberlain programme, who also are; but the rank and file of the party are not in sympathy with the Greater Britain idea. Hence it may be assumed that the Imperial Council proposal will be repressed along with the preferential tariff scheme. There are strong hopes, however, that an all-Imperial telegraph system may find favor. It is not a controversial subject from a party point of view. The Liberal party, as we pointed out the other day, is in practical accord with the foreign policy of the present administration, and it is not likely to depart from the present lines in power. It may, however, be ambitious to do something, to develop a striking line of policy that will give character to the administration. It may seize upon the cable project as affording, as it undoubtedly would, the desired opportunity. It is large, it is fascinating, it is practical, and it will be popular. The Liberals in Canada were opposed to the general policy of the Liberal-Conservative party which preceded them in power. The leaders grasped the situation, however, and made a name and popularity for themselves by adopting and developing the most striking features of the programme of their predecessors. One phase, in particular—that of preferential trade with Great Britain—was turned brilliantly to account, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier made the hit of his life with it. The British Liberals may, and likely will, follow the example of their congeners in Canada, and become more imperialistic than the Imperialists. Responsibility and power make a vast difference in the point of view of a party; and, after all, the touchstone of party politics is what will appeal to the people's imagination.

We think we have in the foregoing indicated the lines of thought along which Mr. Jebb has reached certain conclusions. With the practical politician mere names count but little. He has no fetishes. He follows the line of least resistance. There are, therefore, really no serious obstacles to Imperial Federation. The railway builder does not climb a high grade where he can go around. By steady progress we have been accomplishing many things in the general direction in which we wish to go. Every one of the great enterprises and projects referred to as accomplished has been a link forged in the chain of Imperial unity. We have been tying the Empire together with hawsers of material interest. Soon we shall have gone so far that we could not undo those bonds without disorganizing and disrupting the Empire.

There is, consequently, no need of worrying about the length of the chain, providing we make the individual links strong enough. Some day we shall wake up and find the Empire federated in all but name, and it will only be necessary to weave over it the necessary and simple constitutional habiliments to realize the dream of years ago. The mistake, if we can call it a mistake, at the outset was, in trying to adapt the Empire in an unfashioned form to a constitution modeled from a theoretical pattern. We have first to make the great facts, and the constitution in whatever form practical statesmanship dictates will follow as the logical conclusion of our efforts. But this we must not forget, it was the sentiment at the bottom of the original scheme of Imperial Federation, visionary though it may have been, that has made what has already been accomplished possible, and that will have to be credited with the final and glorious outcome.

THE SASKATCHEWAN ELECTIONS

The News-Advertiser of Vancouver calls attention to the delay that is taking place in bringing on the elections in the province of Saskatchewan and wonders what the old champions of Liberalism would say, if they were alive, respecting the present canons which are embodied in the policy of the Liberals. Can it be imagined, it is asked, that Hon. George Brown or Alexander Mackenzie would be a party to such action by the federal authorities?

The government of Saskatchewan is a creature of the Dominion government. It has no mandate from the people, and is to all intents and purposes personal and irresponsible. Mr. Haultain was passed over, because it was alleged that he was not in sympathy with the constitution under which he would have to administer the affairs of the country, and it was therefore undesirable that he should be in control. It was alleged that the matter was in the hands of the people themselves and that if they wanted him they could elect him and thus satisfy constitutional requirements. The duty of the authorities responsible for the situation so created was undoubtedly, therefore, to permit the people to exercise their right with as little delay as possible. There was no reason why the elections in Saskatchewan should not have been brought on at the same time as in Alberta. There was every reason, in fact, why, if any discrimination were to have been made, they should have been brought on sooner. In Alberta the same reasons in respect to the selection of a premier did not exist. Two months, however, have elapsed and no date for the Saskatchewan election has been fixed. The country is being ruled without reference to its wishes, as much as Russia was under the autocratic rule of the Czar. The delaying of the election there until the result in Alberta, where the result was almost certain to be in favor of the Liberals, was known was a flagrant abuse of the prerogative of the crown, and is without justification. We have had examples of this in British Columbia during the last Dominion general elections. Yale, Kootenay and Comox were held over until the results throughout the Dominion became known and could influence the electors. It worked well for the Liberal candidates and the Liberal party. There was no legitimate excuse for it. It was claimed that these constituencies were so large and some of the polling places so remote that there was not time in which to distribute the ballot boxes so that they would be available on the date fixed for the general elections. It was a flimsy excuse at the best, and was not applicable in at least two of the constituencies; but there did not exist even that kind of excuse in the case of Saskatchewan.

The tactics of the government in that province can be illustrated by those employed in a game best described as "bunco." The province was gerrymandered so as to give certain ridings that could be most easily worked a preponderance. Then, Mr. Haultain, the one man in the Northwest most entitled to consideration, was jockied out of the premiership. And, again, that he might be further handicapped, the election was postponed so that the certain results in Alberta might have their "moral" effect in defeating him. In discussing the matter a gentleman the other day remarked that the Liberals knew how to "play the game." It is not beyond the limits of probability that many Conservatives, under similar circumstances, would have advocated doing the same thing. That, however, cannot be said to constitute a reasonable "motif" for a party founded on the traditions bequeathed by the early Liberal fathers, and that ascended to power by virtue of a profession of high ethics. Orators like Laurier and Ross boast in beautifully rounded periods of the galaxy of great men who laid the Liberal structure. Their party performances of the present day are adding a superstructure so out of harmony with the work of their predecessors that the latter would blush to have their names associated with it. The incongruity of the elements composing the structure must prove its wreck.

SUCCESS IN ADVERTISING

Making Publicity Interesting to the Reader —It Is a Study that is Very Important — Merchants Are Concentrating Much Attention Upon It.

(Written for The Colonist by Allen West.)

Chapter 4.

Manley M. Gillam, creator of the Wanamaker style of advertising and advertising counsel to the New York Herald, considered the greatest advertising man in the world, once told me that to make advertising interesting was the first essential to advertising success.

"It must be interesting in order to induce people to read it," he said.

"If they do not read it, it cannot be the means of inducing them to buy the goods it advertises, or rather, fails to advertise.

"It is not advertising unless it is read, and it will not be read unless it is interesting."

How to Make Advertising of Interest to the Reader

How to make advertising interesting—that is the question.

It is not half so hard a task as most people imagine.

Certain rules apply.

Certain fundamental principles are involved.

Let us analyze.

First—Why do you read anything?

Answer—Either because of what is said, or the way it is said, or both.

Which is the more important, what is said, or the way it is said?

Both Are Equally of Importance

It is hard to say.

Argument will establish either.

For instance: Many of the most important things in the world, such as the laws of health, physical culture, the laws of mind, mental culture, the spiritual laws, are never read at all by tens of thousands of people.

The laws of the land in which we live are not read by more than a small percentage of the people.

The laws governing property and business are not read. That is why so many people get into foolish difficulties, lose money or land or property that they wouldn't lose if they read up on fundamental things.

But they do not, which proves that the importance of any subject is not the first reason why people read it.

But People Do Read Important Things

"But people do read important things?"

Very true—when important things are presented as part of the news of the day.

The eternal human craving is for news.

We want to know what happened yesterday, but not the day before, unless what happened the day before is really news to us.

We do not want to read what has happened so long ago that it is stale.

Our First Love Is For News

We love news even in fiction.

A new book, involving a new idea,

A new method of treatment,

A new style in literature,

Is as popular as a new style in clothing or wearing the hair because it is new.

Frank A. Munsey told me when I asked him how he made a success of Munsey's Magazine,

"By publishing stories that are new in style or method, and deal with new ideas and situations and plots, and then by having action in all my stories."

Wanamaker's advertising manager told me the same thing when I asked him how he made his advertising so interesting—

"By having it so full of news that people can't help reading it.

"A store is the greatest news centre in the world.

Each Department Head Is a City Editor

"Each department head is the city editor of his department.

"He gathers the news of the goods he sells.

"News is prices, new prices that must move the goods; and news is new goods received, and it is styles that we show.

"Store news is anything that is new to the public that the public really wants to know. It is just as interesting to them as any news a newspaper prints, and more so than most news, because it is the news that affects every reader's pocket book, his personal appearance, her comfort and the whole list of things that go to make up the sum total of affairs affected by the daily buying."

The Advertising Manager Is the Managing Editor

And he went on to say that the advertising manager was the managing editor of the store.

Gillam was managing editor of a great newspaper before he was managing editor of the Wanamaker store.

And as managing editor of the store the advertising manager sifts out the most valuable and important and interesting news of each department and gives it the proper space in the newspapers and the proper set-up, and adds to the announcement embellishments of headings and editorial comments and illustrations, all in the effort to make the ad as interesting as possible, so that it will be read in competition with the advertising of other houses and in competition with the rest of the contents of the newspapers.

And right here is an important thing which lots of advertising people overlook—the competition an advertisement has.

Competition an Advertisement an Advertisement Must Meet

The first competition it meets is the force which impels people to read something else—for instance:

A thrilling novel,

A story of murder or disaster or political upheaval,

An illustrated article on fashions in the readers favorite newspaper or magazine,

The magazines themselves which are coming more numerously and seductively into this and every other community, and which employ the best writers in the world to present stories and articles of interest universally, and whose advertising columns teem with advertisements written by the best adwriters in the world.

Things Which Distract the Reader's Attention

Then there are the multitude or things in your personal life to distract your attention:

A note to meet,

A social engagement,

Going to the theatre,

Sewing to do,

A friend who calls,

Golf, driving, sailing,

A sick friend to see,

Housework to do,

And much as you wish to read an advertisement it must overcome these distractions before you will read it.

But the Reading Habit Is Very Strong

On the other side there is much to be said of the reading habit and its strength.

It is the habit we have of looking over the local newspaper carefully every day that gives the wise advertiser his chance—

For there are few of us who do not read the paper every day no matter what is happening to distract our attention.

And that habit increases constantly.

More people read newspapers and people read newspapers more carefully—

Because the habit breeds the habit,

Because the newspapers are very much more readable—installing added news facilities and printing plants, adding fascination to their miscellany through widened opportunities to compete with the best magazines offered by the syndicates, and by the newspaper combinations which are giving progressive papers advantages which no magazine can overcome,

And also because the newspaper in any city is the only means we have of keeping up with the news of the day.

Nevertheless Advertisers Must Make Their Ads. Interesting

But this disposition to read a newspaper must not be exaggerated into the whole thing in advertising.

The people may read a newspaper, but not a given advertisement in it.

Because the advertisement may fail to be interesting.

It's human habit to skip what does not interest us.

On the other hand we seek what's worth reading, and every advertiser who presents an ad that is worth reading may rest assured it will be read, if it is in a newspaper like The Colonist, where the public read all its contents, not skipping things unless they look uninteresting.

It's the respectable, reliable, home newspaper that is read all the way through, and not the yellow journals of Chicago and New York and other cities, where the reader skims lightly over the contents—like a man crossing a muddy street, and for much the same reason.

Next article I will show how easy it is to make advertising interesting. Anyone can.

Daily Review Of the Markets

An Improved Trade Locally as a Result of Christmas Buying.

Turkeys Are Scarce Article on Account of Thanksgiving Demand.

The largest and best assorted stock of cheeses ever received in Victoria is now on display at Dixi H. Ross & Co.'s store. A front window is featured with imported English and foreign cheeses. This firm is also in receipt of a shipment of genuine Spanish onions, imported direct from Denia.

Prevailing prices of the different makes and brands of cheese are as follows: Gorgonzola, 65c. per lb; English stilton, 45c. Both these makes are of exceptionally fine flavor and condition. Edam or Holland cheese balls, weighing about three pounds, are worth $1. Swiss or Grupere retails at 40c. per lb. These are all European importations. In the California list of cream cheeses are German breakfast at 5c. each; Neufchatel at 10c.; Sierra at 15c.; Camembert at 35c., and Limburger at 40c. The Canadian list includes full cream at 20c. per lb.; Stilton at 25c., and McLaren's well known brand, packed in jars, at 15c., 25c. and 65c. Local cream cheese sells at 10c. each.

Genuine Spanish onions are offered at 10c. per lb.

Of interest to the housewife is the knowledge that local dealers may go short on citron peel. The vessel carrying this cooking ingredient necessary for the Christmas plum pudding and other similar commodities, was forced to put into Montevideo harbor in distress, and is not due in this port till after the holidays are over.

On Monday fruiterers will be stocked with a full line of fresh fruits from California ports.

There was no change yesterday in the retail list.

RETAIL MARKETS.

Oats, per ton	$28.00
Wheat, per ton	$35.00
Barley, per ton	$27.00
Hay (Island), per ton	$16.00
Hay (Fraser), per ton	$14.00
Straw, per bale	65
Potatoes (Island), new	$20.00
Corn, whole, per ton	$31.00
Corn, cracked, per ton	$32.00
Corn, feed meal, per ton	$32.00
Oatmeal, per 10-lb. s.	45
Rolled oats, per 7-lb. sack	35
Hungarian, per bbl.	$6.10
Hungarian, per sack	$1.60
Pastry Flour—	
Snow Flake, per sack	$1.40
Snow Flake, per bbl.	$5.25
Three Star, per sack	$1.50
Three Star, per bbl.	$5.80
Drifted Snow, per sack	$1.40
Drifted Snow, per bbl	$5.25
Feed—	
Middlings, per bag of 80 lbs.	$1.10
Bran, per bag of 70 lbs.	90
FRUIT.	
Cooking figs	8 to 10
Figs, Smyrna, per lb.	15 to 25
Valencia raisins, per lb	10
Lemons, California, per doz.	35
Cocoanuts, each	10
New cleaned currants	10
Best Sultanas	15
Best Sultanas, Smyrna	20
California Sultanas	15
Table raisins	25, 35, 50
Bananas, per doz.	35 to 45
Oranges, per dozen	50
Oranges, navel, per doz.	50
Apples (local), per box	$1.25 to $1.75
Pears (local), per box	$1.25 to $1.50
Grapes, per basket	60
VEGETABLES.	
Cabbage, per lb.	3
Cauliflower, per lb.	12½ to 20
Tomatoes, per lb	12½
Onions, 8 lbs. for	25
Carrots, per lb.	1½ to 2
Beetroot, per lb.	3
Potatoes, per 100 lbs.	$1.00 to $1.25
DAIRY PRODUCE.	
Eggs—	
Fresh Island, per doz	60
Manitoba, per doz.	30
Cream—	
Fresh cream, per pint	30
Cheese—	
California cheese, per lb.	25
Canadian cheese, per lb.	20
Butter—	
Manitoba, per lb.	25
Best dairy, per lb.	30
Victoria Creamery, per lb.	35
Cowichan Creamery, per lb.	35
Delta Creamery, per lb.	35
Comox Creamery, per lb.	35
Chilliwack Creamery, per lb.	30
Butter, Eastern, per lb.	32
OIL.	
Coal oil (Pratt's) per can	24 to 25
	$1.50 to $1.60
POULTRY, FISH AND GAME.	
Geese, dressed, per lb.	20 to 25
Ducks, dressed, per lb	20 to 25
Spring chickens, dressed, per lb.	22½ to 25
Pigeons, dressed, per pair	50
Rabbits, dressed, each	50
Hare, dressed, each	75

BRUSHES

We cannot help praising the fine quality of our Hair Brushes. They are pure French bristles, solid back and a variety of woods, including Ebony, Rosewood and Olive Wood. Price, 50c. up.

COMBS

In great variety.....10c to 75c.

NAIL BRUSHES

Of Many Kinds.

COME AND SEE OUR STOCK

Cyrus H. Bowes

CHEMIST

98 Government Street

Near Yates Street

SHOTBOLT'S "ORIGINAL" BALSAM OF ANISEED

First made at Horncastle, England, over one hundred years ago.

NEW SAMPLE SIZE.....25 cents

ONLY AT

SHOTBOLTS' PIONEER DRUG STORE N.B.—See that you get the "HORNCASTLE" BRAND 59 JOHNSON STREE

DO YOU REALISE

CHRISTMAS IS NEAR?

OUR

XMAS FRUITS

ARE THE FINEST EVER IMPORTED INTO VICTORIA

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

FRUIT AND GROCERY IMPORTERS

111 GOVERNMENT STREET

Fish—	
Salmon, fresh, per lb	10 to 12½
Halibut, fresh, per lb.	10 to 12½
Cod, fresh, per lb	8
Flounders, fresh, per lb.	8
Crabs, each	10 to 12½
Clams, per lb.	3
Oysters, Olympia, pint	50
Oysters, Toke Point, doz.	40
Salmon, salt, each	15
Salmon bellies, salt, per lb.	12½
Mackerel, salt, each	15 to 20
Cod, salt, per lb	12½
Herring (Holland), salt, per keg	$1.50
Smelts, per lb.	10
Shrimps, per lb.	25 to 35
Meats—	
Tongues, per lb	20
Beef, per lb.	8 to 18
Pork, per lb.	8 to 15
Hams, American, per lb.	22
Bacon, American, per lb.	22 to 27
Bacon, rolled	16
Pork, per lb.	10 to15
Veal, per lb.	10 to 18
Lamb, per quarter	$1.25 to $1.75

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The principal feature of last week's offerings by the commission houses was Cape Cod cranberries. The price, $16 per barrel, did not fluctuate. The coming week should witness the receipt of a fresh consignment by F. R. Stewart & Co. for both Vancouver and Victoria trade. From time to time there has been talk of raising these berries in the province, and it will be remembered that some two years ago samples of home-grown berries, from the West Coast, were shown in town. Both in appearance and taste they were pronounced excellent, but nothing was ever done towards growing them for commercial purposes. Wild marsh cranberries from the Fraser river, picked by the Chinese, find sale here during the season. These are small berries, and their flavor is fully equal to the Cape Cod, while lacking the Eastern berries' pulpiness. There appears to be the possibility of a fine business if these berries were cultivated for commercial purposes.

The week-end found no alteration in prices in the fruit and vegetable list.

Tomorrow the City of Puebla will unload consignments of fruit and nuts, including grapes, lemons, oranges, pomegranites, persimmons, tomatoes, Santa Barbara soft-shelled walnuts and almonds.

The market is cleaned up of Japanese oranges, but a large shipment is due on the arrival of the next Empress.

Local hothouse lettuce is quoted at $1.60 per crate, the demand is active, receipts being only fair.

The Commercial Review of Portland, Ore., has this to say on the past week's wheat market:

"The slump in prices has caused sellers to quit offering, and sales that have been made during the week were only in small lots and widely distributed. Fully 60 per cent. of the crop has been disposed of, and 25 per cent. of the remainder is in very strong hands, who are not inclined to let go at present quotations, and are able to finance their holdings for some time to come. Of course, there will be a great deal of selling between now and the first of the year, and this will probably cause many to let go. Exporters suffer no detention in loading vessels for lack of wheat, and ships chartered are receiving prompt despatch. California shipments are well maintained and a great many vessels, both in Puget Sound and Portland are employed in doing nothing else but carrying wheat to San Francisco and San Pedro, Cal.

"Reports from the country show that farmers are all busily engaged during the present good weather in putting in winter wheat, and from all indications the acreage of winter wheat in the Northwest this fall will be fully 10 per cent. larger than this year. A great many farmers who sowed winter wheat some time ago, report that their wheat is up from two to four inches. This season has been very favorable for planting wheat, and farmers had plenty of time to undertake the same."

