









THE STORIES OF MASSACRES

OF MOSCOW DRIVEN AWAY ATTACKED STUDENTS

and Six Hundred People Authorities in the Streets Are Powerless.

burg, Nov. 8.—The revolt continues to subside, but

of what happened through Russia during the

the Baltic provinces murder prevailed. In Poland

Catholic and Protestant, the manifestations in

Southwestern Russia had town escaped Jewish mis-

Siberia, according to the red here, the whole popula-

and the military stood by women and children

in a theatre. The court mayor's residence, where

and revolutionists took the mob, were killed in

the revolutionists and the and the Cossacks and

bloody battles. The descent of Moscow with their

upon the students was most horrible chapters, but

however, as the attack Hundred of a procession

children carrying red flags, children sought to escape

the way and the teachers were beaten into in-

in some cases were arrested. The

saunders Garden at Moscow in ambush in the shrub-

upon their victims, who were beaten to death and

hardly able to crawl away. From the Caucasus show

imminent prospect of sup- present state of affairs

Tatars and Armenians of the destruction of the rail-

of troops make it impos- sible for the

authorities to cope with the situation in Odessa.

8.—Outward calm has been, but the tension is still

being circulated that preparing for a terrible

the Christians. There is that the Jews intend to

churches and distribute pamphlets to the Christians.

which has taken measures investigation of the

The council declared its prosecute those responsible for the appropriation of \$25,-

purpose. Ministers Resign.

burg, Nov. 8.—The resignation Hilkoft, minister of rail-

ministers Von Schwabach, minister, have been accepted.

have been appointed members of the council.

LIVE TOPICS UP AT SCHOOL BOARD

SWEEPING REFORMATION OF THE DRAWING PAPERS

Trustees Endorse Structures of Department—Proposal to Separate Offices of Secretary and Superintendent

Richard Davenne wrote saying that he now had a first class stock of coal and wood and respectfully sought patronage of the school board. Received and filed.

A communication from W. W. Bolton, president of the Victoria Lacrosse Club, was received. It had reference to the medals for the Central school team. The same was referred to the chairman with power to act.

The superintendent made a report showing the school attendance for the past month. The report showed a total attendance of 2,774, with an average daily attendance of 2,515. The per cent. of attendance was 90.93, and the superintendent said this was in his estimation the highest per cent. of attendance ever reached by the schools of the Dominion.

The report of the buildings and grounds committee was offered by Mrs. Jenkins. She stated that two members of the committee had been sick, consequently a full report could not be given. Mrs. Jenkins stated, however, that the action of the central school had been completed.

Trustee Jay offered the report of the finance committee. It showed accounts to be paid to the amount of \$375.70. The same was adopted and ordered paid. This amount contains the expenses incurred by the recent display made at the Dominion fair held at New Westminster.

Superintendent Eaton offered the copy of the proposed courses of study at the High school. The draft had been examined by the trustees and passed upon favorably. It was adopted and ordered paid. This amount contains the expenses incurred by the recent display made at the Dominion fair held at New Westminster.

Trustee Huggert said that in his opinion if a change was made an entirely new appointment would have to be made. That a competent person should be appointed so that the superintendent could give all his time to the schools. Also that final consideration of the matter should be left until next meeting, when a full attendance of the board could be secured.

Trustee Mowat said it was agreeable, provided that the present assistant secretary should be notified that he would not be needed after January 1st, 1906. Trustee Jay said it looked as if it were the intention of the resolution to simply get the present assistant secretary out of his position.

This caused Trustee Mowat to spring from his seat and request the chairman to call Trustee Jay to order, as he considered he was getting too long. Chairman Boggs ruled both gentlemen out of order.

Trustee Jay suggested that all the members be notified that this matter would come up at the next meeting, and that a full attendance was desired.

MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION.

Residents of Victoria Will Take Up Water Question.

At a well attended meeting of the Victoria West Municipal Association, held last evening, plans for the ensuing election were discussed. Nothing definite was done along that line, however, it being determined that the high school would be to thoroughly organize before taking steps to put on record the reform desired by residents of the district. These will be outlined at a gathering to be held next Monday evening, and it is understood, will include demands for some radical changes.

A prominent member of the Victoria West association, among them, a reporter this morning, stated that the water question was going to be one of the most important issues, at least so far as the Victoria West association was concerned, in the forthcoming election. The people of the western district, he said, had suffered long enough from the exorbitant rates enforced by the Equatorial Waterworks Company, and would every means in their power to appoint aldermen who might be depended upon to do everything possible to bring the charges down to a more reasonable figure.

"Here we are in Victoria West," he continued, "paying more into the city treasury which goes by year to help to diminish the city's debt and, as a result, assist in procuring reductions in the general water rates and other public utilities. But the former does not apply to our district because we are supplied by a private company and, consequently, must submit to anything they see fit to demand." He contended that such a state of affairs was most unjust. Why one district should contribute as much general revenue as another and receive such comparatively small return was hard to understand. The residents were determined and might be depended upon to insist upon pledges from each of the candidates.

Last year, the voter referred to affirmed to the effect that the application made by water with considerable influence among the voters of the district. It will be a power to be reckoned with at the next elections, for past experience has shown the principal weaknesses and these will be avoided and the organization made perfect. At last evening's meeting it was decided to appoint an executive committee of representatives of the various residential districts of Victoria West. These delegates will be appointed from the members of the association belonging to their respective sections. In this way a small compact body controlling the majority of the voters of the entire district will be obtained. It will hold frequent meetings and submit recommendations to the general association before placing them on record.

Other municipal questions will be taken up and all interested are requested to attend the gathering on Monday.

THE V. V. & E.

Energetic Prosecution of Surveys in the Hope Mountains.

The Province, which did its utmost to succeed in the Hope Mountains. Every home should have a bottle of Nervine on hand which prevents the evil effects of chills. Polson's Nervine gives relief very rapidly. One night, Good to rub on, Nervine to take inside. You can't beat Nervine's record in relieving colds, pains and aches of every kind. Worth its weight in gold, but sold in 25c. bottles everywhere.