American wheat, per ton	$ 33.00
Manitoba feed wheat, per ton	30.00
Oats, Manitoba, per ton	27.00
Oats, Island, per ton	$28.00
Barley, Manitoba, per ton	25.00
Barley, Island, per ton	28.00
Flour, Hungarian, Ogilvie's, Royal Household, per bbl	5.85
Flour, Hungarian Lake of the Woods Five Roses, per bbl.	5.85
Flour, Hungarian, Moffet's Best.	5.85
Flour, pastry flour, Moffet's Drifted Snow, per bbl.	4.40
Bran, per ton	24.00
Shorts, per ton	26.00
Middlings, per ton	30.00
Whole corn, per ton	29.00
Cracked corn, per ton	30.00
Chop feed, best, per ton	25.00
Hay, Fraser River, per ton	$12 to $14
Lay, Island, per ton	$14 to $16
FRUIT.	
Grape fruit, per box	$4.00
Valencia oranges (choice) per box	$4.75
Lemons (fancy), per box	$5.00
Lemons (choice), per box	$4.50
Bananas, per bunch	$3.50
Apples (local), per box	$0.85 to $1.25
Pears (local), per box	$1.00 to $1.50
Grapes (California), per crate	$1.75 to $2.00
Cranberries, per bbl	16.00
VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, per ton	$16 to $18
Silver Skin onions, per sack	$2.00
Cabbages, per lb.	1½
Turnips, per sack	85c.
Carrots, per sack	$1.00
MEAT AND POULTRY.	
Eggs, Eastern, per doz	26 to 27
Hams, per lb.	17 to 22
Bacon, per lb.	18 to 24
Pork, live weight	7
Pork, dressed	9
Veal, live weight	6½
Veal, dressed	9 to 10
Chickens, spring, per lb. live wgt	14
Chickens, old, per lb.	12½
Turkeys, per lb.	30 to 35
Turkeys, live weight	20

WHOLESALE PRODUCE.

Dealers are offering in round lots for delivery on car or dock, Victoria, as follows:

Oats, per ton (according to quality)	$20 to $24
Wheat, per ton	30.00
Barley, per ton	22.00
Hay (B. C.), per ton	11.00
Hay (Island), per ton	13.00
Potatoes (Island)	16.00
Potatoes (B. C.)	13.00

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

LIVE & DEAD STOCK

DAIRY UTENSILS, FARM PRODUCE AND EFFECTS

Under instructions from Messrs. Mackie Bros., I will sell by public auction, without reserve, on the premises,

SEA ISLAND, EBURNE

TUESDAY, NOV. 28, 1905

AT 10:30 O'CLOCK A. M.

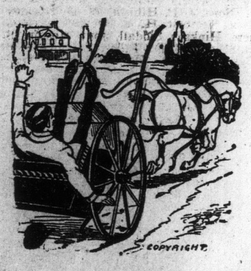
The whole of their choice Herd of Dairy Cattle, Horses, Implements and Produce, including 59 Head Cattle, Grade Holstein and Ayrshire, Pure Bred Holsteins, and a number of Young Heifers, 1 and 2 years old; Team Black Geldings, Implements and Dairy Utensils, 200 tons Mangolds, 50 tons Clover Hay.

This is an opportunity to secure really first class animals.

Terms for sums of $25 and under, cash, over that amount cash or negotiable lien notes with bank interest.

Lunch Will Be Served.

T. J. TRAPP, - Auctioneer



YOU CAN'T GET ALONG WITHOUT good harness. When your harness breaks you will realize this. It is better to realize it before and get good harness when you buy. Then you will avoid accidents and won't risk spoiling your horse. We sell a dependable light harness for little money. Every harness we sell is reliable in material and make.

B. C. Saddlery Co., Ltd.

44 Yates St. Victoria, B. C.

HOTEL ESSINGTON

Port Essington, B.C.

R. Cunningham & Son, Ltd

The Sprott-Shaw BUSINESS University

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Had 26 APPLICATIONS FOR ITS STUDENTS during June and July. Its students CANNOT fail. Competency guaranteed. Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Gregg and Pitman Shorthand, Telegraphy and Typewriting taught by specialists.

R. J. SPROTT, B. A., Principal.

H. A. SCRIVEN, B. A., Vice-principal.

DAVID BLAIR, ESQ., Technical.

MISS ROBERTS, Gregg Shorthand.

J. E. BARNES, Pitman Shorthand.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—Gentlemen or ladies—$800 per year and expenses; permanent position; experience unnecessary. M. A. O'Keefe, 157 Bay street, Toronto. o23

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK

FOR SALE—A fresh cow, half Jersey. H. H. Evans, Cadboro Bay. n16

FOR SALE—Good family cow, part Jersey; will make thirteen pounds of butter per week when fresh. Thos. Plimley, opposite Post Office, city. n17

WANTED—An Irish terrier dog, thoroughbred. Apply, stating price, 350 Colonist. n17

FOR SALE—Irish terrier pups, three month old, $5. George Maude, Mayne Island. n12

FOR SALE—Pedigree Yorkshire pigs for sae. Apply E. Hobbs, Cadboro Bay. n15

Use Lever's Dry Soap (a powder) to wash woolens and flannels,—you'll like it. 32

LOCAL NEWS

(From Friday's Daily.)

The Haslam Mill.—The Vancouver News-Advertiser in its issue of Thursday says: "It is understood on good authority that Mr. J. S. Emerson has acquired the Haslam mill plant at Nanaimo. Mr. Emerson's first offer for the mill was rejected because it was considered too low, but it is said that possession has been gained by some arrangement with the Ladysmith Lumber Company."

Tested The Mails.—A post card sent by J. A. Lemm, of this city, on July 28, 1905, on a trip around the world has finally turned up here after a journey of 110 days. The card went from Victoria to New Zealand, thence to South Africa and then to England. From London it was readdressed to Montreal, and thence back to Victoria. Through the kindness of the editors of different papers the card was re-directed.

Sharp-Byrnes.—On Wednesday evening at St. James church, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet, officiated at the marriage of James Sharp, manager of the Port Simpson branch of the Hudson's Bay Company, and Miss M. Byrnes of this city. There was a large gathering of relatives and friends. The bride, who was charmingly crowned in ecru voile de soie, elaborately trimmed with lace, carried a beautiful shower bouquet of bride's roses and asparagus fern. She was attended by Miss Sparrow. The bride was given away by Rev. Canon Beanlands, of Christ Church cathedral. Mr. G. Paulin presided at the organ. Mr. and Mrs. Sharp received the congratulations of a large number of friends. They left by the Steamer Princess Victoria for Vancouver, and later will proceed to places of interest on Puget Sound. Returning to Victoria some time during the month, they will leave for the north, where Mr. and Mrs. Sharp will make their home.

Zinc Experts.—A visitor to Victoria on Wednesday evening was W. R. Ingalls, editor in chief of the Mining and Engineering Journal, of New York. Mr. Ingalls is one of the members of the zinc commission which was appointed by the Dominion government to investicate that branch of the industry in British Columbia. In company with Dr. Argall of Denver, another expert, all the zinc properties which have been developed to any extent were gone over. Much information has been gathered and during the winter experiments will be carried on at Denver in the way of treating the British Columbia product.

The Cameron Petition.—Following are the names thus far attached to the petition praying for the reinstatement of Miss Agnes Dean's Cameron as principal of the South Park schools: Hon. J. S. Helmeken, Charles E. Redfern, J. D. McNiven, M. P. P., Dr. O. M. Jones, Dr. R. L. Fraser, F. B. Pemberton, Lindley Crease, H. B. Young, W. C. B. Young, S. J. Pitts, B. Orth, Archbishop of Victoria, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet, W. H. Bone, J. P. Hibben, W. H. Langley, Thos. Shotbolt, H. A. Bechtel, L. Goodacre, Hinkson, Siddall, John Meston, B. B. Shepheard, Dr. Elliott S. Rowe, J. B. Baker, Edith L. Higgins, Augus Galbraith, Edward F. Robinson, Gordon F. Grant, H. T. Williams, Thos. H. Piper, A. Johnson, W. Dickenson, A. J. Baynton, Ed. Galligan, James Goldstraw, W. Noury, J. Levy, John Brown, C. W. Newbury, Wm. McKay, John McMillan, Wm. Gill, A. E. Wade, W. J. Hanna, J. B. Munro and James Allison.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Edits The World.—D. W. Higgins, the pioneer Provincial journalist, is now editor of the Vancouver World, he having assumed the post at the beginning of the week.

The Fruit Exhibit.—A cablegram was received from England yesterday to the effect that R. M. Palmer, in charge of the British Columbia fruit export had reached his destination. The fruit was due to arrive per steamship Virginian on November 28.

The Trustee Election.—The four trustees, whose terms will expire at the end of the year will in all probability offer themselves for re-election. Chairman Boggs states that in view of recent events he had no alternative, but to run again. Trustee Mowat will also seek an opportunity of justifying his position.

Tramway Offices.—The contract for the erection of the office building for the B. C. Electric railway company at the corner of Langley and Fort streets has not yet been let. It is understood that Messrs. Smith & Sherbourn are the lowest tenderers.

Herring Expert.—According to Nanaimo exchanges J. J. Cowie, the Scottish herring expert has begun demonstrating to Nanaimo fishermen improved methods of handling the fish. On Thursday at the Johnston wharf a practical illustration was given by the Scotch lassies in rebarrelling a quantity of salted herring.

To Privy Council.—Mr. E. P. Davis, K. C., has left for England, where he will represent the C. P. R. at the hearing before the imperial Privy Council of the famous Vancouver street-ends appeal. The argument will take place next month. Attorney-General Wilson, who left some weeks ago for London, will argue the case on behalf of the province.

Cable Now Direct.—Cable communication with Shanghai by the United States Pacific cable can now be sent direct as according to advices received yesterday, a cable has been completed by the German-Dutch company between Shanghai and Guam, connecting the island with the Commercial Cable system. The new cable obviates the necessity of messages from the Pacific coast for Shanghai or other Chinese ports, Japanese or Korean points being sent via Manila.

C. P. R. Officials' Movements.—R. Marpole, superintendent of the Pacific division, and a party of other C. P. R. officials left for the interior Thursday afternoon in two private cars which were attached to the Imperial Limited, says the News-Advertiser. F. P. Gutelius of Montreal, engineer of maintenance of way, who arrived from the East on Wednesday, did not go to Victoria, but left again for the East. Mr. Marpole will accompany him through the Kootenay.

Damage to Land.—According to the Nanamo Herald, Ralph Smith, M. P. was in Duncans yesterday, accompanied by a Dominion inspector. As complaints are being made of the damage done by the overflow of the Cowichan river it is their intention to see what is necessary to be done to prevent destruction of land in that vicinity. Mr. Smith will return to Ladysmith this morning to look into matters in connection with Dominion affairs in that place, returning home on the evening train.

Logs Are Higher.—The price of fir logs has begun to climb, and before the winter is over they may be higher. They are now selling at from $7 to $8.50, and a well known timber man of Vancouver stated that he believed there were hardly any logs for sale which were not contracted for. The very wet weather in September prevented many logs being taken out of the woods, and though during the fine interval since the supply has been increased, the demand has also been brisk. The mills are now operating full time and conditions are fairly good. The price quoted for logs is very firm.

The Mail Robbery.—As was mentioned in Colonist despatches yesterday, for the first time in the history of the Cariboo mail service the main line mail carried by the British Columbia Express Company has been robbed, the registered mail sack being rifled two weeks ago at some point not yet precisely known between Soda Creek and Ashcroft. Post Office Inspector Greenfield is of the opinion the robbery was accomplished at the 83-Mile House, but this is scarcely possible, as it is dark when the stage reaches and leaves there, and daylight was necessary for the security parties to do what they did. The registered mail sack was cut open and the letters extracted and opened, one containing a check being replaced in the sack as valueless to the robbers. The affair has been kept very quiet, but the case is being thoroughly investigated by Mr. Greenfield.

Land Clearing Scheme.—The clearing of all the standing and fallen timber on the old Mannion ranch, Bowen Island, and the conversion of the land to farming purposes will be commenced next Monday morning by Capt. J. A. Cates of the Territorial Steamship Company, owner of the property says the Province. There are 320 acres of land in the ranch, and over 250 acres are yet uncleared. This morning hundreds of feet of one-and-a-quarter-inch wire cable were shipped by the steamer Britannia to Bowen island, and a large logging donkey engine is already on the ground. It is expected that the work of clearing the property will take at least a year's time. Nearly all the cedar on the property was logged some time ago, and the timber now standing is alder. It is estimated that fully three thousand cords of alder will be cut into cordwood lengths during clearing operations. The alder has already been sold to parties who will convert it into charcoal.

Pioneer Mine Owner.—L. C. Dillman, of Seattle, a prominent financial operator of the neighboring state, has been spending a few days in Victoria, leaving last night for Vancouver. Mr. Dillman was one of the pioneer mine owners of the Kootenays. Back in the '80's he made Spokane his headquarters and when Ainsworth came on Kootenay lake was discovered, acquired and developed the Queen Victoria claim, into which Portland capital was interested. Of recent years he has maintained offices in Seattle and has been instrumental in financing several large deals. He still retains an unbounded faith in the future of British Columbia, which he declares to be on the eve of its greatest development. "Once the Grand Trunk Pacific starts construction eastward from its Pacific terminus this Province will get all the American money it wants for the development of the resources of the Northern interior," he said last night. "I am not in a position to talk, but you can say this, that just so soon as the terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific road is actually settled, there will be millions of dollars turned loose for legitimate enterprises."

Mining Case Settled.—In the full court at Vancouver on Thursday the case of Lassell vs. Thistle Gold Mining Company was taken up, Mr. Bélyea, K. C., and Mr. Morphy, both of Victoria, appearing for the appellant company; while R. Bloomfield, of Wilson, Senkler & Bloomfield, appeared for the respondent, plaintiff. Lassell, the plaintiff, originally held one-eighth of the stock of the Thistle Gold Mining Company in Cariboo, but delivered over his stock to the Sutherland company, which took over all the claims. A Minneapolis banker named Hanna backed Sutherland, who was then president of the company. Hanna suggested a scheme of reorganization whereby all the debts of the old company were to be paid and the stockholders cared for. He promised to give Lassell, in return for his eighth interest in the old company, the same interest in the new company, but when the new company was formed the stock was not delivered, and Lassell brought action to recover. Mr. Justice Martin gave judgment in his favor for $12,500, or the value of one-eighth of the stock. Their Lordships upheld the appeal and reversed the judgment, on the ground that the delivery of the shares to the new company was an illegal transaction.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Trustee Huggett's Move.—A notice has been posted by Trustee Huggett at the city superintendent's office to the effect that a special committee be appointed to consider the advisability of adopting a thorough drawing system. The committee is to report to the board.

In Geneva.—A postcard has been received by a friend in Victoria from C. W. D. Clifford, M. P. P., in which he says: "Arrived here two days ago (October 27) all right. We had a fine trip over 'the pond,' except for one rough day. We stayed three days in Paris and were delighted with that wonderful city. Geneva appears to be a beautiful place. The climate is dry, but rather cold, like a fine winter's day in Victoria."

Postal Regulation.—Announcement is made that the post office will not accept for transmission any matter enclosed in transparent envelopes with the address written on the enclosure. Citizens are also notified that letters must not be mailed in the new parcel and paper boxes. In respect to the transparent envelopes, some of the merchants have been in the habit of using these envelopes in the course of their business, while frequently they have been used to send picture postcards from one point to another.

New Mission Hall.—The new W. C. T.-U. mission hall, which will be opened on Yates street on the premises lately occupied as the Edison theatre are being very elaborately fitted up and when complete will be very homelike. It is the intention to open the rooms to the public on Wednesday next. The public are cordially invited to be present and participate in the exercises. A very fine programme has been arranged which will include selections of Miss McCoy, Mrs. J. D. Helmecken, Mrs. Dr. Jones, Mrs. Reid and Mrs. Gleason. There will be addresses by Rev. Dr. Campbell, Gladstone, LeRoy Dakin, Adams and Thompson. It is understood that the Lieutenant Governor will be present and the chair will be occupied by the Lord Bishop of Columbia.

Goes to Vancouver.—General regret will be expressed by a host of personal friends and the public generally at the announcement that E. W. Carr-Hilton, who has been connected with the staff of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in this city, will leave shortly for Vancouver to assume charge of the new branch of the bank established by the bank there. Mr. Carr-Hilton joined the staff of the bank in this city in 1887, when it was known as the Bank of British Columbia. Previous to that time he had been connected with the bank in San Francisco for a year and in Tacoma for three years and a half. It was from San Francisco that he came to take a position in the local bank. The opening of the south end branch will make the third office established by the Canadian Bank of Commerce in the Terminal City.

A Presentation.—The many friends of A. C. Galt, the well known barrister and solicitor of Rossland, learning of the intended departure for Victoria, held a secret conclave on Tuesday for the purpose of making arrangements for a public farewell for him, with the intention thereat of presenting him with a suitable token of their appreciation of him as a citizen and a man. Mr. Galt, however, kept the secret of his intended departure so secret, with a view to avoiding such a ceremony, that the committee having the matter in hand only learned late on Tuesday evening that he had made definite arrangements to leave the city yesterday morning, says the Miner. The committee, however, was not to be frustrated altogether in its good intentions, and a most beautiful gold watch was purchased. This watch has a modern Swiss movement. It is to be artistically engraved, and will in a day or two be forwarded to Mr. Galt at Victoria with the compliments of the donors. The watch is now being engraved by T. G. Challoner. On the outer case in large letters are Mr. Galt's monogram and family crest. On the inside portion of the case is engraved the following: "Presented to A. C. Galt by his Rossland friends, November 7, 1905."

SUCCESS IN ADVERTISING

How to Make Advertising Interesting—It Is Not Difficult If the Way Is Known—Any Merchant Can Make His Announcements Widely Read—An Analysis That Proves the Point.

CHAPTER 5.

I promised in my last article to show how advertising can be made so interesting that everybody will read it.

I did it was easy to do.

That meant it was easy to make it interesting and also easy to show how to do so.

Let's take the Colonist and see what is interesting and what is not.

The first ad. on the front page today pertains to "Presentations."

"Is that interesting?" I ask myself.

The heading is calculated to arouse curiosity as to what presentation things are, and then as to the method pursued by the advertiser in telling his story.

I read and find that Presentations are a subject, by themselves and one of peculiar interest.

The advertiser has told me something new.

He has aroused interest and I decide to read further.

I read on and find that the firm advertising presentation things has important facts to tell. If it did not have something to say it wouldn't be worth while saying it. That is basic in literature and journalism. The Saturday Evening Post, the other day, endorsed editorially the so-called newspaper style of writing. It said that the college presidents were learning that no other style is so good for reaching all people, both the classes and the masses. It said:

"The first principle of newspaper style is to have something to say and then say it."

Something to Say Is the First Essential

This is indeed the first essential in any writing.

The ad. I am commenting upon had something to say—and said it.

That made it an interesting ad to the point and likely to be read by about everyone who reads ads—and that is a percentage of the population that is increasing all the time for the reason that ads. are getting more and more readable all the time, as men concentrate more attention upon their preparation and hire brains and skill to aid them.

Also because the public is looking more and more to the newspapers for interesting advertising—a subject that has risen into prominence lately on account of the realization by the world that publicity is its greatest problem and its industry of greatest magnitude, the only industry that seems entirely basic and important equally to all.

The Vast Demand for Advertising Literature.