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A sale was made on Tuesday of the stock of clothing which was distributed for rent in the Henderson Clothing Company's premises. David Spencer, Ltd., bought the lot. The price paid was \$800.

The Assembly Club will hold the regular meeting next Friday evening. Business of importance will come up, including the election of a new secretary and treasurer. W. N. Winsby has been filling this position temporarily.

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A WOMAN'S ATTRACTIVENESS

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A bazaar will be held at the Institute hall next Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday in aid of St. Mary's church, Victoria West. The preparations are in the hands of an energetic committee of ladies of the R. C. cathedral. An excellent programme is being arranged, and the affair promises to prove a splendid success.

E. J. Crickmay, of Vancouver, while on a shooting trip to Lulu Island, secured a pheasant which he shot presuming it to be a cock bird, but on examination it was found to be a hen that has assumed the male plumage. This is probably the first of its kind to have been recognized in British Columbia, and Mr. Crickmay is therefore sending it to the provincial museum in Victoria.

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T. N. Hibben & Co., through the courtesy of the Times acknowledge receipt of an anonymous letter enclosing an amount stolen from the firm some years ago, and asking for forgiveness. The Messrs. Hibben & Co. very freely offer, and they are pleased to note that whoever the person is has been brought to justice. The letter was received by the police.

The funeral of Bessie Merriman took place Wednesday afternoon leaving the family residence, Cedar Hill road, at 2 o'clock for St. Luke's church, where services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Connell. The attendance was large, and many flowers were presented by the friends of the deceased. The pall-bearers were R. Pollock, R. Clendenning, F. Miller, H. Russell, T. Todd and G. Vainwright.

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The coronial session of the Shriners will be held Friday night at the Masonic temple. Following the meeting the traditional banquet will be held at the Dominion hotel. This event is one of much importance in Masonic circles, and great preparations are being made for its proper observance. It is expected that a very large number will attend, and cigars will be laid at the banquet to take care of all.

There was a good attendance at the convention of the Women's Missionary Society of the Victoria district of the Methodist church which was held Wednesday in the schoolroom of the Metropolitan church. The meeting was presided over by the district organizer, Mrs. Frank Adams. There was a very interesting address delivered by Mrs. Chapman on the work of the society. At the conclusion of the business sitting tea was served.

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Among the guests at the Dominion are: Mrs. Story and children, S. Robinson and Miss Alice Evans, of Duncan; Miss Stella Doumont, Dorothy Ashley and Laura Witt of New York; J. T. Cummins, of Chicago; M. H. Williams, of Seattle; A. H. Tucker, of Port Townsend; O. W. Lake and John J. Clayton and wife, of Toronto; G. Benson, of San Francisco; G. McKinley, of Sidney; Joseph Knox, of Chilliwack; Edward Arnold, of Vancouver; and Jack Moffat, of Westport. J. C. Galletly, manager of the Bank of Montreal, has returned from Europe, accompanied by Mrs. Galletly.

FORCES OF RIVAL RAILWAYS ENGAGED

NUMEROUS FIGHTS REPORTED FROM MIDWAY

C. P. R. Employees Tear Up Rails Laid by V. V. & E. Men—Pickers and Shovels Used.

Vancouver, Nov. 9.—A special from Midway says: The C. P. R. and V. V. & E. are having another fight near Midway. "The V. V. & E. yesterday expelled a dozen men whom the C. P. R. had working on the property owned by that company, but through which the V. V. & E. has been granted right-of-way. "This morning the C. P. R. sent out all available men, and then the fun began. The C. P. R. had 170 men, and the V. V. & E. over 300. As fast as the V. V. & E. laid construction rails the C. P. R. tore them up.

"Already 50 feet of the track has been torn up, and numerous fights have taken place. One Italian, who was rapped on the head pulled gun, but was soon put out of business.

"The provincial police were called upon, and warrants issued for the C. P. R. crowd.

"No attention was paid to the warrants, however, and reinforcements are being brought in from all directions. The C. P. R. will have a train load tomorrow. The Great Northern is calling all the men of the grade and putting them to the fight.

"Pickers and shovels were freely used yesterday, and it is fully expected doctors will be called in a few hours."

REVOLT OF TROOPS AT KRONSTADT

THEY HAVE STARTED TO PILLAGE THE CITY

Panic-Stricken Inhabitants Seek Safety in Flight—The Massacre of Jews in Bessarabia.

Kronstadt, Russia, Nov. 9.—The troops here have mutinied and are pillaging the city. "Piling is going on in the streets, and the inhabitants are panic-stricken, and are fleeing from the town.

Sailors Mutinied.

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"The troops were called out and fighting ensued, during which machine guns were used and many persons were killed or wounded. In addition a number of houses were set on fire.

The fighting lasted all night long. Report of Massacre.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 9.—It is reported that a massacre occurred at Kronstadt last night, and that the infantry using machine guns fired on the people. The city is reported to be in flames. Telephone communication with St. Petersburg is interrupted, but the telegraph lines are working.

Outbreaks in Bessarabia.

Odessa, Nov. 9.—Authentic accounts received here from various points in Bessarabia show that the anti-Jewish outbreaks there followed the same lines as at Odessa, varying only in the number of victims.

At Kishineff the disturbances were preceded by inflammatory speeches, gendarmes and city officials near the governor's residence asserting that the Jews attempted to take the life of the local bishop, and intended to loot the treasury. The mob thus incited started the bloody work. Carrying ikons and portraits of the Emperor the mob proceeded to the Jewish quarter and devastated and pillaged unhindered.

Attempts at self-defence were quelled by the troops.

Ninety per cent. of the killed and wounded were victims of bayonets and rifle bullets.

The looting was accompanied by atrocities similar to those witnessed at Odessa and continued for two days. They stopped as soon as the governor received an order from St. Petersburg. Seventy Jews were killed and one hundred and twenty were wounded. Quiet is now restored.

A mob at Ismailie, Bessarabia, burned alive eleven Jews who had hidden in a hay rack.

The town of Kalasatcha, Bessarabia, was entirely devastated and burned. Fifty-nine Jews were killed or perished in the flames and two hundred fled to neighboring villages where the peasants beat a number of them to death with clubs, and burned three Jews after drenching them with petroleum.

LOCAL NEWS.

At a meeting Tuesday of the B. C. Pioneer Association, it was decided to hold the annual banquet at the Victoria hotel on December 28th.

The Rainbow and Mist have begun carrying miners across to Protection Island shaft at Nanaimo. The vessels, which were fitted up in this city, are reported to be perfectly satisfactory.

An appeal in the West Kootenay Power & Light Co. vs. Nelson city, which was on the list of cases for hearing by the Full court at the present sitting in Vancouver, has been stood over until the January sitting in Victoria.

Among the treats to be expected next week is a concert to be given by the Victoria Mandolin Club, followed by a farce, "Jessamy's Courtship," to be given in the A. O. U. W. hall, November 15th. An enjoyable evening is anticipated.

Jennie, the six-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Liffert, died Tuesday after a brief illness. The funeral will be held at 2:30 from the family residence, No. 221 Michigan street.

A Taylor and T. Home are over from Vancouver where they have been the past few days introducing an automatic fire alarm. The installed apparatus in the dry kiln of the Fairview Cedar Lumber Co. is away.

The members of the fishery commission left Wednesday for Seattle. Richard Hall, M.P.P., who it was thought would be in the week would be too ill to attend, undertook the trip, having made marked progress during the last few days.

There was a large attendance at the funeral of Jennie Lippert, which took place Wednesday afternoon from her family residence, 221 Michigan street, at 2:30. Services were conducted at the home and at the grave by Rev. J. Gibson.

It is reported from Chemulcan that a drowning accident occurred there on Sunday. The victim of it accidentally fell from the wharf into the water. A Chilean on board a vessel loading lumber in the harbor plunged in, but before getting the body life was extinct.

Word was received here Thursday to the effect that the application made before the Full court of California on behalf of Edna Wallace Hopper for a rehearing of the Hopper-Dunsmuir case has been refused. This is on the point of the probate of the will.

The funeral of Richard Austin Williams will take place on Friday afternoon at 2:30 from the residence of Mrs. J. Moore, at 215, and at 2:30 from St. Barnabas' church. The remains of the deceased, who died at Coulee, Nicola valley, arrived in the city last evening by the Princess Victoria.

James Bates, the young man arrested for stealing soap from the B. C. Soap Works, pleaded guilty in the police court on Thursday and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment. David McLean, charged with aggravated assault several days ago, pleaded guilty and was fined \$75 or three months' imprisonment. He went to jail in default.

DIED FROM A CHILL.

How often we hear this with the sufferer beyond earthly hope. Every home should have a bottle of Nervine on hand which prevents the evil effects of chills. Polson's Nervine gives relief very rapidly. One night, Good to rub on, Nervine to take inside. You can't beat Nervine's record in relieving colds, pains and aches of every kind. Worth its weight in gold, but sold in 25c. bottles everywhere.

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BECOMING RATIONAL.

What's this? Premier McBride of British Columbia in communication with Premier Gouin, of Quebec, on the subject of better terms for all the provinces. Can it be possible? Has not the Col. out dogmatically fixed the position of the McBride government in this matter? That position is, or perhaps we should say was, that to acquiesce in the demands of other provinces for more liberal allowances from the federal treasury would be tantamount to an aggravation of the conditions as they at present exist. If British Columbia as a contributor to the general revenue of the Dominion out of all proportion to her population compared with the contributions of other provinces, consents to Quebec and Ontario and other favored sections being granted better terms, she will be consenting party to the perpetration of further injustice against herself, because, don't you see, a larger proportion of the money which is taken from her according to the terms of the bond of union, but none the less unjustly, will be handed over to the other and far less deserving members of the (shall we call it obnoxious?) federation.

Nor does this digest of the position of the McBride government as prepared by its organ relate all that British Columbia as represented by the said government has against the terms of union. There are prospective as well as existing causes of offence. The more the province is developed—it matters not that all the development is being brought about through federal agencies, while the McBride government is doing nothing but devising schemes for increasing taxation—the larger its contributions to the Dominion treasury, and therefore the more glaring the injustices we are compelled to bear. The faster we advance along the path of prosperity the faster the Dominion revenue from this province increases and the bigger share of it Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia will get. That was the contention of the McBride government, according to the teachings of its organ. The natural and logical deduction therefrom was that British Columbia should adopt a position of provincial isolation and insist that she alone was entitled to a reconsideration of the terms of union, because a recognition of the justice of the demands of the other provinces would simply be increasing the discrimination from which she is suffering at present.

It is quite extraordinary when we look beyond the confines of the province of British Columbia and consider the things they are saying in other quarters, that the older members of the federation compact all insist that the terms of union are not satisfactory; that they are paying into the Dominion treasury a sum vastly in excess of that which is returned to them in subsidies, etc. And they establish their cases in precisely the same manner as ours has been established for us by the analytical financiers and investigators engaged by our governments for that special purpose. Ontario has insisted from a date but a few years subsequent to confederation that she is the "milk cow" of the Dominion. But notwithstanding the milking and the draining Ontario has progressed and has not a cent of public debt to-day. Doubtless Alberta and Saskatchewan will soon be joining in the general chorus of complaint and importunity. If they, too, under the terms of union pay in more than they receive by millions of dollars, it should be a comparatively easy matter to establish the fact. They will not have to turn back many pages in their books to find it out. Then the question will arise, where does all the money go to? If the provinces are all large contributors, receiving little back, what becomes of the money?

However, the acknowledgment that Premier McBride has come down from his high position and is in communication with the head of the Quebec government respecting a joint movement on the Dominion with a demand for better terms inspire the hope that a conference may be held, and that some understanding may be reached between the federal and the provincial authorities. An investigation should be held, and the data collected by the different provinces subjected to the scrutiny of competent authorities. The movement for better terms, as we have said, is not a new one. But it has been gathering force since the Laurier government came into power and the revenue of Canada commenced to exhibit extraordinary expansion. While deficits ruled at Ottawa there was no hope of the claims of the advocates of better terms being recognized. The substitution of surpluses for deficits robbed the energies which had long lain dormant, with the result that the demands are more imperative than ever. The Laurier government has necessarily asked questions that might in course of time have been profile of provincial misunderstand-

The Surest Remedy is Allen's Lung Balsam. It never fails to cure a SIMPLE COLD, HEAVY COLD, and all BRONCHIAL TROUBLES. Large Bottles \$1.00. Medium Size 50c. Small or Trial Size 25c. Endorsed by all who have tried it.

ings and might possibly have been menacing to the unity of Canada. This better terms agitation may become a bitter subject of controversy if left for demagogues and incendiaries to apply to their selfish or ambitious purposes. It should also be finally disposed of by an investigation and a settlement upon a permanent basis.