Al the ad-schools multiply upon the face of the earth and the advertising publications become sold upon leading newsstands, the circle of advertisement students widens until today we would if we could scan the list of Victoria men and women who are studying advertising as a possible profession. In Montreal one news-stand alone has twenty-seven subscribers to the magazine called Profitable Advertising, and dozens of subscribers to other magazines that deal with the same topic showing the intense interest in this subject.

I know the treasurer of one of Canada's leading manufacturing establishments who is taking the Powell course of advertising instruction with a view to resigning his position and becoming an ad writer, while great firms like the Standard Furniture company of Seattle have a member of the firm, one of the proprietors, as advertising manager.

In all firms the advertising man is regarded as one of the top men, conferring with the firm in all matters of general import and being consulted more and more in buying goods and planning selling campaigns.

"We are paying sixty dollars a month to a young man who writes our advertising. We would rather pay someone six hundred dollars a month to perform that service as it ought to be performed. We are only waiting for the right man to come along," said a great concern of the West when I was over to the Portland fair—and they paid me $100 for one day of service, asking for more of my time.

I mention this to show the actual demand for good men.

And All This Pertains to Making Advertising Interesting.

But does this pertain to making advertising interesting?

Yes—for it shows the intense interest the subject has and the moneywise men are willing to pay for making interesting copy.

"But how can an average man—a merchant, say, do that?"

By saying things that he knows will interest the public and saying them earnestly, sincerely, spontaneously.

"How can he do that?"

"By saying them just as he would if he is talking to his reader over the counter.

Why not?

What's the difference between talking across a newspaper and talking across a counter?

You know your goods—you can talk them all right when anyone comes into the store.

A good ad-writer could stand alongside you for half an hour any day and taking down what you said about different things as you sold them to customers, could write you the best advertisements you ever published.

A Point That Is Easily Proven.

How can I prove that point

Easy enough.

That is just what I do nearly all the time.

I go to the irrigation district of the C. P. R. An irrigation expert takes me out over the irrigation land. He has had years of experience. I draw him out. He talks irrigation. My questions make it easy for him to do so. I spend the day in irrigation observation, and when I get back to the hotel that evening I write out what I saw and what the irrigation expert said, and then print it.

It becomes the text book of thousands of farmers. I never saw an irrigation district till that day.

What of it?

The irrigation man and his associates knew more about irrigation than I could pick up otherwise in years, and what they knew I put out as facts—because it was facts.

I interview Sir Thomas Shaughnessy on railroading, and what he says becomes a complete synopsis of Canadian railroading.

I interview the President of the United States and what he says is final, conclusive. I interview Mr. David Spencer on Store Success, and what he says is complete wisdom as to employing clean-minded, intelligent people, having a store large enough for the city of the future as well as the present, and the system of buying and selling worked out in the success of the greatest firms everywhere.

Now, your reporter is a fact-finder—He gets the store facts that will sell goods, that will interest the public just as he gets the facts that will interest the public in the lesser fields of daily news into which the city editor sends him.

The Success of the Washington Star's Bureau.

In Washington, D. C., the Star has a system of ad-writing that takes care of the ad-writing for eight firms. Most of those firms wouldn't advertise at all if not for this bureau. It sends its advertising reporters round to them daily and the reporters get the store facts and figures and write them up for publication same as the other reporters write up other news.

The Montreal Star is successfully introducing a similar system into Canada.

The great advertising agencies employ similar methods.

It's the method the local merchant of Victoria can employ.

He can train himself or one of his clerks or get a reporter from one of the local newspapers to report the store facts of his business every day, and write these facts out so that the public will read them.

He probably won't have time to do this himself every day, but he will always be interested to be the editor-in-chief of his store news, mapping out policies and supervising the campaigning.

The main thing is to apply the system. The system finds what's interesting and prints it.

Something is of interest every day. Not an article is sold in any store in Victoria that hasn't something interesting about it. It's made or brought to Victoria or has merit or is priced in such a way as to be interesting, and the good salesman will find plenty to say about it when the customer comes in—but let him say it before the customer comes in and thus make him want to come.

Making the Customer Want to Visit Your Store.

It's the first agency of advertising to induce the customer to call and see what you have for sale.

Talk to him long enough and he will call.

Read up on what you have to sell—

Write about it.

Practice fact-telling.

—Just fact-telling, nothing else, and you will be surprised how quickly the public will become interested in what you have for sale and what you have to say.

You have something to say, everyone of you—Mr. Merchants of Victoria—and you can say it to everybody by just starting right in and writing to the public what you would say to the customer over the counter.

Try it.

Never mind about the space.

Tell the story—and let the space fit your advertisement.

ALLEN WEST.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for views expressed by correspondents.]

NITRATE OF SODA PROPAGANDA.

Sir—There have been several cases recently of low grade nitrate appearing on the market, and I am writing you to advise your correspondents to purchase nitrate from trustworthy dealers only.

The more usual adulterants are common salt, and salt cake from the manufacture of acids, both worthless as fertilizers and containing no plant food.

It is preferable to purchase nitrate in original bags, which now contain about one hundred pounds, against the old three hundred and ten pound bag, which was very clumsy.

I hope that you will be able to co-operate with us in helping to prevent the sale of low grade nitrate, which we greatly deplore.

So far as the producers are concerned, however, the greatest care is taken, and samples are drawn by inspectors from all cargoes before they leave the ports of Chili, and fines are imposed upon producers who attempt to ship low grade nitrate.

Salt cake residue made as a by-product in the manufacture of nitric acid is also used at times to adulterate nitrate of soda, and in some cases has been sold as such; of course it is worthless as a food for plants. It is frequently called niter-cake, which name gives it a false value from the farmer's standpoint.

On our part we have done all that is possible to keep up a high standard, and that our policy will be the same in the future may be fully assured.

WILLIAM A. MYERS,
Director.

November 10, 1905.

MORE ANENT SUNDAY SHOOTING

Sir—As my name occurs several times, and a letter of mine, or rather the distortion of the facts of one, appears to be the excuse for a dessertation on anonymity by a bombastic correspondent who uses the singularly ill-chosen nom-de-plume of "Fair Play," I beg leave to protest. The name of a totally unknown person like myself is not materially different from an anonymous soubriquet, ergo, I fail to see why it should carry more weight (according to "F. P.," having none) against the cause I advocate than for it.

The fact that my income is nearer $2 than $20 per diem and that Sunday is my only day of even comparative leisure, does not make me forget the ethnological fact (obviously unknown to "F. P.") that Christianity is traveling westward, and that Palestine is as heathen today as it was 2,000 years ago, and that when religion in the spirit reaches the Pacific Coast that Sunday shooting will be abolished with other relics of barbarism by popular consent. My original convictions, which are not altered, are as follows:

(a) The only shooting rights in this country, however democratic, are:

(1) Those of the occupier on his holding.

(2) Every citizen on unfenced or unorganized land.

The farmers are getting more restive every year of the hordes and processions of hunters who trample over their lands, doing, often, serious damage to stock and fences, even sometimes to the proprietors themselves, as Mr. Stannard's letter shows.

The accidents at Shawnigan alone tell of the insecurity of the free shooting.

Finally I submit, as a worker and a poor man, that it is better to get order out of chaos by taxing guns than to let the game be exterminated and then try to restock.

Better, too, if "Fair Play," when next he assumes unbidden the role of arbiter, does not distort the contentions of the contestant from whom he personally differs to make texts for his more profuse than convincing verbosity.

H. J. DUNN.

THE NAME OF PORT SIMPSON.

Sir—I have the pleasure to enclose my account of the founding and naming of Port Simpson, taken from authentic sources kindly lent to me in this city, which may be of interest. Inskip Passage, Port Simpson, may also be of interest. Captain Inskip last visited Port Simpson in 1833; he is still living, and the other day I had the pleasure of receiving a letter from him in England, in which he stated that in those far-off days Port Simpson was spoken of as "the Metropolis of the North." Was this spoken prophetically?

JOHN T. WALBRAN.

Victoria, November 18, 1905.

Port Simpson.—Named after Captain Emilius Simpson, ex-lieutenant R. N., from 1827 to 1831; in command of the Hudson's Bay Company's schooner Cadboro, trading on this coast. The trading post, named Fort Simpson, was first established by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1831, on the north bank of the Naas river, about two miles above the present settlement of Kincolith, but this position being found unsuitable as too far from the ocean, another site was sought for. This was found in a bay, then known as McLoughlin's bay, on the south shore of the entrance to Observatory Inlet. Captain Simpson died at the Naas fort in 1831, and was buried there, his body being removed when the post was abandoned, and re-buried on the east side of the new fort. No doubt from the circumstance of Captain Simpson dying at the Naas, the post was named after him by the Hudson's Bay Company.

The site of the present Fort Simpson was selected July 12, 1834, by Messrs. James Birnie, Alexander C. Anderson and Dr. William F. Tolmie, Hudson's Bay service, and Captain Duncan of the company's brig Dryad; and on the 14th the work of clearing the land commenced under the superintendence of Mr. Anderson and Dr. Tolmie. Mr. Birnie was in charge. The new post was finally abandoned on August 30, 1834, a Saturday night, and such a Saturday night the Indians never had before, as the tyees of the great company had made them a parting present of a 25-gallon cask of rum, and with this aid to festivity the Indians duly celebrated the event. No sleep could be obtained on the brig anchored a short distance from a shore, a drunken orgie of the wildest kind taking place; firearms were discharged and shrieks and yells filled the air. Amongst it all could be heard the hammering and ripping of timber, and when the short summer night was over the destruction of the Naas fort was nearly complete. The Dryad sailed.

The following account of Captain Simpson is given in a foot-note by Bancroft, in his History of the Northwest Coast, vol. II., page 477:

"For a British tar, and a brave man on duty, dealing rum, molasses, beads and blankets to savages for wild beasts' skins, Simpson was excessively the gentleman. Though an efficient officer, he was somewhat eccentric. For example, his hands must be incased in kid, before he could give an order on his own deck in the daylight, and if the occasion was perilous or peculiar, his gloves must be white kid. Nine-tenths of the crew shot in fear with him, and the other tenth was conformity."

The first survey of Port Simpson harbor was made by G. H. Inskip, master (staff commander) of H. M. paddle sloop Virago, in the summer of 1853. Captain Inskip was assisted by Messrs. Henry N. Knox and William E. Gordon, mates (sub-lieutenants), whose names are given respectively to the south point of Birnie island and the north point of Finlayson island. Between these points is the main entrance to the harbor. Inskip Passage was named in 1868, by Staff Commander Pender, commanding H. M. hired surveying vessel Beaver, when he re-surveyed the harbor with an organized staff.

Inskip Passage, Port Simpson.—Inskip Point, Virago Sound; Inskip Channel, Moresby Island, Queen Charlotte Islands. After George Hastings Inskip, R. N., master, H. M. S. Virago. On this station 1852-1855. In 1853 Captain Inskip made several surveys in the northern waters of British Columbia, viz., Virago Sound, Inskip Channel; and Houston Stewart Channel, Queen Charlotte Islands; and Port Simpson. Inskip Point and Inskip Channel were named by Commander James C. Prevost, 1853. The chart of Port Simpson was replaced by Pender's survey, 1868, who named Inskip Passage. Inskip joined the navy as a master's assistant, 1843, and served on the Blazer and Rattlesnake, both engaged on surveying duty. In 1851 joined the Virago as master, commissioned at Plymouth, August 9, by Commander W. Houston Stewart, who was relieved by Commander James C. Prevost at Valparaiso, December 2, 1852. On the voyage out to this coast the Virago was instrumental in capturing for the government of Chili, early in 1852, two merchant vessels, British and American, which had been seized by the revolutionary party under the leadership of Cambiasco, a lieutenant in the Chilian artillery, and when taken by the Virago, the former in the Strait of Magellan, the latter at San Carlos, were full of troops, with a quantity of treasure, sixty tons of silver ore and $150,000. War being declared against Russia by Great Britain and France, 1854, the Virago was at the attempted capture by the British and French fleets of Petropaulovski in August of that year. Returned to England, 1855.

After returning to England in the Virago, Captain Inskip served exclusively in the surveying branch of the service. East Indies, 1856-1860. Home survey, 1860-1871. Staff commander, 1867. Captain Inskip was appointed, 1871, to the hydrographic office, Whitehall, where he remained till retired from active service, 1874. Since retired has revised for the Admiralty several volumes of sailing directions. F. R. G. S. Retired captain, 1874. Residing at Plymouth, 1905.

LAWYERS' LITTLE BILLS.

Some curious evidence was recently given in a case which turned on a solicitor's charges, one witness testifying that the man of law had remarked that "winks would have to be paid for."

That some very curious items are found occasionally in a solicitor's bil lof costs was amply borne out by the following:

"A managing clerk who was once in my employment," began the man of law," made such a favorable impression on a client that one day the latter showed his appreciation of my clerk's efforts on his behalf by incontinently taking off a valuable diamond pin he was wearing and presenting it to him.

"That unconscionable clerk of mine actually made a charge for receiving it as follows:

"'To attending you: Long and special interview, when you presented me with your diamond pin, 13s. 4d.'"

We have all heard of the dishonest coachman who put down in his expenses' book the highly interesting item, "To twopennorth of whipcord, 6d;" and of the waiter immortalized by the late Dan Leno who, on reckoning up his customer's bill, included "no bread, a penny!" in his account. But an item in another bill mentioned by our legal informant surpasses even this brilliant feat of accountancy:

"A certain firm of solicitors," said the lawyer, "with offices not many hundred yards from where we are sitting now, were conducting a case for a very impecunious client who was laying claim to a large sum of money.

"Thanks to his legal advisers, he eventually obtained possession of the amount; but in the meantime he was practically supported by his solicitors. When their bill was presented it was a study. But the champion item was this:

"'To attending you when you requested the loan of two pence, in order to pay your omnibus fare to Hampstead, where you were to meet a relative, 6s. 8d.; to advance, 2d.'

"Here is a pendant to the story of the greedy clerk, the grateful client and the diamond pin. It concerns another grateful client, who was so overjoyed at winning a case that he invited his solicitor to a most gorgeous dinner to celebrate the victory.

"The food, the wines, the cigars and other concomitants were of the finest and most expensive kinds, and a most enjoyable dinner was followed by a box at a theatre.

"However, all through the festivities the man of law kept a keen eye on his business interests, for in his bill of fare there subsequently appeared the amazing items:

"'To attending you at dinner, 6s. 8d.; to attending you at theatre, 6s. 8d.

"History does not record what the grateful client said when he perused the bill."

NUBIA—BIRTHPLACE OF MASSAGE

The masseur had just returned from "I didn't turn as much as I expected to," he said, "but I got hold of two movements that will eradicate wrinkles and fat in an incredible way.

"Nubia is a queer place. They have so little water there that they never take baths. The masseur kneading—whence our word massage—is the bath's substitute. You strip, lie down, and are covered from head to foot with a cream made of mutton fat, musk, sandalwood powder, and certain plant juices. Then you are kneaded, you are massaged. I studied the Nubian movements thoroughly and learned, as I say, two good things.

"The Nubians are shapely and handsome race. They use elephants with the sword. A hunter steals upon a drowsing elephant, and slashes him in the back of the leg, ten inches above the hoof. This cut severs the artery, and the elephant bleeds to death.

"They cook the meat on hot stones. First they build a fire, then they put big stones on it, and, when the stones are hot enough, they clean them of ashes and embers carefully, and throw on the meat. This is a better way of cooking than broil, for it preserves all the meat juices. But greenhorns don't know what kind of stones to use. Most kinds, heated, explode.

"The Nubians are hapely and handsome. They never wrinkle, they never get fat, their skins are smooth and fine. They impute these graces to the 'massel,' the massage, that they take regularly three or four times a week.

"Every masseur ought to go to Nubia if he wants to learn his business thoroughly."

The Railroad Strike Is Off

St. Petersburg Factions Decide That Workmen May Resume.

Hot Discussions Between the Extremists on the Situation.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 18.—The railroad strike was formally declared off today beginning at noon Monday, at a meeting of the workmen the question of the abandonment of the industrial strike was hotly discussed. The advocates for a continuance of the strike, especially by the leaders of the extremist faction, declared that no relations with the government except war to the knife are possible, and urged that the strike be enforced until the Cronstadt mutineer were unconditionally pardoned and martial law in Poland was abolished.

The intransigents insisted that the industrial proletariat of the whole country was ready to flare up in a resumption of the former general strike if the St. Petersburg workmen would stand to their guns only a few days longer. They declared that the strike committee in Moscow was tonight debating the question of joining the call for a universal strike, and produced a telegram from Rybinsk saying that the workmen in the shops of Motor power department of the railroad had struck today and that traffic was at a standstill.

The orators of the other faction resented sharply the insinuations of treachery and poltroonery and warned their opponents that they ran the danger of being deserted and entirely discredited if they persisted in ordering a continuance of the strike. The division of sentiment is acute among the leaders of the large body of workmen who opposed the strike, and who, hitherto have been held in line through loyalty and the men probably will return to work Monday.

The railroad strike committee covered the abandonment of its undertaking in the following

"The strike of the St. Petersburg railroad's workmen has shown the government that the execution of cruel measures, like the death penalty, will always meet the active resistance of the working classes. The strike has shown that our power is growing, and, if later the committee finds it necessary to offer the government decisive battle we will conquer. Comrades, gird yourselves for the struggle. When it is found necessary all the railroads in Russia will strike immediately and will continue the struggle until the government fulfils all our political and economical demands." Manifesto By Workingmen's Council.

A manifesto has been issued by the workingmen's council declaring the government was compelled to yield to the workmen's demands with regard to Cronstadt mutineers. It invites the working classes of all Russia to sustain the protest of the St. Petersburg proletariat against martial law, capital punishment and uprisings of the "black hundred."

LORD MOUNT STEPHEN.

Chairman of C. P. R. Gives $50,000 to Queen Alexandra's Fund.

London, Nov. 18.—Lord Mount Stephen, formerly president of the Bank of Montreal, and chairman of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has contributed $50,000 to Queen Alexandra's donation for the unemployed. This is the largest individual subscription thus far received.

Transcontinental Railroads

Article Reminiscent of Predictions Made in Early Days by Joseph Howe.

The Speech Recalled Which was Made by Nova Scotia Politician in 1851.

It is always interesting to look back at bold predictions of the last generation which have become the familiar realities of today. On the 15th of May, 1851, Joseph Howe made a speech at Halifax, in which he said: "I believe that many people in this room will live to hear the whistle of the steam engine in the passes of the Rocky Mountains and to make the journey from Halifax to the Pacific in five or six days." To his hearers this,no doubt, appeared highly visionary. To us, however, living in a time when transcontinental trains start daily on their week-long run across Canada, Howe's dive into the future does not seem so deep. But no other statesmen of his day saw this coming event with so much clearness. In the early 50's his mind was strongly at work on the railway question, and it was on the eve of his departure from Toronto to confer with the government of the Province of Canada on the Intercolonial project that he made the speech above quoted from. The people whom he addressed in Halifax believed the Intercolonial line a feasible undertaking but his talk about a British North American transcontinental road within the lifetime of any of them probably struck them as an example of the license of the rhetorician or the responsibility of the prophet.

An Early Project.

Some people, however, must have believed Howe's dream substantial, for in the same year (1851) application was made to the legislature of the Province of Canada for a charter to build a transcontinental railway. Such a feat had not yet been accomplished by our neighbors. But, though the application was not granted the railway committee of the legislature expressed the opinion that the scheme was within the bounds of possibility. It reported against the granting of the charter for other reasons than want of confidence in the practicability of the undertaking, and expressed the hope that it would be entered upon and carried out jointly by Great Britain and the United States. The particular reasons given for not recommending that the charter be granted were that the claims of the Indian tribes were not yet adjusted, that the country to be traversed was held by the Hudson's Bay Company, and that, consequently the promoter's application was premature. The committee added that it reported against the petition reluctantly.