JOHN HONSTON'S SEAT.

John Honston, M. P., having departed from Nelson, B. C., those two bold ministers, Hon. Richard McBride and Hon. R. F. Green, have gone into the constituency and straightened out certain tangled political affairs. The members of the two antagonistic Conservative Associations have yielded to the pleadings of the smooth tongue of the hon. Premier, have agreed to forget past misunderstandings and pledged themselves to work together in sweet peace and beautiful harmony now and evermore for the good of the sacred cause and the perpetuation of the McBride government. Under the inspiration of the remission the Premier has become so bold as to assert that if John Honston, the political outcast who was once the honored president of the Conservative Union of British Columbia, does not resign his seat and make way for a supporter of the government a way will be found of declaring the constituency vacant and open. That was a very bold attitude to assume. Because it is almost certain that when Mr. Honston receives tidings of the proposed course of action, even if he has determined in his heart to remain an exile, he will immediately prepare to meet the foe who appears to think that at last he is their footstool. We have always held that the member for Nelson could not stay away from this province for a very long time at a stretch. It is well known that British Columbia has a very strong hold upon his somewhat erratic and altogether rugged affections. Let him conceive the idea that Premier McBride and his friends are determined to trample upon him now that they think he is down and cannot rise again, and even the alluring prospects of the fortune that is waiting to be wrested from the gold fields of Nevada will not deter John from appearing here to fight and to confound, if possible, his malignant personal and political foes. Therefore we would advise caution in this matter. The "fighter" possesses a well-mounted tongue, an extraordinary vocabulary, a plain but forceful parliamentary style, an intellect which is the seat of original ideas and often works overtime. In all that compels the confidence and admiration of men, notwithstanding his many weaknesses, Mr. Honston is a cut or two above his smooth but implacable enemy, Hon. R. F. Green. If the member believes that the interests of his constituents will suffer because he cannot give necessary attention to them he will resign his seat. If the government has decided to pursue him now in the belief that by doing so it can gain some slight political advantage, there is a possibility that it may realize it has made a serious mistake.

THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC. Is it conceivable that a newspaper whose opinions are, or should be, under the direction of men of common sense really believes that the Eastern section of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway was projected primarily for the purpose of "supplying positions and patronage for Eastern politicians?" Imagine any responsible government in Canada undertaking such a work for any such purpose! Imagine gentlemen who have already achieved a reputation for far-seeing, enlightened statesmanship and for intelligent appreciation of the necessities of the Dominion of Canada hazarding all they have earned in the course of their lives' labors by the expenditure of millions of dollars of the people's money on a work designed principally to furnish lucrative jobs for greedy followers! A journal that will deliberately set down such an opinion in black and white is either itself in the last stages of political idiocy or it assumes its readers to be worse than fools.

The present Liberal government of Canada is not building entirely in the present. The men who are directing its policy, we may safely assume, have some slight regard for the future of the party, even if they are absolutely oblivious to the future of the country whose destinies they are at present directing. If the construction of the Eastern section of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will serve no other purpose than that of supplying jobs for Grit politicians, that fact will soon become apparent, and when it is demonstrated, what effect must it have upon the political fortunes of the men, many of them comparatively young men, who are now responsible for the policy of the Liberal government? What will the people do to those men when they find out that the Eastern section of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is nothing but a work conceived in the interests of political gratifiers and self-seekers? The

judgment will be swift and the punishment severe.

It is quite true that the Grand Trunk officials did not desire to be burdened with the task of operating the Eastern section. Neither did they want to build the Western or Mountain section of the line—the portion in which British Columbians are supremely interested. Sir Charles Rivers Wilson and Mr. Hays would have been highly delighted if they had been permitted to tap the main lines of Canada alone in the manner which would have been cheapest and most pleasing to themselves. They lusted for a share of the traffic which has made the C.P.R. a power on this continent and one of the best investments of its kind in the financial world. It would have suited them far better if they had been permitted to carry out the project they originally had in view, which was to utilize their present lines through the United States, connecting them with new sections east and west of Winnipeg. But the government considered the interests of Canadians, while the management of the Grand Trunk desired simply to advance the interests of its shareholders in Great Britain and elsewhere. The problem which confronted the ministers was a sufficiently difficult one. The necessity for increased transportation facilities in the Northwest was apparent if the rate of settlement was to be maintained and the material interests of the Dominion advanced. But the diversion of Canadian traffic into American channels of communication had been carried too far already by the Grand Trunk Railway Company. The time for a change of policy in respect of that peculiar feature of the Grand Trunk's activities had come. Mr. Hays's programme was revised in what the government believes to be the best interests of the people of Canada. It took some time to convince the railway men that the ministers were in earnest. The company had to yield. The line from the east to the west will be in Canada and it will serve Canadian interests.

It is true that the country through which the Eastern section of the line will penetrate is not worth an attempt to open up and develop it, all the rosy optimism of the people of Canada who believe a great and prosperous nation will be established here must presently turn to blue pessimism. If Canada is to be the nation her people see in their dreams of the future her present waste regions must be developed and filled with an energetic, hopeful population. The government decided that it would pay to open up regions hundreds of miles north of the present populous zones of the Dominion. We believe the future will justify the course of the government. We believe it will be demonstrated that the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific from East to West will mean the beginning of magnificent things for Canada. We believe the majority of Conservatives believe as we do, and that the organ which gives expression to such drivel as we have alluded to in the beginning of this article is looking at events through the blue glasses of the despairing office-seeker. The construction and completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific will not put the ruin of the Liberal government or be an injury to the country. The work will foster and stimulate the prosperity of the one and strengthen the other in the esteem of the people.

BIG AND LITTLE GAME SHOOTING.

British Columbia and the territories most easily reached from this province are being quite extensively advertised just now as the homes of game, big and little, furred and feathered. It is gradually dawning upon the minds of those in authority and of those having great interests here that the game of British Columbia is one of the most important assets of the province. The dawning recognition of this fact is the inspiration which is awakening us to the necessity of taking effective measures for the protection of our native wild animals and birds, and of introducing new species of the feathered creation especially.

We realize that there are in the community a goodly number of intensely practical and admittedly well-meaning persons who scoff at and feel in their hearts the deepest contempt for the man with the dog and gun, and have no sympathy whatever for his aspirations or achievements. "Slaughter for amusement" is to their minds an abomination. Perhaps they forget that creatures are being put to death every day for the satisfaction of their appetites. The lower orders may not have been created for such a destiny, but they have been devoted to like uses ever since the beginning of history; according to competent authorities the assimilative or digestive organs of man have been developed along dual lines. Wild game was the natural food of man, at any rate after his fall. His desire to go forth and kill things is not to him as an inheritance, and is it not the most natural thing in the world for him to be seized with an occasional longing to go forth and gratify it? It is certain that game cannot be domesticated and appropriated to man's uses by the methods applied to chickens, cattle, etc. If the killing be not brutal, it surely requires no defence against the assaults of those who inveigh against the cruelties of the chase.

Whatever our views or the opinions of the majority of our readers may be, it is apparent that the pursuit of wild game is becoming a very popular pastime with the people of all sections of the earth in which the Anglo-Saxon element predominates. There is no part of America that it not taking active measures to preserve game for the benefit of the public. There is not a corner of the continent that is not bewailing the wan-

ton slaughter of early days, and that is not moving to rectify the mistakes made. This fact of itself proves that governments recognize the commercial value of an abundance of game.

One result of this movement is the growing popularity of books whose themes are hunting. The British man of leisure who has been brought up and sent forth to fend for himself in traditional British fashion will trek to the ends of the earth to secure a few shots at "big game." Let him know where the big game is to be found and he will come or go after it. Capt. Clive Phillipps-Wolley, who in his own peculiarly ardent and blunt way has ever been a fast and true friend of British Columbia, has had a hand in the making of one of these books. Associated with the Captain in this work we find the names of two other gentlemen well known to Victorians and British Columbians generally, as well as to all who take an interest in big game shooting, Messrs. Warburton Piles and S. H. Reed. These gentlemen all write from experience, and it is scarcely necessary to say that they write interestingly. Captain Wolley's contribution will be the most interesting, inasmuch as it deals with a class of sport which lies at our doors, and in which most of us have had some experience. All lovers of the woods and the mountains and students of big game and wild life, the details of which, however, should find as we have found, the various chapters of the first volume of "Big Game Shooting" (The Country Life Library of Sport, London), of absorbing interest. It deals with big game shooting in all parts of the world in which big game abounds.

RECIPROcity UNATTAINABLE.

Reciprocity in coal would be of great benefit to the majority of the people of both Canada and the United States. It would cheapen manufacturing and transportation, and therefore stimulate development in the East and the West. It would reduce the cost of fuel, and would add to the comfort of thousands of people during the bitter winter season in the Eastern and middle states, and in almost all portions of Canada. All persons of broad, common sense views realize these things. But the difficulty lies in the necessity of convincing the majority that reciprocity or free trade in coal would have a stimulative effect upon business in the United States and Canada, and would add immensely to the material comforts of the average resident of the two countries. It is regrettable that the bare idea of reciprocity of trade or freedom of trade is repugnant to the minds of the people of the United States. They seem to associate freedom of trade with low wages, lack of employment, poverty, and distress as these evils exist in the old countries of Europe. They have been falsely taught to ascribe the wealth and comparative affluence of the American people not to the true cause of wealth and affluence, but to the artificial and partially developed country, but to the protectionist system of false economics which had not its original conception in the mind of any particular statesman, but is a growth from the taxation which it was necessary to impose to meet the cost of the war of the rebellion. That taxation created monopolies. The beneficiaries of the monopolies, seeing the advantages that accrued to them under the system of high duties, determined that the system should never be departed from if they could secure its perpetuation. They have succeeded well, so well, indeed, that they have carried the tariff to altitudes never dreamt of by the original "protectionists on principle." McKinley and Dingley have arisen and passed away, leaving their works behind them. It is true one of these saw the errors he had committed and recanted, but he was cut off before he had an opportunity to shed abroad the light that had permeated to his understanding. There was no one to take up the garment President McKinley dropped when he fell under the hand of an assassin, it is very doubtful whether, had he lived, he would have succeeded in convincing his countrymen of the error of their policy. Nothing less than a movement approaching in violence to the force of a political volcano could shake the faith of the American people in the virtues of a system they sincerely believe to be at the root of their exceptionally prosperous state as compared with the state of their fellow men in less favored portions of the earth. If we take the state of Massachusetts, in which the demand for reciprocity with Canada is most pronounced and emphatic, we find that in the elections held yesterday the Republicans, the party of protection extreme and unflinching, carried practically all before them. It may be true that their candidates hedged on the question of reciprocity, and vied with the Democrats in their expressions of fervor of desire for more liberal trade relations. But it is perfectly well understood that the result in which will be accepted by the politicians as a blow at the weak reciprocity movement. There is little prospect of reciprocity in coal between Canada and the United States. There has not of late years been any hope in the minds of public men conversant with the trend of public opinion of any relaxation of trade restrictions. We must continue indefinitely along established lines, each country striving to do the best for itself under present conditions.