Control of the Interior.

In the Illustrated London News of Feb. 16, 1861, there is an article on "A British railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific," which makes curious reading for the Canadians of 44 years after. Evidently the writer of the article was well informed about British North America whose affairs at that time as for some years before and after, received much attention in the mother country. In 1857 the British House of Commons had taken up the question that the railway committee of the Canadian legislature had found to be a stumbling block in the way of a transcontinental railway, namely, control of the lands beyond the Great Lakes. The Hudson's Bay Company's charter extended over one great tract that such a line must traverse, and the same corporation's licenses encumbered another, of which British Columbia was the principal part. A committee of the British House of Commons, made up of Gladstone, Lord John Russell, Roebuck, Lowe, Packington, and others, made a very thorough enquiry, examining, among other witnesses, Chief Justice Draper. To obtain further information, a British expedition was sent out in the same year (1857), under Palliser and Hector, whose report on our interior and on the passes of the mountains is a landmark in the history of our progress. A report equally valuable was prepared by the Hind-Dawson expedition, sent out in the same year by the Canadian Government. After making as exhaustive a study of the question as could be made in the circumstances, the British committee reported in favor of the transfer from the Hudson's Bay Company to Canada of the Red River country and the Saskatchewan Valley. Further, it recommended that British Columbia should be released from the company's license. This latter recommendation was at once acted upon, and British Columbia became a Crown colony independent of the company in 1858.

"The Pacific Scheme."

Not only does the writer of the old Illustrated News' article appear to have carefully followed these developments, but also he seems to have been well advised of a great transportation scheme which was on foot at the time he was writing, and for which the way had been prepared by the British Parliamentary Committee of 1857. This was another undertaking to build a transcontinental railway. The chief forwarder of the new project was Mr. Edward (afterward Sir Edward) Watkin, famous for his part in the promoiton of the Grand Trunk. To him the illustrated London News' article makes no reference, but it is strongly in favor of the railway scheme. Its advice is: "Establish an unbroken line of road and railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific through British territory." The writer estimates that £20,000,000 or £25,000,000 would suffice. But private enterprise could not, he says, carry out such a work unaided. There must be liberal help from the Canadian and the Imperial Parliaments. "That help once offered, by guarantee or grant, private enterprise would flock to the undertaking, and a people would go to colonize on the broad tracts laid open to their industry. But, we repeat, parliament must take the initiative, for the work is great and its utility is in all senses Imperial."

Right-of-Way.

For the timely help of the Illustrated London News' article Edward Watkin must have been grateful. In the following year he was so fortunate as to get the influence of the Colonial Secretary, the Duke of Newcastle, enlisted so far as to have that minister sound the Hudson's Bay Company for a right-of-way. The company was agreeable, but would prefer to sell out for £1,500,000. This, too, was preferred by Watkin, who had the International Financial Association organized to effect the transfer. The Hudson's Bay Company's shares were acquired by the association, which proposed to turn them over to a new company that should have powers as a railway corporation as well. But the "Wintering partners" of the Hudson's Bay Company made trouble, and the transaction ended in being no more than a change of Hudson's Bay Company stockholders. Not till six years later did Canada acquire the North-West and not until 18 years later was the C. P. R. begun.

To make the best Bread you must have the best Flour.

When the dough is flat, sour, heavy, will not rise,—when the bread is soggy, tasteless, indigestible—then you have cheap and inferior flour.

You may use pure fresh yeast, faithfully adhere to the old-time successful bread making traditions, the methods usually successful—but the baking turns out badly—simply because you have not used the right kind of flour.

Royal Household Flour is purified and sterilized by electricity, it is therefore uniformly pure and wholesome.

And because it is thoroughly purified it will yield a sweet, wholesome, light sponge that will bake into flaky, deliciously flavored, nourishing bread or pastry.

It is really the only absolutely pure flour you can get.

Guaranteed by its makers and Branded

Ogilvie's Royal Household Flour.

Mark Twain and Higginson

Report of a Talk to Newspaper Men at Boston

Mr. Clemens, who never looked in better health, started his talk, made up half of reply, half of monologue—all of it characterized by his keen, logical faculty for thinking out his idea to the end—by reminding the newspaper men that since beginning with his pen at 14, he has never been able to regard himself as really out of journalism. "As to my age," he went on, "that does not affect me, nor does my gray hair, for it was gray at 50; the only thing I suffer from now as regards health is dyspepsia.

"It is indeed a long time to look back to my earlier books, and I still receive letters about them. One man says he's got all my works on his shelves, but regrets ever having read them, and is willing to tell me why if I will ask—stamped envelope enclosed. Then there is another of my recent correspondents, whose communication I prize, indeed, for while he says complimentary things, he doesn't give his name and address."

In the interval succeeding this remark, the newspaper men, having obtained possession of the letter, found in it an account of the career of a successful man of business, whose first start in self-culture came through reading "Huckleberry Finn," the work of an author whose characteristics the writer summed up as "freedom from tradition, independent judgment, humor and wholesomeness."

After talk about the letters had subsided, Mr. Clemens reviewed the reform movement now sweeping over the country. He smiled at the "McCurdy centres" now being discovered, wishing that attempts had been made to find out and emphasize the empty spaces. "And as to pessimism," said he, "any man who is a pessimist before he is 48 knows too much, but any man who has passed 48 and is not a pessimist, shows thereby that he knows too little."

Colonel Higginson here interjected: "But wait till you get beyond the 70s."

Mr. Clemens: "I am a pessimist, you know; and cannot change. But we have one asset in our country, and it is the finest asset we have. Whenever a condition becomes intolerable, the people will rise up and stamp it out. They did that in Philadelphia. At present look what is happening. We furnished to Europe the sentiment of liberty with our revolution—now we are furnishing Europe with graft."

The subject of copyright then came up, and found Mr. Clemens emphatic in condemnation of present arrangements.

"It irritates me," he said, "to find that Germany gives an author copyright during his lifetime and for 50 years after, and that France and Russia do the same. Indeed, there are no highly civilized countries that do not grant this period as a right except England, Labrador and America. Consider what that means in our day. We who boast of our civilization don't go in copyright as far as even Russia, which of late has been under so much criticism. As to my first books," said here there was a touch of regret in Mr. Clemens' manner, "they will fall in six years from now, for they will reach their 42nd year. The excuse made in England and America is that an author has had enough when he has had 42 years' income from his books, and that, the government having protected him for that period, the people of the country are entitled to the book."

Colonel Higginson here asked: "But don't you think the publishers of a book have an advantage even after the copyright has expired since they know the market better than anyone else?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Clemens, "but the people of the country don't obtain the book for nothing, for no publisher is going to publish it unless he gets a profit out of it. So far as I am myself personally concerned, I do not care, because I am old enough not to be much interested in copyrights. Why, only the other day—and it is a striking thing to consider—I read that the trade mark does not require anything of anybody, and is given for a perpetuity. You don't, for example, have to specify what your patent medicine is made of, yet the government, with its eyes shut, accept this poison, if it is a poison, and gives the man a trade-mark which is perpetual. That the government should do this and yet should limit the producer of a book to 42 years, does not seem fair.

"As to the obstacles in the way of change, the only one I ever heard of was when in 1889 or 1890, being in Washington on copyright matters, a congressman told me that his constituents had the impression—the superstition—that when a book lost its right of protection people were going to get that book cheaper than before. I was for this reason, therefore, that the congressman probably never placed the matter before his constituents. I myself never heard of a constituent who made any such objection. Now, I am going down to Washington in a few days to see what they are doing there about copyright. We are trying to do something, and we authors hope to bring about for the United States an extension of the time to the lifetime of the author and for 50 years after. I ought to say that American literature has grown in spite of these obstructing conditions, until today there are issued in this country from 6,000 to 7,000 books a year. The production in Germany is 24,000, though I suppose that includes pamphlets.

A possible objection to the argument here came from Colonel Higginson. "Is it not, after all," he reasoned, "the community that gives the author his education, his opportunity, his subjects, his illustrations, his stimulus? Is it just for him to argue as if the thing were all on his side? If I were in congress, I don't think I should vote for such a bill as you suggest, Mr. Clemens. I think it is giving the author and his children too much in consideration of what the public has given him. I think he ought to be willing, even proud, to give a large part of his labor for nothing."

"You see," interrupted Mr. Clemens, "I was born in a more selfish atmosphere than you, Colonel."

"You are in Boston now," urged the limner of "Cheerful Yesterdays."

"But," retorted the author of "The Innocents Abroad," "I have not absorbed its atmosphere. I should look at it," continued Mr. Clemens, "in this way. When before the House of Lords in England on this question, I asked what objection there was to make the change to lifetime and 50 years after, and they said: 'You can't have property in an idea. A book is an idea. That is too much in the air.' But I asked them if they could name any property in this world that was not an idea. The whole basis of any piece of property is an idea, and not any more or less of an idea than is a book. I do not see why the people of a country should take an author's work from him on the plea that they have given him the materials. That occurs in every sort of business, but business men don't give up their property on that account, and I don't think it should be required of an author."

The conversation here drifted toward a subject on which Mr. Clemens feels strongly, and to which he has given much attention. A chance allusion to Russia, while enabling him to make an explanation, showed how frankly pessimistic he is as to the likelihood of the Russian people freeing themselves from the autocracy.

"I did feel," said he, "upon hearing the news of peace that another great defeat of the Russian armies would have assured freedom at home. I was afraid that peace at that time was going to fasten the shackles still more firmly on the Russian nation. When we heard recently of the new concessions made by the Emperor, I began to think that, after all peace had come at the right time. But I do not feel so sure of that now, because the later news shows that the Czar has not granted anything valuable, but has kept all the power in his own hands. Inasmuch as he grants legislative privileges without putting the army and navy and the treasury in the hands of a legislature, what he really grants amounts to nothing. Just as soon as he can quiet those people down and get them again into orderly shape, he is going to take away again the few little privileges he has granted. While the army and navy and the treasury are in the hands of the Emperor, nothing is really accomplished, although I admit there has been a great advance in thought and feeling among the Russian people. If the Russian army were to side with the people then a revolution might be made."

Doukhobors In Canada

Impressions of Visitor Amongst Interesting People of the Northwest.

Some Obvious Material Advantages of the Unique Colony.

The casual visitor to the Doukhobor reserves in the North-West, spending a night or two among that interesting people, is filled with admiration for the 'Universal Christian Brotherhood.' Arriving at a village at the close of a working day, he is struck with the peacefulness and prosperity of the scene. The hearty welcome to the best the house affords, the cleanliness and order that prevail, the splendid condition of the horses and cattle; all these things combine to fill the mind of the visitor with a sense that the communal system practiced by the Doukhobors is indeed a success.

Then in conversation with the head of the house, if he is a communist, and with the neighbors who will gather in to see and talk to the stranger will hear that the conscientious convictions of the Doukhobors have led them to give up the individual holding of property; that the summer's earnings of all Doukhobors who are not wanted for the farm work, amounting to, perhaps, a hundred thousand dollars in all, are placed in the common treasury; that horses, cows, and in some villages even poultry, are kept in common buildings. He will learn too that the central fund is controlled and expended for the community by Verigin, the leader, and a committee of three, who buy all clothing materials and some foodstuffs wholesale in the east, or in Winnipeg; and that the village supplies are kept in one place in the village, whence they are distributed at stated times. He will be told that there is to one Doukhobor with greater authority than the rest; that Verigin is their equal, and is simply their spokesman. Are they not all brothers, and do they not recognize only one King over them, that is, God?

But if he is more than a casual visitor, if he lives among them, and gets to know them well, he will soon learn that the reverse of the shield is very different. The community is held together mainly by Verigin's influence. This influence is based partly on his personal force of character, partly on something much more subtle. To outsiders he always disclaims any special authority over the Doukhobors, while the truth is, that the sovereignty he exercises over them is almost as absolute as that of the Czar over his subjects. Many of the Doukhobors do certainly believe Verigin to be something more than human. This superstitious reverence is, of course, strongest in the women, with whom Verigin's power mainly lies. It deters many a man from leaving the community to know that, if he does so, his wife, by Verigin's command, will return to her own home. We know two or three cases where this has already taken place, and has brought much trouble into previously happy circles.

History repeats itself in the annals of the Doukhobors and Verigin would seem not to have studded in vain the past history of his sect. The Doukhobors who migrated to Canada were almost entirely members of that party which, in Russia, had accepted Verigin as their leader. It will be remembered by those who have read anything of the history of the Doukhobors, that on the death of the last leader there was a great division among the Doukhobors on the question of headship. The party who decided in favor of Peter Verigin came to Canada finally, while the anti-Veriginite party still remain in the Trans-Caucasus. Only one or two of this latter party came to Canada, and these have been individualists from the beginning. But the number of individuals is slowly increasing in most of the colonies, and now there is scarcely a village that does not contain one or two.

It is a curious fact that a man's belief in communism and his belief in Verigin seem to go hand in hand. Directly one goes, the other also disappears. When a man leaves the community he is ready to become naturalized, to work on his own homestead in accordance with the homestead regulations, and to keep the laws with regard to the registration of births and deaths; (concerning marriages I cannot speak from personal knowledge, as the individualists are a small body as yet, and the Doukhobors have always been less ready to register these than births and deaths.) Three years ago the Doukhobors were beginning to overcome their distrust of government intervention in this direction; but since the arrival of Verigin registration has almost ceased among the community.

The chief point now at issue between the Doukhobors and the Canadian government is the question of naturalization. The law with regard to the holding of land provides that, after three years' fulfilment of certain conditions of residence and labor on the hundred and sixty acres which form the government grant, an immigrant receives a title to his homestead if he is a British subject. The oath of allegiance presented no difficulties to the communal conscience of the Doukhobors three years ago, and they had decided to conform to the law in this respect, and to accept the responsibilities that naturalization would bring. But since Verigin came, there has been a change, and now the community has decided that it is contrary to their conscientious convictions to become the subjects of an earthly king. Verigin himself, curiously enough, had no such qualms, and he suggested at one time that it might be possible that the titles to the homesteads which would belong to the Doukhobors individually, if naturalized, might, on his becoming a British subject, be made out in his name. This suggestion, I need scarcely say, met with no encouragement from the authorities.

Though the Doukhobor theory is against private ownership in land, yet none are quicker than the Doukhobors to resent any infringement of the rights of private property; and though they claim the title of 'Universal Christian Brotherhood,' nothing can be less brotherly than the attitude the community takes with regard to its members who have left its ranks. Altogether the Doukhobor communistic theories, except in a very few cases, give one the impression of being a growth from without and not from within; of having been superimposed on a character that is foreign to them.

There are some obvious material advantages in the community, such as, getting goods cheaper by wholesale purchase; the evident gain of working land, as they do, en bloc, instead of in small pieces, widely scattered; and the possibility it gives them as a community, of buying expensive farm machinery, which as individuals they could not afford. On the moral side the advantages are not so obvious. The community tends to foster dishonesty in trifles, and has a blighting influence on a man's independence of judgment. Individualist Doukhobors have, as a rule, greater confidence in themselves, and more backbone.

One cannot but have a strong regard and affection for individuals among the Doukhobors, and a strong feeling that the virtues which shine most prominently in them, honesty, cleanliness, sobriety, must have their influence on the country and one cannot but long earnestly that they may, at no distant time, shake off the narrowing influences they dwell among, and learn to live their own lives, to trust their own intelligence for decisions, and learn lessons, too, from the Canadians, lessons of trustfulness, of generosity and helpfulness, which they greatly need and most of all that they may learn that money is not one of the 'best gifts,' but that, in more senses than one, the light is more than meat.—Hannah Bellows, in 'The Friend.'

FEDERATION OF LABOR.

President Gompers Ignores Charges Made by Members.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 18.—By a unanimous vote, the convention of the American Federation of Labor today approved the action of the committee on resolutions in reporting non-concurrence in a resolution by Victor L. Berger censuring President Gompers "for alleged intimacy with certain labor leaders and plutocrats." After the vote had been taken President Gompers arose and addressing Treasurer Lennon, who occupied the chair, said: "It appears that sorrow and regret is expressed for your humble servant. I do not really want to appraise the sorrow and regret about me: I prefer that my work stand as an answer. I am satisfied to stand before the convention, the American people and the world without answer."

Mr. Gomper's reply was greeted by great applause.

It was decided to accept union cards from workmen coming here from foreign countries. The convention adjourned until Monday.

Sympathy for Russian Sufferers

The committee on resolutions today made its report at the morning session. A resolution was also adopted extending to the sufferers of Russia the heartfelt sympathy of all organized labor in the United States and congratulating the Russian workmen on the success of their recent strike.

Miss May Keogh of Troy, N. Y., an organizer for the Shirtwaist and Laundry Workers' International Union, made a plea for the federation's co-operation for the success of the strike now in progress among the women laundry workers of Troy. Miss Keogh alleged that the girls were receiving insufficient wages and that the employers attempted to reduce their small compensation 50 per cent, thereby precipitating the present strike.

A motion was adopted requesting the federation to use its influence to have laws enacted which will hold the employers and not the employees responsible for accidents on railroads and other places where mechanical achinery is used.

IF WOMEN ONLY KNEW

Thousands of women suffer untold miseries every day with aching backs that really have no business to ache. A woman's back wasn't made to ache. Under ordinary conditions it ought to be strong and ready to help her bear the burdens of life.

It is hard to do housework with an aching back. Hours of misery at leisure or at work. If women only knew the cause. Backache comes from sick kidneys, and what a lot of trouble sick kidneys cause in the world.

But they can't help it. If more work is put on them than they can stand it's not to be wondered that they get out of order. Backache is simply their cry for help.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

will help you. They're helping sick, overworked kidneys—all over the world—making them strong, healthy and vigorous. Mrs. F. Ryan, Douglas, Ont., writes: "For over five months I was troubled with lame back and was unable to move without help. I tried all kinds of plasters and liniments but they were no use. At last I heard tell of Doan's Kidney Pills and after I had used three-quarters of the box my back was as strong and well as ever."

Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for $1.25, all dealers or The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

Wash greasy dishes, pots or pans with Lever's Dry Soap a powder. It will remove the grease with the greatest ease. 36

A Mining Deal.—J. W. Haskins, manager of the Rosella Mining Company, and proprietor of a number of other valuable claims in that district, has just returned from the north where he spent the summer months. Yesterday, he said he had received a telegram from H. J. Fowers, who represents the Cudahee capitalists of Chicago, Ill., stating that an offer made by him for the sale of a half interest in the immense deposits of zinc and copper ore on Haskin's mountain, had proctically been accepted. The transfer involves the sum of $350,000, which according to the terms of agreement, must be spent in the development of the property. In all probability, Mr. Haskins will leave for the east next week to attend to the formalities always arising in connection with sucn an important deal.

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.

Coast District.

NOTICE is hereby given that the reservation, notice of which was published in the B. C. Gazette, and dated 9th August 1901, covering a belt of land extending back a distance of ten miles on each side of the Skeena River between Kitsilas Canyon and Hazelton, is cancelled.

Notice is also given that that portion of the reservation, notice of which was published in the B. C. Gazette and dated 27th December, 1899, covering a belt of land extending between the mouth of Kitimat River and Kitsilas Canyon, is rescinded in so far as it covers land lying between Kitsilas Canyon and a point in the Kitimat Valley, distant ten miles in a northerly direction from the mouth of Kitimat River, and that Crown lands thereon will be open to sale, pre-emption and other disposition under the provisions of the Land Act, on and after the eighth (8th) day of December next: Provided that the right of way of any railroad shall not be included in any lands so acquired.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works.
Lands and Works Department.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend applying to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated in Barkley District:

CLAIM No. 1.—Commencing at the Southeast Corner of the I. R. No. 12, at the head of Nitnat Lake, on the West side of said Lake, thence running 40 chains West, thence 40 chains South, thence 40 chains West, thence 40 Chains South, thence 40 chains West, thence 40 chains South, to Lake shore, thence along shore of Lake to point of commencement.

CLAIM No. 2.—Commencing at a post on the North shore of Homitan Lake, about 140 chains from head of said Lake, thence running North 40 chains, thence West 160 chains, thence South 40 chains, thence East 160 chains to place of commencement.

CLAIM No. 3.—Commencing at a post situated at the Southeast Corner of Claim No. 2, thence running North 40 chains, thence East 160 chains, thence South 40 chains, thence along the shore of said Lake in a Westerly direction to point of commencement.

CLAIM No. 4.—Commencing at a post planted on the South shore of Opess Lake, Renfrew District, situated about 30 chains East from Nitinat Lake, thence running East 80 chains to Dubah Lake, thence 80 chains South, thence 80 chains West, thence 80 chains North, to point of commencement.

J. A. SAYWARD.
Victoria, B. C., November 6, 1905. n7

LAND NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that sixty (60) days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and works for the purchase of the following described land, situate in Range 2, Coast District, and described as follows, viz.:

Commencing at the Northwest Post of Lot 16; thence 14 chains 59 links West, thence 60 chains 5 links South, thence 20 chains East, thence along the shoreline 60 chains more or less, in a Northerly direction, to point of commencement; known on official survey as Lot 283 and containing one hundred and two (102) acres more or less.

NORMAN HARDIE.
a16 Victoria, B. C., September 15, 1905.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease for grazing purposes, situated on the Tsilcoh River, about 16 miles northeast from Stuart Lake, in Coast District, British Columbia, the following described lands, viz.: Starting from a post marked "J. R. M., N. E.," and thence astronomically south 40 chains, thence astronomically west 160 chains, thence astronomically north 40 chains, thence astronomically east 160 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Dated September 4, 1905.
J. R. MILLER,
By his agent, J. H. Gray.
Witness: J. A. Hickey. o24

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease for grazing purposes, situated on the Tsilcoh River, about 16 miles northeast from Stuart Lake, in Coast District, British Columbia, the following described lands, viz.: Starting from a post marked "H. J. C., N. W.," and thence astronomically south 40 chains, thence astronomically east one hundred and sixty (160) chains, thence astronomically north forty (40) chains, and thence astronomically west one hundred and sixty (160) chains, to point of commencement, and containing six hundred and forty (640) acres.

Dated September 5, 1905.
H. J. CROWE,
o24 By his agent, J. H. Gray.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease for grazing purposes, situated on Necawsia River, about 18 miles east of Stuart Lake, in Coast District, British Columbia, the following described lands, viz.: Starting from a post marked "A. F., S. E.," thence astronomically west 80 chains, thence astronomically north 20 chains, thence astronomically west 40 chains, thence astronomically north 40 chains, thence astronomically east 40 chains, thence astronomically south 20 chains, thence astronomically east 40 chains, thence astronomically south 20 chains, thence astronomically east 80 chains, and thence astronomically south 40 chains, to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres.

Dated August 20, 1905.
ALFRED FRIEDLANDER,
By his agent, J. H. Gray.
Witness: J. A. Hickey. o24

NOTICE is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land: Commencing at the Northeast corner of Lot 443, Bear River, Portland Canal, thence West 40 chains, thence North 20 chains, thence East 40 chains, thence South 20 chains to the point of commencement, being in all 80 acres, more or less.

ROBERT M. STEWART.
P. O., Stewart, B. C. October 12, 1905.
n14

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend applying to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a License to cut and carry away Timber from the following described lands situated on the East side of Loughborough Inlet:

Commencing at a Post planted on the Southwest corner of J. A. Sayward's Claim, License No. 5292, thence running South 40 chains, thence East 80 chains, thence North 120 chains, thence West 40 chains, thence along East line of J. A. Sayward's Claim in a Southerly direction 80 chains, thence West 40 chains to point of commencement.

Victoria, B.C., October 18, 1905. o25
J. A. SAYWARD.

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS.
141 Yates Street, Victoria.
Ladies' and Gents' garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new.

MINERAL ACT.
(Form F)
Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

"Blue Bell" Mineral Claim, situate Victoria Mining Division of Helmcken District.

Where located: On Koksilah Mountain, in Helmcken District, on Vancouver Island.

Take notice that the Vancouver Island Mining and Development Company, Limited, Free Miner's Certificate No. B89463, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificate of Improvement for the purpose of obtaining Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under Section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this seventeenth day of October, 1905.

CLEREMONT LIVINGSTON,
o19 Local Director.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease for grazing purposes, situated on Necawsia River, and about 18 miles east of Stuart Lake, in Coast District, British Columbia, the following described lands, viz.: Starting from a post marked "M. S., N. E.," and thence astronomically east twenty (20) chains, thence astronomically south twenty (20) chains, thence astronomically east twenty (20) chains, thence astronomically south forty (40) chains, thence astronomically west sixty (60) chains, thence astronomically north twenty (20) chains, thence astronomically west twenty (20) chains, thence astronomically north twenty (20) chains, thence astronomically west forty (40) chains, thence astronomically north twenty (20) chains, and thence astronomically east eighty (80) chains, to point of commencement, containing 480 acres.

Dated August 20, 1905.
MAX SENIOR,
By his agent, J. H. Gray.
Witness: J. A. Hickey. o24

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase, situated on the right bank of the Upper Nachaco River, about four miles south of Fraser Lake, in the Coast District, British Columbia, the following described lands, viz.: Starting from a post marked "E. J. M., S. E.," and thence astronomically north 40 chains, thence astronomically west 66 chains to said bank of Nechaco River, and thence following southeasterly said bank to a point 6 chains astronomically west of initial post, and thence astronomically east to point of commencement.

Dated July 27, 1905.
E. J. MATHEWS,
o24 By his agent, J. H. Gray.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease for grazing purposes, situated on the Tsilcoh River, about 16 miles northeasterly from Stuart Lake, in Coast District, British Columbia, the following described lands, viz.: Starting from a post marked "M. B. M., N. W.," and thence astronomically east 40 chains, thence astronomically south 160 chains, thence astronomically west 40 chains, thence astronomically north to point of comencement.

Dated September 4, 1905.
MAX B. MAY,
By his agent, J. H. Gray.
Witness: J. A. Hickey. o24

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land: Commencing at a post planted on south side of head of Union Bay, marked "R. & R. S. W. Cor."; thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, to point of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

Port Simpson, B C., October 12, 1905.
o20 ROBERTSON & RUDGE.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate on Helen Creek, Portland Canal: Commencing at a post planted on said creek about three-quarters of a mile from its mouth, and marked "B. D. B's S.E. Corner"; thence North 20 chains, thence West 20 chains, thence South 20 chains, thence East 20 chains to point of commencement, containing 40 acres, more or less.

n2 B. D. BROWN.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following land, situate near Lion Point, Portland Canal: Commencing at a post at G. Chambers' Northeast corner, and marked "W. C., F. S. W. corner"; thence East 20 chains, thence North 20 chains, thence West to shore line of Lion Bay, thence following the shore line Southerly to point of commencement, containing 40 acres, more or less.

W. P. FLEWIN.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate at the mouth of Helen Creek, Portland Canal: Commencing at a post marked "A. A. W.'s N. W. cor."; thence East 20 chains; thence South 20 chains; thence West 20 chains to shore line; thence Northerly along shore line to point of commencement, containing 40 acres, more or less.

A. A. WAKEFIELD.
Portland Canal, B. C., November 4, 1905.
n14

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty (30) days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease for twenty-one (21) years for grazing purposes all that parcel of land situated in the Coast District, British Columbia, and about sixteen (16) miles northerly from the east end of Stuart Lake, and more particularly described as follows, viz.: Starting from this post marked "D. M. H., S. W.," and thence astronomically north eighty (80) chains, thence astronomically east eighty (80) chains, thence astronomically south eighty (80) chains, thence astronomically west eighty (80) chains, to the point of commencement, containing six hundred and forty (640) acres.

Dated the 4th day of September, 1905.
D. M. HYMAN,
o24 By his agent, J. H. Gray.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I shall apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the land situate as follows:

Commencing 7 chains south from the northeast corner post of the Indian Reserve No. 3, Telssk, near Hazelton, B. C.; thence following that direction for 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 16 chains, to the left bank of Bulkley river, and in the meandering of that river for about 24 chains, thence west 40 chains to the point of starting and containing by measurement, 160 acres, be the same more or less.

A. DONTENWILL,
New Westminster, B. C.
Victoria, B. C., October 12, 1905. o15

LICENSE TO AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"Companies Act, 1897."
Canada:
Province of British Columbia.
No. 311.

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

The head office of the Company is situate at the City of New York, in the State of New York.

The amount of the capital of the Company is one million dollars, divided into ten thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at Victoria, and James Hill Lawson, Vice-President of R. P. Rithet & Co., Limited Liability, Insurance Agent, whose address is Victoria, is the attorney for the Company.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 23rd day of October, one thousand nine hundred and five.

[L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The objects for which this Company has been established and licensed are:

For the purpose of making insurance on dwelling-houses, stores and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture and other property, against loss or damage by fire and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, and of making insurance upon vessels, boats, cargoes, goods, merchandise, freights, and other property against loss and damage by all or any of the risks of lake, river, canal and inland navigation and transportation, and also for the purpose of making insurance against loss or damage by lightning, wind storms and tornadoes, with power to effect reinsurance of any risks which it may take as authorised by law. n14

LICENSE TO AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"Companies Act, 1897."
Canada:
Province of British Columbia.
No. 291.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that "The Phoenix Insurance Company, of Hartford," is authorised and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate at the City of Hartford, in the State of Connecticut.

The amount of the capital of the Company is two million dollars, divided into twenty thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at Vancouver, and Frank Burnett, Senior, whose address is Vancouver, is the attorney for the Company.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, the 12th day of September, one thousand nine hundred and five.

[L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The objects for which this Company has been established and licensed are:

To make insurance against the loss by fire on all kinds of real, mixed and personal property of every description, and are also authorised to insure on vessels of all descriptions, and on all kinds of goods and merchandise, against marine disasters, and all the hazards of inland navigation. n14

LICENSE TO AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"Companies Act, 1897."
Canada:
Province of British Columbia.
No. 312.

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

The head office of the Company is situate at London, England.

The amount of the capital of the Company is £2,000,000, divided into 200,000 shares of £10 each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at Victoria, and Robert S. Day, Insurance Agent, whose address is Victoria, is the attorney for the Company.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this thirteenth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and five.

[L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The objects for which the Company has been established and licensed are:

To carry on the business of fire insurance in all its branches and in combination therewith to grant insurances against damage to or loss of property caused by or resulting from lightning, hail, tempests, earthquakes, explosions, the overflow or inundation of water or other accidents, and also in combination with the business of fire insurance, to grant insurances against damage to or loss of property caused by it by land or sea, by burglary or theft. To re-insure or counter-insure all or any risks and to undertake all kinds of re-insurance and counter-insurance connected with any of the businesses aforesaid. n18

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia at its next session for a Private Bill to incorporate a Company to build, equip, maintain and operate a line or lines of railway, of standard or any other guage with any kind of motive power for carrying of freight and passengers from the mouth of the Bella Coola River, at the head of Burke Channel, Coast District, in the Province of British Columbia, following the Bella Coola River to a point about 30 miles from its mouth, thence in a Northeasterly direction by the most feasible route to Fraser Lake, thence Eastward along the Nechaco River to Fort George, on the Fraser river, and westward along the South bank of Fraser Lake and in the neighborhood of the traveled route to a point on the Bulkley Valley, near the mouth of the Telkwa River, with power to construct branches to the Blackwater River and the Chilcotin Country; and with power to construct, operate, and maintain all necessary bridges, roads, ways and ferries, and to construct, acquire, own and maintain and operate wharves and docks; and to construct, own, acquire, maintain and operate steam and other vessels, boats, on any navigable waters, and to construct, operate and maintain telegraph and telephone lines along the routes of said railway and branches, or in connection therewith, and to transmit messages for commercial purposes; and charge and collect tolls for the use thereof respectively; and to generate electricity and supply light, heat and power, and to construct, erect and maintain the necessary buildings and works to generate any kind of power for the purposes aforesaid, or in connection therewith for reward, and to acquire and receive from any Government, Corporation or persons grants of land, money, bonuses, privileges, or other assistance in aid of the construction of the Company's undertaking; and to connect with and enter into traffic or other arrangements with Railways, Steamboat or other Companies, and to exercise the powers granted or authorized by Parts IV. and V. of the "Water Clauses Consolidation Act," and with power to expropriate lands for the purposes of the Company; and for all rights, powers and privileges necessary or incidental in or to the premises.

Dated the 11th day of October, 1905,
A. P. LUXTON.
n10. Solicitor for the Applicants.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following lands, containing 640 acres in Bulkley Valley:

Township three (3), Range five (5), commencing at a post northwest corner, 80 chains south, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains to post of commencement.

Dated, Vancouver, August 28, 1905.
o20 PETER McTAVISH.

Bank System Of Canada

Termed the Best In the World by Those Who Are Experts on Matter.

Automatically Adjusts Itself to Requirements of Every Part of Dominion.

(By L. Stewart-Patterson in Journal of Canadian Bankers' Association.)

Of late years the Canadian banking system has met with no small share of attention on this side of the line, and papers are frequently read at the various bankers' association meetings on our system; it was, therefore, with a good deal of diffidence that I accepted the honor of addressing you on such a hackneyed subject, not only because I follow more able and eloquent exponents, but because of the difficulty of taking it out of the plane of monotonous repetition.

I will first inflict on you a little history, because I wish to lay particular stress on the fact that our banking system has been evolved, not made, that it has grown up with the country, suffered with it, prospered with it, and since confederation has been the sturdy hand maiden of commerce and agriculture; the careful decennial revisions of the banking laws keeping it continually in touch with Canada's constantly altering conditions and requirements.

From 1608 to 1760 is generally known as the "New France Period,' 'and is famus principally for its "card money." This was actually made from ordinary playing cards, signed by the intendant and the clerk of the treasury, with the crowned fleur de lis impressed in wax, presumably secured by expected remittances from Old France. This form of money was scandalously over issued with the usual disastrous effect, yet for lack of a better circulation medium it was used in a more or less modified form until the capitulation in 1760, when it was then at a discount of 60 to 70 per cent .

1760-1791, British Occupancy.—Country without paper money. Coins of various countries used as legal tender. Government imported and paid out large quantities of Spanish dollars at 4s. 6d. dollar, or $4.44 4/9 per pound, the old par of exchange.

1791-1812. — Representative government was established in 1791, but all attempts to obtain charters for banks of issue were unsuccessful.

1812-1817.—War with the United States. Imperial army bills came into general use and passed freely as legal tender to the marked benefit of the colony.

1817-1867.—The present Canadian banking system practically originated in May, 1817, when the Montreal Bank, now known as the Bank of Montreal, was founded, and was followed by the establishment of other banks under charter from the various provinces.

1867-1905, Dominion of Canada. Charters now issued by the Dominion, instead of the provincial governments. By the Bank Act of 1871 the duration of a bank's charter was practically limited to ten years, and we find decennial renewals concurrent with the decennial revision of the bank act in 1880, 1890, and 1900, under the latter act we are now working. Such revisions are neither made by theorists nor tainted by political expediency, the ablest men in the country are consulted regardless of politics, lawyers, merchants, bankers, and others equally well qualified, all contribute their criticism and advice to the best interests of the country and its advancement, and thus with little or no friction, the measures are fully debated, and when finally passed, are acceptable to all interests.

The present Canadian Bank Act has over 100 clauses, and stipulates that a new bank must have a subscribed capital of at least $500,000, with not less than $250,000 paid up and deposited with the government as a pledge of the bona fide nature of the undertaking; this is, of course, returned when the charter is finally granted or refused. The liability of a shareholder is limited to as much again as the paid-up value of his shares. This is called the double liability. No dividend must be paid out of capital, or exceed eight per cent., until the reserve equals one-fifth of the capital. Monthly statements are compulsory, showing the exact position of the bank's affairs, and these are published in the Official Gazette as well as by the press; a full list of shareholders is also submitted to the government and published by them annually, and subjected to the keenest scrutiny by the other banks and the public. Every chartered bank in Canada publishes twelve monthly and two semi-annual statements a year of their detailed assets and liabilities, all of which are subjected to the most searching investigation and criticism of thousands of bankers, investors and others, who are thus afforded not only a close insight into the position of each bank, but a bird's-eye view of the whole financial condition of the country, a most important feature in a national banking system.

My time being limited, I will confine myself to the two distinctive features on the Canadian banking system—that of note issue and branches—a combination which has not only aided materially in the wonderful progress of the country, but has placed ours among the first banking systems of the world.

Three or four years ago President Stickney, of the Chicago, Great Western Railway Co., asked the American Bankers' Association "How it was that a narrow fringe of population on the borders of the Arctic Circle was practically unaffected by the serious panics and financial disturbances to the south of them, and were able, not only to move their own crops, but a great part of the American crops, and lend millions on the New York money markets with the utmost ease, while the great American nation, with all its wonderful wealth and resources, looked helplessly on." It is this question that I am going to do my best to answer in part in explaining the note issue and branch system of that "narrow fringe."

There are in Canada today thirty-two chartered banks, some of them having over 100 branches scattered throughout the Dominion, receiving money in Dawson City today and lending it out in Halifax tomorrow, endlessly working to remove money where it is plentiful to where it is most needed; in other words, by this system, money always finds its own level, and the merchant in Victoria, B. C., pays practically no more for his banking accommodation than his confrere of equal standing in Montreal.

I will now try and give a practical illustration of how the branch system actually works in distributing the wealth of the country evenly. A bank, say, has two branches in two towns; it is immaterial whether only ten miles or 2,000 miles apart; Dullville is a comparatively wealthy town, with a population composed in great part of retired merchants and farmers, with practically no industries, and with little or no enterprise; the deposits here are heavy, with no demand or outlet for money in the town. Workville, on the other hand, is a bright little manufacturing town, with all its private money invested in its constantly increasing industries, and the branch here receives but meagre deposits to meet the heavy demand for advances; now, here is where the branch system steps in and enables the Workville branch to use the surplus funds of Dullville, and thus supply the legitimate requirements of its customers, to its own profit and the benefit of the town. If you can imagine this principle working every day in hundreds of branches throughout Canada, 10, 100 or 1,000 miles apart, and yet each as intimately interdependent on each other as the above, you will realize the wonderful financial system we have evolved in our midst. A branch till is like the widow's cruse of oil, you can never empty it, nor yet, on the other hand, can you cause it to overflow.

In round numbers there are about 14,000 banks and trust companies scattered throughout the length and breadth of this great country of yours, each carrying an account in a New York bank or other central reserve city. Fourteen thousand varied opinions on the financial situation, and all looking askance at their neighbor and the New York money market, basing their criticisms and opinions in great measure on the weekly statement published by the clearing house banks in New York, which not only forms a poor criterion of the financial condition of the country at large, but even of New York city itself; and all this with no possible chance of united action to avert financial disaster or panic in the country.