Mr. Aylesworth, the new Postmaster-General, is now before his constituents in North York, Ont. Speaking as a member of the government lately to the question of pensions for ex-ministers, Mr. Aylesworth said: "It does seem to me that it ought not to be bestowed indiscriminately, without regard to any other question than length of service; the mere fact that a man has been a Minister of the Crown for a stated period should not entitle him to a life pension. It may be that the man is well able to support himself, that he is wealthy. Surely there is no reason that there should be additions to his wealth, taken from the taxpayers of this country. It is a different question altogether if a man who has devoted his whole life to public service finds himself at last worn out and through no fault of his own is not in a position even to support himself. There are cases of merit, and if some system could be devised by which there could be pensions and proper discrimination, and by which the man who needs and the man who deserves could have some means of living afforded, fitted to the position that he has occupied, then it does seem to me that it would be beneath the dignity of a great country, a nation like Canada, that these public servants should be left to end their declining days in poverty. Therefore, speaking for myself, it is my firm intention to do anything I can to bring about some change whereby at least it would not be possible that such a thing as this could happen, that a man should be dismissed from office and disgraced, it may be, for a public crime, and yet because he had served his country for five years as a Minister he should be entitled for life to a pension. That, it seems to me, would be a thing so monstrous that the people of this country ought not to be asked to support it. At all events, it seems to me there is room for amendment in regard to the exertions of any member of Parliament may well be directed."

Mr. Whyte of the C. P. R. says his company remains aloof from politics. Which is all very well, but there is the past, and there is also Mr. Bennett, the Conservative leader in Alberta, who is the solicitor of the company. But perhaps Mr. Bennett has resigned the brief he holds for the railway company.

PUBLIC OPINION IS CHANGING.

In every quarter there is a manifest hostility to cough mixtures which usually contain opium, cocaine and other harmful drugs. Doctors now recommend Catarrhoxone. They know that for coughs, bronchitis and throat trouble "Catarrhoxone" is safe and sure.

FIENDISH OUTRAGES BY MOB OF CHINESE.

HORRIBLE ATROCITIES ON BODIES OF MISSIONARIES.

Several of Victims Were Thrown into River—Mr. and Mrs. Peale Clubbed to Death.

BIRDGAGE WALK.

Two Months Will Be Required to Complete the Work of Extension.

THE V. Y. & E.

How to Insure Success in Home Dyeing.

FREE BROOCH.

Send us your name and address, and we will send you one of these beautiful Color Dyed Brooches absolutely free. THE JEWELRY CO., Dept. 155, Toronto.

HON. H. R. EMMERSON EXPECTED TO-NIGHT.

FEDERAL MINISTER ON INSPECTING TOUR.

Will Probably Return in Spring to Look Over Grand Trunk Pacific Terminal.

(From Thursday's Daily.) Hon. H. R. Emerson, minister of railways and canals, is expected to arrive in Victoria this evening, after a trip through the prairie provinces. The minister has been making a careful inspection of the railway and canal systems of the Dominion, thus familiarizing himself with the details of the department.

Interviewed by the Vancouver Province, Hon. Mr. Emerson said: "The exact location of the Pacific terminals of the Grand Trunk Pacific has not yet been definitely decided on, notwithstanding all reports to the contrary. It will be somewhere in the vicinity of Port Simpson, may be taken for a settled fact, but whether on Kaleen Island or on the mainland is a matter that is at present at issue between the Indian Department of the Dominion government and the officials of the Grand Trunk Pacific."

Asked regarding his impressions of the Western country, Hon. Mr. Emerson said: "I came West over the route of the Canadian Northern as far as the rails would take me, and then drove the remainder of the way from rail-end to Edmonton. It was not very far—about thirty miles, when I was there. By the end of this week I am informed, the track will be completed as far as Edmonton, and there will be great rejoicing in that city. Some part of the work in rail laying was being done when I was there, for they were laying the rails at the rate of three miles a day. And it is all through splendid territory that will soon be yielding thousands of bushels of fine grain. I also drove for some distance along the surveyed route of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and I must say that the C. P. R. has nothing the best of it in the matter of traversing a fertile part of the country."

"With regard to future railway building in the Northwest, I understand the Canadian Northern will, early next spring, commence the construction of a branch line from Edmonton to Battleford—a distance of about ninety miles. This will give the people around the Battleford section of the country direct connection with Edmonton, instead of having to send grain and supplies around a long triangle. The Battleford people were very anxious to have this line built, and from the trade outlook for the line it would be a paying one."

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Accompanying Hon. Mr. Emerson are his aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Read, of Saskatoon, N. B.; Mr. J. H. Hickman, of Dorchester, N. B.; Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Deacon, and his secretary, Mr. J. L. Payne. Mrs. Deacon is Hon. Mr. Emerson's daughter.

ROYAL VISITORS REACH BOMBAY.

WELCOMED TO INDIA BY IMMENSE THROGS.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES RECEIVED ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION RECEIVED BY THE VICEROY.

SUCCESSFUL BAZAAR.

Annual Event Opened Yesterday at St. Barnabas' Church.

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The Lord Bishop in thanking Sir Henri called attention to the fact that for a number of years the bazaar had been opened by him. His Honor had ever shown a deep interest in the church.

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WINNIPEG NEWS.

Citizens Favor Increase in Number of Aldermen and a Board of Control.

Winnipeg, Nov. 9.—J. W. P. Robertson, who was secretary of the recent error-general reception committee, received an acknowledgment from His Excellency in the form of a graciously worded letter, and has also been the recipient of a valuable souvenir in a handsome cigar holder engraved with the King's crest and monogram.

Royal Salute.

The field battery fired at noon in front of the drill hall a salute of 21 guns in honor of the King's birthday.

Municipal Affairs.

At a public meeting of the citizens representing the city council, board of trade, trades unions and others, the subject of a change in the draft form of city government was discussed for several hours. It was the opinion of all present that a number of aldermen should be favored, and a board of control was also favored.

Collegiate Institute.

Brandon school board will erect a \$22,000 collegiate institute, submitting a by-law to the ratepayers next month for the money.

C. P. R. PROPOSES IMPROVED SERVICE.

WILL REDUCE TIME ON LAND AND WATER.

Steamers to Cross Pacific From Hongkong in Sixteen Days—Fast Transcontinental Trains.

Ottawa, Nov. 9.—A protest has been created by the government from the Canadian Pacific against the Allan getting a ten-year contract for carrying the Atlantic mails.

The C. P. R. says that they intend improving their service across the Atlantic as well as across the continent and Pacific, and it would not be desirable for the government to tie itself up to a ten-year contract.