Contrast this "splendid isolation" of financial interests with Canada, whose territory, though is even larger, is so thickly populated, yet, in case of emergency, twenty-four hours will suffice to bring the managers of our thirty-two banks to Montreal, and their united counsel and experience can forefend the anticipated trouble, and, if necessary, they could in a few hours cause every branch in Canada, from Dawson City to Halifax, to act in unison; and, mind you, it would be united action in fact, there would be absolute obedience to the order telegraphed. We can hardly imagine a panic with a system under such perfect control. Consider, too, the personnel of such a council as mentioned above, men trained from their youth up in the profession, as only such a system can train; in their early years moving from branch to branch throughout Canada, and thus becoming thoroughly versed in local customs and environments, and in many cases gaining experience in foreign branches in Europe, United States or West Indies. Later on we find them as accountants and managers of large city branches, until finally, as general managers, we see them with their finger on the pulse of the country, receiving daily advices from their numerous branches, comprehensive, if not exhaustive, of the financial conditions of the country at large. Our general managers are well known all over Canada, and have the friendship and respect not only of all our own prominent men, but also of all the leading financiers of the States and England, and the banks can claim a truly national character, if not international. I think I have now said sufficient to satisfy you as to the advantages of the branch system over isolated banks, and I will now pass on to a consideration of the note issue, which is intimately connected in its successful working with the branch system.

By the Bank Act, Canadian banks are allowed to issue notes of $5 and multiples, up to the amount of their unimpaired paid-up capital, against the general security of their general assets, on which they form the first lien. As a further security, and to avoid discount at the moment of suspension of a bank, each bank is obliged to keep a deposit with the government equal to five per cent. of the average circulation of the month. This is called the bank circulation redemption fund, and notwithstanding the almost impossible happen, this is, of course, returned when the charter is finally granted or refused. The liability of a shareholder is limited as much again as the paid-up value of his shares. This is called the double liability. No dividend must be paid out of capital, or exceed eight per cent., until the reserve equals one-fifth of the capital. Monthly statements are compulsory, showing the exact position of the bank's affairs, and these are published in the Official Gazette as well as by the press; a full list of shareholders is also submitted to the government and published by them annually, and subjected to the keenest scrutiny by the other banks and the public. Every chartered bank in Canada publishes twelve monthly and two semi-annual statements a year of their detailed assets and liabilities, all of which are subjected to the most searching investigation and criticism of thousands of bankers, investors and others, who are thus afforded not only a close insight into the position of each bank, but a bird's-eye view of the whole financial condition of the country, a most important feature in a national banking system.

The note-holder is amply protected therefore: First, by the total assets of the bank. Second, by the five per cent. redemption fund. Third, by the double liability of the shareholders. Fourth, by the entire redemption fund.

The amount of circulation at the end of May, 1905, was about $59,000,000 for the whole of Canada, and to meet this, in case of trouble, the banks could show: Total assets, $739,000,000; five per cent. redemption fund, $3,300,000; double liability, $82,000,000; or nearly $70 assets for every $5 note issued. Penalty for issue over paid-up capital ranges from $1,000 to $100,000. Notes of failed banks bear interest at rate of five per cent. per annum from date of suspension until redeemed either by liquidator or government.

It may perhaps occur to you why should all this precaution be taken to protect the note-holder, as against the principal creditor, the depositor, but you will recognize an essential difference between note-holders and depositors, the former being an involuntary creditor, and the latter a voluntary. The depositor becomes a creditor of his own free will for his own apparent benefit, and exercised his own choice in the selection of a bank. The note-holder, however, received it in good faith, in payment for labor or merchandise, and has to be protected fully. A note issue, to fulfil its best and most useful functions, must be absolutely and without question as good as gold.

All the banks are required to insure the circulation of their notes at par in every part of Canada. This is effected by requiring each bank to have known redemption agents in the cities of chief commercial importance, namely: Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Victoria. Every bank, therefore, takes all bills at par and forwards them to the nearest branch or redemption agent of the bank of issue, hence every day, all over Canada, the banks receive a severe test as to their ability to redeem their circulation, no matter how freely offered for redemption. This fact forms one of the strongest advantages of our note system, and makes the circulation perfect and free from stagnation. It is in fact a prototype of the circulation of our own bodies, the bills forming the life blood of the country; leaving the heart, or bank of issue, they flow through the main arteries of commerce and trade through Canada, returning by the veins of the redemption system to the bank of issue, there cleansed from soiled and mutilated bills and again sent out to their allotted task; changing in velocity and volume of circulation as the activity or requirements of the country demands; and as the pulse tells the doctor the condition of his patient, so does the pulse of the circulation tell the experienced banker the prosperity or otherwise of his country.

Before going further I must impress on you the fact that in theills of its own bank, a note has absolutely no value, except as stationery, any more than your own note has to you after you have paid it. So that every bank can carry a good supply of its own notes at every one of its branches without the least expense. A bank, say, with a paid-up capital of $3,000,000, and only $2,000,000 in circulation, could lend or pay out $1,000,000 more in any part of the country requiring it, and so the circulation expands and shrinks according to the wants of commerce. It will expend to pay for butter and cheese, to move the crops, to pay for lumbering operations, here, there and everywhere, and contract silently when it has performed those respectiv duties, and all this without the least disturbance of any of the bank's other numerous functions or obligations. You will now see how a deposit can be made or a loan paid in Montreal and loaned again in Vancouver, the same day without the transference of the actual cash itself.

In every country, more especially every new country, where the agricultural interests are naturally preponderent, the alternations of the seasons, the rotation of the various crops and other agricultural products have a marked influence on the currency requirements of the nation. Thinking it might prove of interest to you, I have prepared a table showing how absolutely and simultaneously Canada's currency meets these sudden demands, and now with equal ease the circulation returns when its usefulness is over.

Note issues in no uncertain tone of "something doing"; in the early part the lumber drivers, if all has gone well, are paid off; payments for dairy products commence their upward swing, and constant activity prevails throughout the newly awakened land.

July, strange to say, shows a falling off, the bills paid out in the previous month for lumber return as in April; circulation paid out for butter and cheese during June is used to discharge the winter store bills by the farmer; factories are closed down for repairs and stock-taking, and the steady circulation of pay days assert itself by its absence.

August recovers bravely, butter, cheese and hay and all manner of fruit and vegetables for canneries and table use, call busily for currency, and with increased momentus join issue with the cereal crops in September, culminating in the highest point of circulation in October. In November the steady return commences and continues all through December and January.

It is impossible to detail all the influences that affect the circulation, but roughly I think I have covered the most important. A late winter, such as we had this year, will, of course, affect the amount of the spring differences slightly, as will late crops or a holding for better prices affect the fall. But on the whole the months run either as an increase or a decrease concurrently for each year. A glance at the movement of the national bank currency shows no such seasonal rise and fall of circulation, it shows, it is true, a gradual rise every month, denoting new banks or other causes besides that of public polity. If I may be pathoned the metaphor, your circulation can be likened to the gentle undulating uprise of the foothills, vaster in bulk and more unwieldly than the clear cut and abrupt rise and fall of the mountains themselves, to which a diagram of our own frequent fluctuations bears a close resemblance.

To sum up, I hope I have demonstrated why the Canadian system of bank currency has been accorded such a high place among the currency systems of the world, not only on account of the absolute safety to the note-holder, but also on account of its elasticity in meeting every need of national life and commerce. The unfailing reciprocal payment of each others notes at par, by banks all over the Dominion, followed by prompt redemption, renders unhealthy inflation an impossibility, while the automatic expansion of the circulation, whenever required, or called for, by the exigencies of agriculture and commerce, from no matter what part of the Dominion, has been no mean factor in making Canada what it is today.

Volume of Circulation of Canadian Banks in Millions, 1901-04.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	April.	May.	June	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1901	77.9	76.8	78.7	78.9	78.5	78.3	77.1	77.8	78.4	79.1	80.4	82.5
1902	79.7	77.9	80.9	81.7	82.1	82.2	81.2	81.9	82.6	83.4	84.7	86.2
1903	82.1	80.7	83.3	84.6	85.3	85.4	84.1	84.8	85.7	86.9	87.4	89.4
1904	85.3	83.7	86.7	87.1	88.7	89.1	87.7	88.4	89.4	90.2	91.2	94.5

Difference Over Previous Months in Above.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apl.	May	June	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1901	.....	1.1	1.9	1.7	.4	.2	1.2	.7	.6	.7	1.3	2.1
1902	.....	1.8	3.0	2.8	1.4	.1	1.0	.7	.7	.8	1.3	1.5
1903	.....	1.6	2.6	1.3	.7	.1	1.3	.7	.9	1.2	.5	2.0
1904	.....	1.6	3.0	.4	1.6	.4	1.4	.7	.9	.8	1.0	3.3

Volume of Circulation, 1891-94.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	April.	May.	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1891	31.9	32.	32.5	30.9	31.5	31.4	32.6	32.8	33.3	35.1	36.2	36.3
1892	32.7	32.7	32.7	31.4	31.4	32.5	32.5	32.8	33.3	35.7	37.1	38.4
1893	30.5	30.6	30.6	29.7	30.6	30.8	29.6	30.2	30.1	30.9	31.1	32.3
1894	30.1	30.1	30.7	30.6	31.1	31.7	31.1	31.3	31.8	32.8	34.4	35.6

The first part of the table shows month by month in millions the volume of circulation since 1901, steadily increasing year by year, but fluctuating unerringly in the same direction in the corresponding month of each year.

The second part of the table shows the difference of each month over the previous month, and demonstrates the inexorable law of seasonable demands. The third table shows the volume of circulation ten years ago, 1891-94, and, though not worked out into differences, shows the seasonable requirements equally regular, thus:

Looking at the second table you will notice that circulation is at its lowest in January, when little or nothing is doing in the country, and some five or six millions are redeemed. February shows a slight output, principally advances to small independent jobbers by the large lumber companies.

March again calls for an increased issue; large lumbering camps are being paid off, sufficient men for the drives being only retained.

April most of this circulation returns, by lumbermen depositing it or paying up the family bills for the winter at the stores, or in many cases, I am afraid, spending it not so wisely.

May, the spring month, is more or less undecided and shows a general average of inertia.

June speaks in no uncertain tone of "something doing"; in the early part the lumber drivers, if all has gone well, are paid off; payments for dairy products commence their upward swing, and constant activity prevails throughout the newly awakened land.

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COMMON ERRORS.

Who does not make errors in everyday speech? As a matter of fact it is very unusual to find any person whose use of the English language is absolutely correct. The following are examples of some very frequent errors or faulty expressions often heard:

"Let you and I go"—should be "you and me."

"I am as good as her"—should be "as she."

"You are younger than me"—should be "than I."

"Come to dinner with John and I"—should be "John and me."

"Between you and I"—should be "you and me."

"Where are you going? Who? Me?"—should be "Who? I?"

"Who do you see?"—should be "whom."

"If I was her"—should be "If I were she."

"Was it him?"—should be "Was it he?"

"Who was it by?"—should be "whom"

These examples of "Faulty Diction" are so common that many people look upon the improper form as being the correct one, and Thomas H. Russel, L. L. B., editor-in-chief of Webster's Imperial Dictionary, has done the public a great service in having twritten the new book, entitled "Faulty Diction, or Errors in the Use of the English Language, and How to Correct Them," which the publishers have, by printing it on thin Bible paper, succeeded in getting into what may be called Vest Pocket size.

Illustrating the comprehensive treatment that has been given the subject by the author, there are 1917 heads treated in the book, under some of which —"plurals" for instance—over fifty errors that are not at all unusual are to be found illustrated and corrected.

It is rarely one's good fortune to become possessed of so valuable a book, and especially one so compact and of as much general interest. It is handsomely bound in Russia leather and will be sent postpaid on receipt of 50c to any address by Geo. W. Ogilvie & Co., publishers, 169 E. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill. They will also publish the same book in cloth binding and will send a copy of it in that style on receipt of 25c.

CONFIRMED IN SEAT.

Yukon Election Protest Is Thrown Out of Court.

A special despatch to the Seattle Post Intelligencer dated Dawson, Nov. 14, says: Judge Craig today handed down a decision which confirms Dr. Alfred Thompson as a member of parliament from the Yukon. Thompson ran on an independent ticket, composed of conservatives and dissatisfied liberals. Thompson was elected by an overwhelming majority.

John Grant, former mayor of Victoria and supporter of Congdon, protested the election. The court rules Grant failed to prove his status as a registered voter and dismissed the case. The case is open to appeal.

Aime Sylvester fell by the wayside on the trail between Glacier and Dawson and froze to death. She was a native of Stanfeld, Quebec, aged 36. A brother is attached to the government timber service.

Joe Davidson, a layman on Hunker creek, commited suicide by shooting himself with a revolver Saturday. He was a native of Sprout, Va., aged 37.

A woodchopper named Glass, aged 37, was killed on the Little Salmon by a load of wood falling upon him. He was a Russian Jew from near Riga. Relatives live in the States.

The river is not yet solid. Ice moved Saturday night, carrying barges and scows down Sunnydale slough 200 feet, and taking one barge belonging to the N. A. T. Company into the main river.

FINLAND WINS HER LIBERTIES.

One of the happiest results of the present crisis in Russia is the restoration to Finland of its ancient liberties, of which it had been deprived by the Czar. After peaceably submitting for years to the despotism of Nicholas II., and giving to the world the idea that they would never strike a blow to free themselves, the Finns have seized the psychological moment for an armd demonstration. They tied up the railways, drove the Russian soldiers out of their capital, and then sent a peremptory demand to the Czar. He yielded at once, and today Finland finds herself free to enjoy greater liberty than has ever been her portion. It is true that the Czar may break his promises, but it is also true that so much of his power has been shorn that what remains will not suffice to coerce Finland. It is not likely that any such attempt will be made, for there is no element in Russia more important to that nation's strength as a fighting power than the Finns. They alone of the polyglot population are natural seamen, and if the Russia of the future is ever to have a first-class navy it must be recruited in Finland.

The Story of Finland.

To follow the course of the Finnish trouble, now happily a thing of the past, it is necessary to go back only seven years.

Emperor Nicholas, in 1898, chose to break faith with a portion of his people who had been among the most loyal adherents of his family for 90 years. The Russian explanation is that the Russian idea, held in check for nearly a century, so far as Finland is concerned, at last burst the artificial restraint put upon it by Alexander I., and rushed forward to fulfil its destiny. The facts are not in doubt, however much though their interpretation may differ. In 1809 Sweden ceded to Russia the Grand Duchy of Finland. Alexander I., Emperor of Russia, a just and humane ruler, as well as a far-seeing statesman, formally guaranteed that the constitution of Finland, which, under Swedish rule, had always been respected, should remain unchanged. Practically every liberty of a sovereign State was thus assured the little dependency, which, undisturbed by politics, turned its attention to agriculture, to commerce and to art. For generations after, whenever a Russian was reproached with his country's tyranny, he would point triumphantly to happy Finland, prosperous, cultivated, loyal, and free. Education, especially, reached a high plane, the University of Helsingfors being famous all over the world. Finland, the free, developed a national literature, and intellectually greeted her sister nations, receiving their welcome.

Prosperity Breeds Jealousy.

So ran smoothly events in Finland till 1890, when the jealousy of other sections of the vast empire, growing bitter as Finland waxed prosperous, found a vent in the semi-official press. Of the attacks which were then made on Finland the London Times said: "Press attacks on the Poles were mild compared with those on the inoffensive Finns." Never for a month since then have these attacks ceased or moderated. Fearing lest some inroads should be made on its rights during this season of villification and insult, the Finnish Diet appealed to the Czar, who ratified the ancient constitution and relieved Finland's fears. The attacks in the press did not cease, however, and in 1898 came the famous declaration. The Czar deliberately ignored the venerable constitution, and announced to Finland that in future only such affairs would be managed by the Diet as his Majesty chose. The Grand Duchy, which had hitherto maintained a small standing army, was ordered to quadruple its numbers and send them as conscripts to the Russian army; the term of enlistment was increased from three to five years.

A Peaceful Protest.

The service was to be lightened for Finns who could speak, read, and write Russian, and Russians were to serve in the Finnish, as well as Finns in the Russian army. In short, Finland was to "knuckle under," abandon her absurd ideas about a distinct national existence, and take her place beside Poland. At once a peaceful agitation was begun to induce the Czar to withdraw his ukase. Petitions were sent to St. Petersburg. Nordenskjold, the great explorer, presented one of them. Literary and scientific men all over the world showed their appreciation of the work of Finnish philosophers and professors by sending a petition to Nicholas on their own responsibility. It was signed by 1,500 famous names, including those of Lord Lister, Owen Meredith, Herbert Spencer, Zola, Flammarion, Virchow, and Mommsen.

The Depopulation of Finland.

All was of no avail, and the work of conscription went forward. Lacking the sangulnary nature of the Poles, the Finns did not signalize the conflict by an armed resistance. They either submitted quietly or left the country. Emigration increased tenfold in one year, and thousands of patriot Finns flocked to Canada and the United States, where they have become valuable settlers. In the past year or two the Russians have redoubled their efforts to subdue Finnish dreams of liberty. Patriot Finns have been subjected to the most outrageous persecution. They have been ruined in business, arrested without charges, and imprisoned without trial. Governor Bobrikoff developed a perfect mania for squalid persecution. Then came his assassination last year, and for a moment it appeared that the long patience of the Finns was at an end and that they would at last burst into armed revolt.

The Wisdom of Waiting.

This they did not do, although the war between Russia and Japan seemed to offer a rare opportunity. Events have proved their wisdom in waiting. A premature outbreak would have left few Finns to take advantage of the better opportunity presented last week. Unfortunately, there have been divisions among the Finns themselves, and these must now be abolished if the duchy is to reap the full benefit of the present situation.

Martial Law And A Dictator

Quiet at St. Petersburg But the Authorities Prepared For Extremities.

Report That Grand Duke Would Take Helm Caused a Panic.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 17.—(2:35 a. m.)—Although the industrial tie-up in St. Petersburg yesterday was even more complete than it was Wednesday, and though no break has been manifested in the ranks of the workmen, and strikes have broken out at Moscow and Reval, the most important feature of yesterday's developments was the failure of the walkout to spread generally outside the capital. The movement apparently lacks the spontaneity and contagiousness of the last great strike, which broke out at Moscow and despatches received from the industrial centres of Russia up to this hour show little inclination on the part of the workmen to take up the cudgels in behalf of Poland. The factory strike at Moscow, which has assumed considerable proportions, probably (45,000 men being out), has no direct connection with the St. Petersburg walk-out, and despatches from the railway companies states that the men received the request from the St. Petersburg committee today.

The whole great network of railways centering in Moscow, except the St. Petersburg line, is still in operation.

At Reval the employees of the railway shops struck today, but the reasons for the strike are not known.

At St. Petersburg, yesterday passed with complete order. The strikers forced the (closing of Moscow railroad station) yesterday, stopping outgoing traffic for Moscow, and at 10 o'clock last night they finally succeeded in closing the electric station, and in cutting off light from the city.

Committees were sent to all the theatres and succeeded in stopping the performances in progress and in outlying districts they went from store to store ordering them to close and threatening destruction of their stocks if they refused. The action of the strikers with regard to the drug stores is a striking contrast with the course pursued in Finland where the druggists were directed to remain open.

Termination of Strike

At a meeting of the strike committee last night, the question of the termination of the strike was not brought up but many of the delegates it is said expect the strike to end Saturday. At the meeting the workmen were asked to distribute one percent of the wages for a strike fund. There is no betterment of the Agrarian districts. Despatches from Kurks, Poltava, Riazan, Samara and other provinces continue to report the spread of disorders which in Poltava are taking an anti-Jewish turn.

However the imperial manifesto regarding the distribution of the crown domains which by strenuous work was finished last night will be issued early this morning and the Emperor and Count Witte hope it will tend to pacify the peasants and will have an important tactical effect on the coming struggle with the socialists and other anti-government forces in the elections for Douma.

A panic prevails on the bourse today as the result of a rumor that the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholavich, commander of the imperial guards, had been appointed military dictator. There was a stampede of holders of industrial, who hastened to unload. Government lotteries fell 25 points to 400, and imperial fours dropped to 83½, a lower point than touched at any time during the war.

A false emperor has suddenly made his appearance near Penza, and already his followers number 50,000. This is the startling report received this afternoon in a despatch from Simbirsk. Penza is the heart of the vast region extending westward from the Volga, where agrarian uprisings on a large scale have occurred, and if the report turns out to be true that the pretender to the throne has placed himself at the head of the peasantry, the government will soon face, beside the other troubles, a formidable agrarian rebellion.

Rumors are circulating this afternoon that the ukase on the land question will be issued tonight.

There was an immense meeting of workmen and Polish sympathizers at the new theatre on the Moika Canal this afternoon. An overflow meeting was held outside.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon the electric lights failed and the city was plunged in darkness.

The Moscow railroad employees joined in the strike today.

Yesterday's meeting of the ministers at Count Witte's residence in the annex of the winter palace was prolonged until 3 o'clock this morning. After it ended Count Witte decided to make a personal appeal to the workmen, and drafted the following, which was sent to the factories, halls and other works, to be posted throughout the industrial section:

Appeal to Workmen

"Brother Workmen: Get to your work. Cease making disturbances and have pity on your wives and children. Do not listen to bad advice. The emperor has instructed me to devote special attention to the labor question. For this purpose His Majesty has created a ministry of trade and commerce which must especially seek to establish just relations between workmen and employers. Have patience. All that is possible will be done for you. Listen to the advice of a man who sympathizes with you and wishes you well. (Signed) Witte."

When the above appeal was read to the workmen at the Westinghouse works the leaders replied: "Witte promises us a soft bone, but in the meantime we must sleep on a hard one."

Like the workmen of other factories, the Westinghouse employees informed the manager that the strike would proceed until Saturday, when it would be decided whether to continue it or call it off.

FISHERIES COMMISSION.

Departmental Officer at Port Hammond Gives His Views.

At the session of the commission at New Westminster on Wednesday, J. J. Wilson, fisheries officer at Hammond, was the first witness. He said it was about 27 miles to Haney from the mouth of the river. At Haney he found there were plenty of fish at 6 o'clock Sunday night, and by Monday morning the nets there might as well be hung up. Not more than 10 of the 27 miles could be fished on account of narrow channels, obstructions, etc. The length of net was sufficient and satisfied the fishermen. Some used nets 110 meshes deep. The fish could always pass along the shores. At no point was it possible for the nets to block the river. Or most of the week nets blocked the river at its mouth, and that affected the fishing up-river. There were too many nets anyway. One entrance to the river should be kept clear. If the weekly close seasons were extended from 6 a. m. Mondays the fishermen above the Westminster bridge would not catch any, for those which had passed the mouth of the river Saturday would have passed above the Mission bridge and the number of nets at the mouth of the river, say after 6 p. m. Sunday, stop any more ascending. As far as he knew twelve fishing boats was the largest number towed as far as Barnston Island by tugs. Between Whonnock and Bon Accord there were 70 boats this season; not over twenty boats above Whonnock. Between Westminster and Mission bridges there were 150 boats, but most of them were compelled to fish below the bridge. He had been 22 years on the river and 9 years in the service. As to the settlers along the river, most of them bought Dominion lands at $160. He had fished on the Columbia River and was attracted by the chance to take up a homestead along the Fraser River. There was a good deal of waste of fish. Fishermen on contract with canners were limited to 200 fish per day, yet this season he knew instances where such canners would only take 100 fish, and the fishermen had to throw the other 100 away. The trout season was at the wrong time of the year; the trout was the greatest enemy of the salmon.

To Commissioner Brown witness said that when officers examined licences on the river there was nothing to show whether the holders were British subjects or not. Anyone could apparently use a canner's licence. He would be in favor of not allowing any cannery licences. There was an early run of sockeyes, in April or May. One year Mr. Ewen caught 10,000 and he maintained they formed a regular yearly run, but as only spring salmon nets were in use there were not now netted. He believed Mr. Babcock in his report called them silversides or cohoes. But this run did not go much higher up than Coquitlam River.

Philip Jackman had been on the river for 47 years, and a fisheries officer for 5 years. Since the use of deep nets began there were no fish up-river all through the week as there used to be, and only at the first of the week when a limit had been put on the fishermen at the mouth of the river. If shallower nets were used at the mouth of the river, more salmon, also sturgeon, would get up river.

SENATOR IN DISTRESS.

Lumber Carrier from B. C. Reports Loss of Deckload.

British ship Senator, which sailed from Hastings mills at Vancouver on May 31, for East London, has arrived at her destination after a long passage, damaged by storms encountered en route. The British ship, a vessel of 1,589 tons, commanded by Captain Kinney, had part of her deck load washed from her deck and was also forced to jettison part of her deck cargo. The Senator had on board nearly one and a half million feet, to be exact, 1,484,788 feet, valued at $13,200. She received a rate of 52s. 6d.

Use Lever's Dry Soap (a powder) to wash woolens and flannels,—you'll like it. 32

Up Against a Hard Proposition

Status of Victoria & Sidney Railway Bothering the City Council.

Market Building Being Occupied by the Company Free of All Rent.

Several of the aldermen are endeavoring to find the present status of the president's failure to pay the instal Victoria & Sidney Railway. The question was raised at a recent meeting of the board and the opinion was advanced that some action should be taken.

In the agreement which was passed between the city and the railway company, Clause No. 1 made it compulsory on the part of the company to construct, operate and maintain a line of railway over the streets of Victoria to connect with the terminus of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway, and to make contracts and other agreements to transfer passengers and freight with the companies operating the two lines of railway.

Clause B compelled them to build and operate a ferry between the present or any other terminus of the railway and some point on the Fraser River, the steamer to be seaworthy and to have accommodations for 400 passengers and eight loaded cars, and maintain a speed of fourteen knots and make a daily connection with the railway, winds, fogs or other elements to be the exception.

On the city's part, a lease of the market building was to be given for a period of 25 years at an annual rental of $100, and pay the company $15,000 annually for a period of years.

It is claimed by the aldermen that the railway company has not lived up to the agreement. In the first place, they did construct a ferry steamer, but purchased one and had her repaired in this city. They made application to the city for the $15,000 and for the lease, but they were refused. Since that time the railway company has failed to maintain the ferry and have not paid a cent of rental for the market building. This is the question which is now confronting the present council.

It is claimed by several of the aldermen that the company are only occupying the present building under sufferance and that they are liable to be turned out at any time. The city authorities are anxious to come to some understanding, but whether it will be done this year or not it is impossible to say.

One alderman when questioned on this point remarked that he did not think anything would be done this year. He said: "If I take the matter up it will be said that I am working for election purposes. It appears to be a very silly notion that the aldermen are not to do any work during the last three months of their term or they will have it thrown up in their faces that they are working for the next election."

At the last meeting of the council the suggestion was made that the city charge the company rent, not the $100 per year but a rent in keeping with the cost of the surroundding buildings. If this action were taken it is claimed by one of the aldermen that they would soon come to some arrangement, but as long as the company are allowed to use the market building without rent it is safe to say that they will raise no objection. But if the council endeavor to collect the rent for every month as well as the back rent, there will very likely be "something doing."

At present the matter is left in abeyance.

IRON MINING IN ONTARIO

Mackenzie & Mann Interested In Moose Mountain Ore Deposits.

The latest issue of The Mining Journal of New York has an article relative to an important development in iron mining in Ontario in which Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann of the Canadian Northern railway, are interested. In part the article says:

What are known as the Moose mountain iron ore deposits of Central Ontario are passing into the hands of those who will actively exploit them. A tramroad is to be built at once from or near the little village of Killarney, on the north shore of the Georgian bay, to these ore fields, a distance of about 70 miles. Ore shipping piers are to be erected on the bay, and the distance from these piers to lower lake ore receiving ports will be less than from any of the upper lake shipping ports on the American side of the lakes, even less than from Escanaba, on Lake Michigan.

A minority interest in these ore lands has been sold by Messrs. J. C. Spry, of Chicago, and C. S. Osborne, of Sault Ste. Marie, for a sum that makes the entire property worth about $2,500,000, and the buyers are negotiating for another small interest. These buyers are the great Canadian railway building firm of Mackenzie & Mann, whose transcontinental line passes a few miles south of Moose mountains, and by a slight deflection might be made to touch the new district.

It has been stated by experts that there are now more than 10,000,000 tons of sixty per cent. and better ore exposed above the 200-foot level from the top of the bluffs, and that of lower merchantable grades there are many times as much.

The Moose mountains are in the township of Hutton and unorganized territory in the district of Nipissing, along the west branch of the Vermillion river. The deposits extend for thirty or forty miles, and besides Mackenzie & Mann the chief owners, are Messrs. Joseph Sellwood, Duluth; J. T. Gates, J. L. Lambert, J. J. Mitchell, Chicago; Blair & Co., New York.

With reference to the above, the Toronto Globe interviewed Mr. Mann, who said: "The article is substantially correct. We will have the line of railway from the iron ore deposits to Killarney finished by September of next year. Construction is now going on."

To other questions, Mr. Mann said that Mr. Mackenzie and himself held only a minority interest in the properties, and he could not therefore say exactly what were the plans of the company, which is known as the Moose Mountain, Limited. No doubt, however, the ore would be largely shipped to

Proposed Council Of the Empire

Interesting Correspondence with Member of Cape Colony Parliament.

Misapprehension Which Exists as to Objects Sought to Be Obtained.

The London Times in its issue of Nov. 9th says: The secretary of the British Empire League sent to the Hon. John X. Merriman, M.L.A., Cape Colony, among others, the resolutions adopted by the council on July 3.

Mr. Merriman replied, saying:

The name "Empire," which is generally used to describe the various communities that acknowledge allegiance to the King of England, may serve as a convenient expression for the somewhat undefined relation that has hitherto so happily existed between England and the self governing communities of English-speaking men; but if this relation is to be made the subject of any sort of written constitution, I venture to think that "Commonwealth" and not "Empire" more nearly expresses the sort of relation that must exist in the future if the connexion is to be a permanent one.

An Imperial Council sitting in London, with the object of giving advice or exercising any control over self-governing communities, without at the same time having a right to give similar advice and control to Great Britain, will certainly not make for a permanence of the connexion in the next generation, whatever it may do just now, when, for one reason or another, there is a good deal of generous enthusiasm, genuine as well as factitious.

With regard to the proposal in resolution No. 2 to give "importance and efficiency to what is virtually an Imperial Council" by giving it a permanent existence, I may take leave to remark that the present constition of these conferences is by no means a representative one. In many cases, before the minister whom accident has for the time sent to such a conference can return home he may well chance to find that the turn of the political wheel has put him in the minority, and the legacy of a whole series of resolutions, passed in a body in which his position was neither that of a delegate nor a representative, is left to his successor.

In one case, at any rate, which is familiar to the writer, the Prime Minister, who had just managed, immediately before his departure, to scrape through on a motion of no confidence by the casting vote of the speaker, attended one of these conferences, and during his stay in London, without any authority of the legislature, pledged the government of the colony to a most embarrassing expenditure which had to be liquidated in another form by his successor in office.

The result is a growing feeling of suspicion and dislike for these irresponsible conferences, where only one side of colonial feeling is represented, on the part of those work-a-day assemblies at the other side of the world, who have to find the means, by taxation or otherwise, to carry out the resolutions upon which their opinion was not taken. If any satisfaction or permanence is to be looked for, something more representative must be devised than the chance appointment of a fluctuating political minister.

With regard to No. 4, which contemplates the extension of the functions of the proposed council to India, it is difficult to see how the affairs and interests of the self-governing colonies are to be mixed up with those of the Indian Empire, and, if I may be permitted to add, such a step would impose most undesirable responsibilities upon those democratic communities in addition to those burdens inseparable from their growth and position.

Resolution No. 5 advocates the formation of a permanent committee, whose functions should be, under the council's instructions, to examine and report upon public matters and questions. As, presumably, this committee would be located in London, and its functions would be most wholly confined to giving advice to the self-governing colonies, it is difficult to conceive any proceeding that would be more bitterly resented by those representative bodies who are responsible for the conduct of affairs in the colonies than advice, however well-meaning, tendered to them by a body located thousands of miles away, and of necessity out of touch with local conditions and feelings.

In conclusion I must apologize for the length of this letter, which deals so inadequately with a few of the problems arising out of your communication.

There are 11 million of English-speaking men outside of England who owe allegiance to the King of England and who live under their own political constitutions.

Time, it must be recollected, will still further increase the proportion between the subjects of the king who live outside England and those who live in England.

The advance and prosperity of these communities has been largely due to their emancipation from leading strings and the powers of self-government that they have enjoyed.

It would be a questionable experiment to set up the leading strings again, by whatever name they may be called.

JOHN X. MERRIMAN.

The secretary of the Empire League replied on Oct. 27th:

Sir,—I brought your letter of August 1st last before the executive committee of the league at a meeting held on the 12th inst.; with the Earl of Derby in the chair. It was received with much interest, and the points raised in the letter were duly considered.

In speaking of the whole of the countries under the rule of King Edward VII. "the British Empire" has become the recognized expression. It seems to the council that the word "Empire" is not inappropriate in referring to a number of states which govern themselves, but are united for common purposes under the rule of one sovereign. It does not imply superiority or inferiority of one part in relation to the rest. The Australian Federation is known as the Commonwealth, and if the term were applied to the whole of the British communities it might tend to confusion.

It appears to the council that some misapprehension exists as to the objects it had in view.

The league is certainly not in favor of the establishment of "an Imperial council sitting in London with the object of giving advice or exercising any control over the self-governing communities, without at the same time having a right to give similar advice and control to Great Britain." The Hon. W. P. Reeves, high commissioner of New Zealand, in moving the resolutions, explained that in his view the prime minister of each self-governing community should be the representative of that communiaty on the proposed council, and should cease to be a member as a matter of course when he ceased to be prime minister. In other words, members of the council would reside in different parts of the Empire, though the majority of its meetings would probably be held in London. If you will read the article by Mr. Reeves in the British Empire Review for November, 1904, which I am sending herewith, you will see that his views are not very far apart from yours. I also enclose a copy of the Review ofr August last, which contains a full report of the council meeting of July3, at which the resolutions were adopted.

The permanent committee would probably be composed of the permanent under-secretaries of state for the colonies and for India, the official representatives in London of the self-governing communities beyond the seas, and such experts as may bet added temporarily from time to time. Its duties would be strictly confined to the collection of information, which it would digest and tabulate in such a form as would prove most useful for the meetings of the council of the Empire. Such a committee would certainly not be expected to offer advice to the different self-governing communities. It work would be done entirely at the direction of the council, and its opinions, if it expressed any, would be given confidentially to the council, and could be utilized or not as the council might think fit.

With regard t othe point you raise that the conferences are not repsesentative because the prime ministers attending may have ceased to retain the confidence of the self-governing communities which they are supposed to represent, the council is of opinion that, although this might occur in isolated cases, and though possibly some better method of appointing representatives may be devised, the plan suggested is well worthy of consideration. There is no doubt that every system of representation can be criticised, and these problems can only be solved by consultation and experience.

The reason for having India represented in the council is that it is impossible to deal exhaustively with questions of defence or trade without including that great dependency, whose representative would probably be the Secretary of State for India.

To obtain the advantages of union it is obviously important that some mode may be devised by which views may be exchanged and common action secured.

Your letter is of great interest, and if anything should occur to you arising out of this reply it is hoped that you will not hesitate to write your views fully.

The Times also has the following editorial on the question:

We published yesterday an interesting correspondence arising out of the movement for the formation of a Council of the Empire. A series of resolutions recommending the establishment of such a body, and its equipment with something like a permanent secretariat, was adopted at a meeting of the council of the British Empire League held in July. Among other colonial statesmen to whom a copy of the resolutions were transmitted was Mr. John X. Merriman, the well-known politician at the Cape. Mr. Merriman, though his distinguishing abilities are not disputed by any one, can hardly be called a professed Imperialist. His political aspirations have borne a different character. He has aimed at the encouragement of a South African rather than a British patriotism; at the independence of the sub-continent rather than its incorporation in a unified Empire. A glance at his record, therefore, would hardly lead us to expect him to take a very keen interest in the proposals of the league. But Mr. Merriman, like many most effective people, has been better than his principles. He replied to the resolutions sent him in an extremely instructive letter, which took the trouble to go into the various points with a good deal of critical detail. * * * Mr. Merriman thinks that the word "Empire," whide appropriate enough to the somewhat undefined relation that has hitherto so happily existed between England and the self-governing communities of English-speaking men, cannot be properly applied to the self-governing communities themselves, and should not be applied at all to a closer constitutional structure such as the advocates of Imperial unity are aiming at. His own suggestion is that the term "Commonwealth" should be employed instead. To this the secretary of the British Empire League replies with point that the name has already been appropriated by federal Australia. Returning to Mr. Merriman's complaint of "Empire," we willingly make him a present of the fact that the term has denoted in the past a large variety of political combinations to which the British Empire bears no resemblance whatever. But that does not necessarily condemn its present use. There is no reason why the word should not be exclusively associated either with the great Asiatic empires of antiquity, or with classical or medieval Rome, or with Caesarism as exhibited by a Napoleon, or even with modern German or modern Japan. Admitting, as we think Mr. Merriman would, the force of Mr. Murray's practical objection to the name Commonwealth, and also the fact that such a term would mean little or nothing to millions of the native subjects of the Crown, we doubt if any more natural and effective word than Empire can be suggested to express the personal tie of loyalty that links all its members together.

A more serious argument of Mr. Merriman's is that directed against any policy which would give control over the colonies or the power of advising them to an Imperial council sitting in London, without giving a similar power of control and advice over the mother country. Such a policy would certainly make short work of the Imperial connection, if it were seriously insisted on. But nothing of the kind is contemplated, so far as we are aware, by the advocates of an Imperial Council as a step towards Imperial unity. The whole essence of the proposal is that the colonies should be as fully and powerfully represented as they are now in the periodical colonial conferences; and the council would be, in fact, nothing but the erection of those conferences into a permanent system. * * * The reciprocal control exerted by Great Britain and the colonies would probably not offer any insurmountable difficulties in practice. It is a fact which must be faced by every one who is honestly bent on wielding the Empire together. So soon as the council attained any measure of executive control it would be seen to be the vital element in our Imperial policy.