The speed on the Pacific is to be changed from 12 to 17 knots, making the 16 days instead of 21. The time across the continent is to be cut from six to four days, and the Atlantic voyage will be between five and six days. The C. P. R. wants to be in a position to tender for the mail service when the Allan contract expires.

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WINNIPEG NEWS.

or Increase in Number of and a Board of Control.

Nov. 9.—J. W. P. Robert, secretary of the recent convention committee, has acknowledged from the form of the resolution and has also been the recipient of a handsome engraved card from the Grey nogram.

Royal Salute.—A battery fired at 21 in front of a salute of 21 guns in King's birthday.

Municipal Affairs.—A meeting of the citizens' republic council, board of trade, and others, the subject of the draft form of civic government for several hours, and all present that a referendum should be increased in control was also favored.

League Institute.—The board will erect a \$52,000 institute, submitting a by-law next month to raise

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TO INDIA BY IMMENSE THROGS

Princess of Wales Re-Enthusiastic Reception—Re- by the Viceroy.

India, Nov. 9.—The Prince of Wales arrived here to the British battleship were greeted with salutes and warships, and were enthusiastic reception by the lining the sea—fronted with visitors from all India. The town and people flocked in the gayest holiday

Lord Curzon, went on down to welcome the Prince of Wales, while a notable native chief in glittering surrounded by their staffs waited the royal visitors

DESSFUL BAZAAR. Opened Yesterday at St. Barnabas' Church.

of St. Barnabas' church annual sale of work and day afternoon and evening in the room of the church. There and attendance, and everything that the usual success which went. The decorations were and at the various booths played a fine assortment of

Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere bazaar. In doing so, he re- excellent work which the connection with church enter-

ship in thanking Sir Henri to the fact that for a number of years had been opened under the leadership of

aid, the Ladies' Guild and Workers each had stands for

SEEDS

Grand Stock of AND CLOVER

WHEAT SEED AT 125 GOV'T. ST. VICTORIA.

THE EXTENSION OF LOCAL GAS MAINS

WORK WILL COMMENCE IN THE EARLY SPRING

Details of Electric Company's Proposed Improvements—Considerable Double Tracking Contemplated.

The announcement of the appropriation by the directors of the B. C. Electric Company for the extension of the Victoria gas mains, which business has recently been acquired by them, has raised considerable interest. A large proportion of this sum will be set in circulation within the city, it being the avowed intention of those in charge to procure as much of the material necessary as possible from local business men, as well as to give preference to Victo-

rians when securing workmen. Such a policy should have a beneficial effect upon conditions here, as not only will it afford employment to many that will increase the prosperity of Victorians generally, it being impossible for an undertaking of such magnitude to be carried through without making its influence felt throughout the community.

As stated in the Times (Thursday), the plan of the company call for the laying of twelve miles of pipe. This morning a reporter called upon an official in reference to the matter and was told all the details of the programme of development within for the coming year.

In the first place it was explained that when the Victoria Gas Company was purchased it was operating in an un- satisfactory manner. The Victoria Railway Company had not assumed control of that concern for the purpose of eliminating all possibility of its successful competition with the consumption of gas at the present time, it was pointed out, was devoted almost exclusively to the business sections, only a quarter, at the outside, of the residential districts had the advantage of being connected.

In the early spring the work of extending the mains would begin, and, according to present intentions, the first portion would be in the neighborhood of the upper part of Fort street. The present main only runs a short distance up that thoroughfare, and, in carrying on, the branches laid in London Avenue, Pemberton road, Stanley avenue, and all the streets branching from Fort street. In fact the district would be served with gas as thoroughly as the Victoria hills down Oak Bay avenue almost to the city limits. In the James Bay district, also, there was room for wonderful improvement, and it was pointed out that the gas was inaugurated there at the same time as that in other sections. The pipe would be sufficient to carry a large amount of supply for the use of the present population, while the future increase in numbers coming with the growth of the city, it being the company's policy to do the work so thoroughly that it would be possible to meet any future increase in demand without the necessity of alterations or extensions, once accomplished.

The \$58,000 appropriation provides for 400 tons of soft service pipe, besides the twelve miles of main mentioned. It is stated previously, the company contemplates purchasing a most complete stock of gas heaters, ranges, and machinery in the use of which gas becomes necessary. These will be on sale at the new headquarters, "Fort street, and will be furnished at the minimum price to all desiring to make use of the gas. In addition the houses will be connected with everything made ready for operation. By the adoption of this method the company hopes to make their new lighting and heating economy as popular, if not more so, than electricity.

Conversing this morning as to the possibility of their expectations being realized, a prominent local official expressed his confidence in the outcome. He pointed out that throughout the east gas was rapidly superseding coal for cooking purposes, especially among the well-to-do classes. In Victoria, the houses were heated by furnaces and the gas ranges were found to give a more steady and just as intense a heat, this production of the use of which gas becomes necessary. These will be on sale at the new headquarters, "Fort street, and will be furnished at the minimum price to all desiring to make use of the gas. In addition the houses will be connected with everything made ready for operation. By the adoption of this method the company hopes to make their new lighting and heating economy as popular, if not more so, than electricity.

Regarding the construction of a hand- some new pressed brick building on Fort street, it is definitely stated that it will be pushed, and that the quarters will be occupied some time in February. The total cost of the property will reach \$22,000, which includes the lot and the structure. As stated yesterday, the latest modern plans, the lower floor containing, besides an immense general office, apartments for the demonstration of the uses to which gas and electricity may be put, and a show room for gas stoves, etc.

The changing of the terminals of the Port and Esquimalt cars, consequent upon the proposed transfer of the company's headquarters, will result in several alterations in the Esquimalt and Gorge services. It will mean double tracking from where the Gorge line enters Esquimalt road to the city, thereby allowing a continuous fifteen minute service to Esquimalt and a twenty minute service to the Gorge. Work will be pushed to completion as quickly as possible to allow the inauguration of this service for the summer months.

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK

Important Meeting Held in Schoolroom of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church.

The approaching house to house visitation was discussed at a meeting of the Sunday school workers of the city, called by the local union of the International Sunday School Association, and held in the St. Andrew's schoolroom on Tuesday. A large number of the ministers of the city were present. Bishop Perrin, Canon Beauland and Rev. D. McRae were present, expressing their regret at being unable to attend, and wishing success to the undertaking.