One of Mr. Merriman's chief sources of anxiety is that the scheme of representing the colonies by their premiers does not work with perfect satisfaction now, and a fortiori would be still less satisfactory when the constitution of the council gives more far-reaching importance to the question. Here again, however, a large part of the seeming difficulty may be simply due to the fact that we have not worked out all the possibilities in detail. Supposing the presence of a colonial premier at a conference or council is found to prejudice the domestic course of politics in his colony, or to weaken his own position through absence, it might be quite practicable to substitute another spokesman who should be equally representative but less indispensable at home. If the Imperial council should be realized in practice and take the extremely important place which is marked out for such a body, there does not appear to be any reason why each colony or group of colonies represented should not have a minister specially charged with the consideration of Imperial affairs. Mr. Merriman's fears as to mixing up the interests of the self-governing communities with thos eof India seem able to rest on a certain misconception. The representation of India is, as the British Empire League pointed out, absolutely necessary if either the defence or the commercial relations of the Empire are to be adequately discussed. It does not follow that the self-governing colonies will incur any loss of political status from this joint representation. No sort of interference with the domestic affairs of the various members of the Empire would be attempted by the council. Colonies with the most various grades of franchise and autonomy might meet there in complete equity and with full reservation of their own rights. Nothing but their external obligations as partners in the Empire would come under consideration. But we welcome Mr. Merriman's letter, as we remarked, for the clear proof which it affords of personal interest in this discussion. In many quarters of the Empire we see visible signs of a similar growth of interest. The tour of Sir Frederick Pollock and his party through Canada has done much to set the cause for the creation of an Imperial Council before the Canadians. It is not improbable, also, that the distinguished visitors themselves may return with quickened sense of the practical manner in which Canadians approach the question of Imperial consolidation, and a conviction that the arguments advanced in the Dominion towards reconsideration of our commercial relations are not to be lightly set aside.

NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA.

Mr. George Bolen, Spry, Bruce, Co., writes: "I was troubled with nervous dyspepsia for some years, and after using nine boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, I felt better than I had for years. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is certainly the best medicine I ever used, and I say so because I want to give full credit where it is due."

More Terrible Than War!

More terrible than war, famine or pestilence is that awful destroyer, that hydra-headed monster, Consumption, that annually sweeps away more of earth's inhabitants than any other single disease known to the human race.

"It is only a cold, a trifling cough," say the careless, as the irritation upon the delicate mucous membrane causes them to hack away with an irritable tickling of the throat. When the irritation settles on the mucous surface of the throat, a cough is the result. To prevent Bronchitis or Consumption of the Lungs, do not neglect a cough however slight as the irritation spreading throughout the delicate lining of the sensitive air passages soon leads to fatal results. If on the first appearance of a cough or cold you would take a few doses of

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup

you would save yourself a great deal of unnecessary suffering. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup contains all the life-giving properties of the pine trees of Norway, and for Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough and all Throat and Lung affections it is a specific. Be sure when you ask for Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup to get it. Don't be humbugged into taking something else. Price 25 cts.

Miss Lena Johnston, Toledo, Ont., writes: "I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup for throat troubles after taking numerous other remedies, and I must say that nothing can take the place of it. I would not be without a bottle of it in the house."

Along the Waterfront

Many New Lights and Aids to Navigation Sought by B.C. Mariners.

Local Fishing Steamer Arrives With Herring Catch—Liners En Route.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

A long list of lights and aids to navigation which British Columbia mariners wsh to see established, as prepared by the Vancouver Shipmaster's association, is in the hands of Mr. Fraser, commissioner of lights, now making a trip in northern British Columbian waters on board the fishery protection steamer Kestrel. On his return he will visit the west coast of Vancouver island, where new aids are sought by Victoria shipmasters. The list recommended to the commissioner follows:

Light and for signal on Lucy island, Chatham sound; bell buoy on Sparrowhawk rock, south end of Finlayson island, Port Simpson; red light on Mark Tree bluff, Kennedy island, middle Skeena passage; buoy on the rock between Inverness cannery and North Pacific cannery in north Skeena passage; white beacon on small rock 200 feet west from Village island, Port Essington; buoy on rock between Inverness cannery and N. Tree point, north Skeena passage; thirty-day light on White Cliff island, Hardy passage; thirty day light on Gibson reef off Gibson island; thirty-day light on Morning reef, Klewnuggit; light on Turtle point, Gill island. Wright sound; light on southwest point of Sarah island, Boat point; thirty-day light on White rocks, Millbank sound; fog signal on Ivery island, Millbank sound; can buoy on Camp reef, Lamm island; can buoy on Walbran island, Pointer island; thirty-day light on Fog rock, Fisher channel, Fitzhugh sound; thirty-day light on Zero rock, entrance to Hecate inlet; fog whistle on Egg island, Queen Charlotte sound; light on Pine island, fog signal, Queen Charlotte sound; fog whistle on Scarlet point, Christie passage; light on Masterman island; bell or whistle, mechanical, Pultney point; gas buoy on Ledger's reef, off McNeill's point, near Haddington island; light on Gordon point, Cormorant island; light on south point of Helmcken island, Johnston straits; buoy on Ripple shoal, Johnston straits, light on Chatham point; light on Yuculatan rapids; light and fog signal on south end of Ragged islands; light on Junction point, Lewis channel; red light on Maud island, Seymour narrows; thirty-day light on Bear island, on southwest point of Harwood island; the arc of visibility of Cape Mudge, light increased and fog signal established; range light for Union bar; fog signal on Yellow island, Baynes sound; thirty-day light on West rocks, near Departure bay; red light in Dodd's narrow, Vancouver island; thirty-day light on Gabriola reef; Race point light in Porlier's pass made visible all round, and fog signal installed; light on Pearson island light improved so as to be seen all round and fog signal installed; fog whistle at Prospect point, Vancouver narrows and more beacons on north shore; thirty-day light on Burial island. Sanson narrows, Vancouver Island; spar buoy off spit outside Siwash rock, English bay; improvement on Fraser river lightship; range of beacon in Middle arm, Fraser river, enlarged.

BROUGHT MANY HERRINGS.

Steamer Athens Returns With Fish Taken at Cowichan Gap.

The fishing steamer Athens, belonging to D. K. Chongarnes of this city, returned yesterday morning from a fishing trip with a catch of over five tons of herrings, as well as three hundred pounds of cod, taken at Cowichan Gap. The fishermen, report the herring running well at Cowichan Gap. Heavy rains are also reported from Manaimo. The catch of the Athens was speedily sold. The Athens has been engaged for many months fishing mostly for halibut, off Cape Flattery.

ORIENTAL LINERS.

Several Vessels Now on the Way from Yokohama to This Port.

Steamer Shawmut is due on Monday from Manila via other Oriental ports and several other steamers are following her to Victoria and the sound. The steamer Athenian, which sailed from Yokohama on November 1, is due on Friday next. The steamer Iyo Maru, of the N. Y. K. line is also en route, and the steamer Empress of India is to follow her from Yokohama. The Empress will sail for Victoria on the 24. It is expected that the U. S. minister to Japan, Hon. Lloyd Griscom, will be among the passengers.

Officers of the N. Y. K. Company state that the Iyo is bringing about 7,000 tons of general cargo. Most of the freight is matting. The demand for matting has been greater than the supply and all the freighters coming from the Orient are bringing large loads of this material. The rest of the cargo is made up of the usual Oriental freight consisting of tea, silks, etc.

Steamer Dakota of the G. N. line is also bound from Yokohama, having sailed for Seattle on Thursday afternoon, with passengers and 7,000 tons of freight.

The Dakota's cargo consists of 48,000 rolls of matting, several large consignments of tea, silk, Chinese and Japanese curios and 630 cases of bulbs.

Among the passengers will be Howard James, head of the Great Northern Steamship Company in Seattle and his family, and A. M. Thomas, auditor of the Great Northern, who made the trip from Seattle on the Dakota in the interests of the company.

JOHN MORLEY UPON READING.

Speaking on Oct. 19 at the opening of the Carnegie library at Montrose, Scotland, Mr. John Morley said he would give one piece of advice to librarians, and that was to be aware of the temptation of getting together a lot of books simply because they could be got at a low price. Let them always remember that 100 books of the right sort were of far more importance than 10,000 books that were of no importance ever would be. It was also of importance that a lebrarian ought to be a man who read, one who had got such zeal and interest in books that he could not help reading them. Since his tarly days the science of librarianism had really arisen. He had been particularly struck with the scientific tone of librarianship in America and he hoped the excellence of which they set the example there would spread and extend to these islands. He was not one of those who thought that books would do everything for everybody. They would not, for it was not every man or woman who was capabe of deriving from books the priceless treasures that books contained. But one must not be disappointed. If one thought of how many hours were taken up with material cares, it would be understood that one ought not to be critical of people because they did not go with greater avidity into libraries and take out the best books.

He did not believe there was much distinction of classes in the matter of the reading of books. He believed that the proportion of the working class who read books was about the same as that of what he might term, without meaning, use a harsh term, the idle class. It might be true that of those men and women who used free libraries perhaps only a small percentage would read the best books. But this was at the root of the success of democracy—namely, that one never could tell what fire might not be kindled by a spark raised in one of those libraries.

He remembered once, in opening what was known as a settlement, suggesting the institution of a newspaper class, the idea being to appoint some one to examine the newspapers, and give a short description to members of the class of the most important and interesting matter contained in them.

He quite agreed that it was not by reading alone, or by books alone, that either the working class or the other classes would find salvation; but men of books without neglecting their duties or women who tried to acquire the habit of books without neglecting their duties were getting the key to make their own lives and the lives of their children better. (Cheers.(A narrow mind was the most detestable thing in human nature, except, of course, a bad heart or a bad temper. To the men or women who read, the outlook in life would become wider, and they would become more tolerant. Reading would humanize, would widen the outlook, and also teach the lesson that there were subjects upon which he and they had no right whatever to have an opinion. (Laughter.) Even in America people expressed opinions on subjects about which they knew nothing—(laughter)—and the less they knew the more firmly they expressed their opinions. (Laughter.) Well, reading books got rid of the habit. One other quality that books rightly handled, gave was a reverence for greatness and goodness. The most stimulating influence was to be got from personal teachers and inspirers; but next to these came a good book.

WANTS ITS SECURITIES.

Canadian Assurance Company Brings Suit in Minnesota.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 18.—The North American Life Assurance Company, of Toronto, Ont., has brought suit in the district court here to compel state insurance Commissioner O'Brien to surrender securities to the amount of $112,401 deposited by the company for the security of policy holders. There is now in force only nine policies issued by this company to parties residing in Minnesota.

Victorian Killed At Los Angeles

Charles G. Kipling Loses His Life as Result of an Explosion.

Another Engineer Injured—Defect Responsible For Fatal Accident.

A despatch received yesterday from Los Angeles by Mrs. Thomas Sparks, conveyed the news that her brother, Charles G. Kipling, had succumbed to injuries received in an engine accident at Los Angeles. Mr. Kipling, who was formerly a resident of Victoria, where his brother, an engineer at the British Columbia cold storage, and his sister wife of Thomas Sparks, are living, was employed as engineer at the Girard street power house of the Interurban Railway Company at the Southern city and was severely maimed and scalded, together with a fellow engineer, Fred Leiser, on Friday last.

A hidden defect in the casting of a huge cylinder of the big 1,000 horse power Hamilton Corliss engine driving the generators of the power house caused the accident. Both men were standing within a few feet of the engine, when

Without the Least Warning

the entire side toward them of the steam chest portion of the cylinder between the oscillating valve caps gave way under the steam pressure and rained a shrapnel volley of ragged cast iron fragments at them.

With deadly aim a number of the broken fragments found their mark, under the impulse of the steam pressure of 120 pounds to the square inch at terrific velocity. Bad enough in itself, the hurtling charge of flying iron brought in its wake a

Shrieking, Howling Blast of Steam

super-heated to a blue scorching gas under the pressure of the boilers. Where the fragments of iron struck the luckless engineer it tore ragged holes and bruised the flesh. The steam enveloped them and raised the skin from hands and faces in its furious blast.

An attendant sprang to the throttle of the big engine and quickly shut off the steam, and the employees who rushed immediately to the spot assisted in putting the injured men on board a special car which was hurried to the receiving hospital, where their injuries were dressed.

An Unusual Accident

The accident is considered by the engineers of the company most curious, as the bursting of the steam chest wall occurred at a point where the iron was more than two inches thick and where the factor of safety, is calculated at fifteen times above the bursting point under the steam pressure carried, and as other much thinner portions of the steam chest and cylinder walls subjected to the same pressure remained intact. The only explanation is that of an inherent defect in the casting, a weakness nothing in the past five years use of the engine has ever before given the slightest indication.

Th late C. E. Kipling was for some years engineer at the Pendray works. He was married here to Miss Tait. She and a child survive him.

CARNEGIE PAYS FOR LUNCH.

Engineer's Courtesy Years Ago Remembered by the Millionaire.

Pittsburg, Nov. 18.—Fred Fleck, an old locomotive engineer of the Pennsylvania road has received a letter from Andrew Carnegie, enclosing a check for $1,000 to pay for a luncheon which Mr. Carnegie ate in Fleck's engine cab years ago when he was riding with the engineer, Mr. Carnegie it appears, was ravenously hungry and gladly dined on the contents of Fleck's dinner pail. He has now paid for that meal.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is better than other powders, as it is both soap and disinfectant. 34

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Deserters of The Carmencita

Four Sealers Said to Have Left Her When In Northern Waters.

Complaint Is Made by Mariners That Carmanah Horn Is Not Blowing.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

When the sealing schooner Acapulco, sea, it was reported that four sealers had deserted from her in northern waters and some alarm was expressed for them. Charles Bird, one of the four derived from Alaska by the steamer Dolphin, having stowed away at Ketchikan, after working his way to that port on various vessels. He says the other deserters, A. Hughes, Buel Davis and J. Daily, are still in the north. Bird and his companions left the Carmencita because of bad treatment and poor food. They joined the vessel in San Francisco last March. For the first few weeks the food served out to the crew was good, but after the vessel called at Vancouver Island for water the supply was cut down. Finally a general complaint was made to Captain McLean.

While at Clayquot trouble arose between McLean and members of the crew.

Bird says that the food began to grow less every day. After the four men had planned to leave the vessel they stole down stairs every night and took food from a locker where the captain kept a supply of ham, salt pork, jellies, sugar and other things which were never served out to members of the crew.

On the night of June 2, after the men had a big supply of food, they lowered one of the ship's boats and with the assistance of several of the sailors, left the Carmencita. The vessel was then off Kodiak. The following morning the Carmencita was still in sight, and Bird says that Captain McLean made no effort to pick them up. Finally the vessel disappeared, and two days later the four deserters went into Sunny Cove, on Trinity Island, near Kediak.

While making a landing the boat capsized in the surf and the provisions were all lost. The men made a search for food but could find nothing but mussels. Bird says that he was poisoned from eating them and for a time was seriously ill.

Bird and his companions afterward sailed their boat to Kodiak, and after securing food traded the stolen boat for passage to Seldovia by the steamer Dora. Bird since worked his way from port to port until he stowed away on the Dolphin at Ketchikan.

Bird says that when he sailed from San Francisco on the Carmencita he was aware the vessel was going on a poaching expedition, but that he expected to get the best of food and good treatment. He says that while he and his companions suffered for food and shelter while on Trinity Island, they were glad to leave the sealing schooner.

HORN NOT BLOWING.

Hugomont's Master Says Carmanah's Foghorn Was Not Working.

Captain McNeil of the bark Hugomont, which has arrived at Tacoma eleven days from San Francisco, stated on arrival that because there was no fog whistle blowing at Carmanah point, he had a difficult time getting his bearings off the straits. For two days the four-master was in the fog, and it was impossible to see anything or make observations. At 3 o'clock Thursday morning the master knew he was near the shore but he was unable for a time to tell whether the lights were those of Cape Beale or Carmanah Point. At both stations the light is white, and at Cape Peale it flashes every half minute. At Carmanah it flashes three times in fifteen seconds with an interval of eclipse lasting thirty seconds. The signals are so similar that Captain McNeil waited for the whistle at Carmanah point so as to be able to tell where he was. However, he is positive there was no such signal in operation and it was only because the fog lifted for a short interval that he was finally able to make out the lights and satisfy himself he was off Carmanah.

The Hougomont was quite close to shore and the big vessel was immediately worn around. There was not much wind, and the task was no easy one. Captain McNeil says there was no danger at any time, but the fact that the whistle was not working made it hard for him to find where he was in the fog, which was "thick as mush," according to the nautical term.

The night before, the foghorn at Tatoosh warned the Hougomont that she was near shore. However, in the fog she had drifted toward the Vancouver shore, and it was necessary to bring her around again to reach the straits.

CROSBY HALL ARRIVES.

With the report of one death on board and the roughest passage in her history, the British steamer Crosby Hall, Captain Black has arrived at Seattle from the Orient. Gales which at times approached the strength of hurricanes battered the ship from the time she left Japan till she anchored in the bay. Officers on the steamer reported it to have been the roughest passage they ever made. The run from Yokohama to this port took twenty-three days. The average passage is about fourteen or fifteen days.

George Davenport, steward on the vessel, died November 15 and was buried at sea. Officers on the ship stated that the man had been sick for about ten days before death occurred. They were unacquainted with the nature of the malady. Davenport lived in Liverpool, England, where he had a wife and three children.

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THE AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Aorangi Due on Wednesday—New Turbine Steamer.

R. M. S. Aorangi, of the Canadian-Australian line is due to arrive from the Antipodes via Honolulu, which port she left last Wednesday, on Wednesday next bringing an average cargo including a shipment of 1,200 tons of raw sugar from Suva for the British Columbia sugar refinery at Vancouver. The Canadian-Australian line purposes shortly to improve the line by placing in service a new turbine passenger steamer in the stead of the Moana. She will make one or two trips to Victoria, commencing in April or May. The new steamer, the Maheno, had her trial trip at Dumbarton, where she was built by the firm of William Denny & Brothers, early in October. She is the largest passenger vessel the company possesses, and the second turbine, they having been among the first companies to take advantage of this method of propulsion. Her dimensions are 400 feet by 50 feet, by 33 ft 6 inches, moulded, to upper deck, and she has almost a complete shade deck, with a boat deck over a large portion thereof. She is elaborately fitted out for passengers, of whom she carries 223 first class, 116 second, and 60 third class. The trial trip was most successful, the vessel leaving for Durban, Natal, where she will receive passengers for Australia and New Zealand.

FOR PROTECTION OF FISH AND GAME

Important Meeting of Local Organization at Driard Last Evening.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

A meeting of the Fish and Game Club was held at the Driard Hotel last evening, when the question of the appointment of a game warden by the C. P. R. was discussed.

It was stated by Mr. Musgrave that he had been in communication with Mr. Dennis of the C. P. R. and that he had been encouraged from the start to do something for the protection of game on Vancouver Island. It was pointed out that at the present time some hunters take out a miner's licence, and, fortified with this, they make a practice of killing deer or birds at any time during the season in what is known as "unorganized districts." In an "unorganized district" it was unlawful for even a miner, prospector or Indian to shoot any game out of season, and if the southern part of Vancouver Island was made into an "organized district" it would soon prevent illegal shooting.

Mr. Dennis was in favor of making all that portion of Vancouver Island south of the 50th parallel of latitude into an "organized district." After a great deal of discussion the following resolution was passed:

"That in the opinion of this meeting it is necessary for the better protection of the fish and game on Vancouver Island that all that portion of Vancouver Island south of latitude 50 should be declared organized under the British Columbia Game Act; and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to every member of the executive council of the province of British Columbia."

The question of shooting hen pheasants for a portion of the season and the matter of a gun licence were also discussed. It was finally decided to arrange a meeting with the two gun clubs, with a view to having the advice of all on the matter before acting. The date of the meeting was left with the secretary to arrange.