Brief addresses were delivered by H. J. Knott, H. W. Northcott and Rev. W. L. Clay. Mr. Knott stating that the schools here compared very favorably with those he had visited in Eastern Canada. Mr. Northcott promised the cooperation of the Young Men's Christian Association, and Rev. W. L. Clay spoke of the necessity of following up the canvass.

A. Huggatt, chairman of the house to house visitation committee, laid before the districts the plan of campaign. The districts were the same as when the visitation was undertaken before, with the exception of Oak Bay district, which will be divided into two.

The committees appointed were as follows, each committee to secure such cooperation as may be needed: Advertising Committee—N. Shakespear, Rev. Dr. Campbell, H. J. Knott and W. T. Ash.

District No. 1—S. M. Okell, L. Tait and Rev. C. E. Cooper.

District No. 2—A. B. McNeil, N. Shakespear and W. D. Kinnaird.

District No. 3—Mr. Palmer, J. G. Brown and Mr. Campbell.

District No. 4—Rev. L. Dakin, J. McKenzie and W. L. Clay.

District No. 5—E. A. Lewis, J. Meaton and W. T. Ash.

District No. 6—Canon Beauland, R. S. Day and H. W. Northcott.

District No. 7—H. J. Knott, W. Scowcroft, W. A. Gleason and Bishop Perrin.

District No. 8—Rev. J. McCoy, W. Gregson and Mr. Noble.

District No. 9—R. B. McMillan, A. W. Reynolds and Rev. J. S. H. Street.

THE RUSSIAN CABINET

Count Witte Selects Two More Ministers—Scheme For Sweeping Extension of the Suffrage.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 7.—A project of a sweeping extension of the suffrage in elections to the National Assembly promised by the Emperor is published. Count Witte's new government appears to be getting fairly under way. The cabinet with which he will undertake the difficult task of guiding the nation through its new course of constitutional government is not yet complete. The present cabinet is not yet complete. The present cabinet is not yet complete.

The most interesting developments are in Poland where a Polish national movement has blossomed forth under favorable conditions. The greatest manifestation of this movement was the burning of the town of Gora, which has been treated as a crime. A giant demonstration, including 250,000 persons, was organized in the streets last night, and listened to speeches delivered by Henrik Sienkiewicz, the author, and other prominent Poles. The demonstration passed off without interference or disorder though in the Jewish quarter seven persons suspected of being provocative agents of the police service were killed by their own excited populace after the Nationalist parade.

Winnipeg, Nov. 7.—Mrs. F. Donauk, the wife of a progressive Galician farmer, at Valley River, near Dunlop, was found dead at her home on Sunday afternoon. The woman's death was the result of a gunshot. From what can be learned, Mrs. F. Donauk's death was caused by her youngest son, aged 12 years. The coroner will visit the scene of the accident to-day and may hold an inquest.

Winnipeg, Nov. 7.—Fire broke out in Alex. Anderson's store at Franklin early this morning, destroying the premises, the post office and Anderson's house. The loss is unknown; insurance, \$7,000 on stock. Gotchia's livery stable at Milota, was destroyed by fire this night.

Winnipeg, Nov. 7.—The United States Circuit court of appeals has refused a writ to Cassie L. Chadwick.

MADE VOYAGE TO NOME ON LEELANAW

W. A. WARD TELLS OF CONDITIONS IN CITY

Newcastle Coal Favorite Fuel on That Market—Large Gold Consignment Brought Out.

W. A. Ward returned to the city on day at noon from Nome by the steamer Leelanaw. He made the round trip by that steamer. The Leelanaw made a remarkably good voyage, the round trip from Seattle and back occupying only 21 days. Throughout the weather was excellent, the conditions at Nome at present being little different from what it is in Victoria.

W. B. Hastings, of Seattle, who was on the ship's articles in the capacity of clerk, returned by the Leelanaw and continued on to the Sound. In his car was the gold brought out from companies operating in the Nome district, the Leelanaw being the last vessel for the year from that northern mining centre. The gold brought out by Mr. Hastings amounted to about \$181,000, consigned to the Merchants bank and the Scandinavian bank at Seattle. The Leelanaw also brought out some furs.

When the Leelanaw left one sailing ship from San Francisco, which was unloading rails, etc., remaining at the port. Mr. Ward was pleased with Nome. The city is quite up to date in every way. It has electric lights, and the stores are in every way well supplied. The hotels and restaurants are likewise well ordered, and the accommodation provided is first class, the rates not being exorbitant. There is no indication of a depression in the city, and Mr. Ward says he did not see a single drunken man during his whole stay in the place. It was gambling in the place, but it was removed from the public parts of the hotels.

Short lines of railways running out from the place gives quick communication with outlying camps, and makes Nome an important centre. The gold is confined to places mining and hydraulicizing. Several companies have large plants operating there. One of these, Mr. Ward says, is controlled by New York capital, the plant representing an expenditure of about \$300,000.

In addition to the gold production tin mines are being worked, adding to the returns from that city.

Mr. Ward says that the coal, which has first place in Nome is the Newcastle output from Vancouver Island. No other coal is taken if the Newcastle product can be obtained.

Mr. Ward raises a complaint against the Rock Rock lighthouse service. He says that the lighthouse, which is on the Rocks with a fog hanging over the water. In spite of the fact that the equipment at the station is up to date, the light is not being kept burning at the proper time, and only after whistling from the steamer that an answer could be got from the fog horn at the station.

BOARD OF TRADE. Meeting of Council Held To-day—Will Be Addressed by Dr. Varicle of Dawson.

A meeting of the council of the board of trade was held Tuesday and was well attended. President Paterson presided. In the order of business the first matter taken up was a communication from the Kamloops Board of Trade concerning the proposed extension of the railway to Kamloops. The board was higher here than in the East. With regard to this it was shown from correspondence from Montreal and Toronto that the rates here were the same as those charged in the East. It was therefore decided to notify the Kamloops Board of Trade of this fact.

The special committee's report on the Rock Bay bridge was mentioned. It was reported that the minister of marine and fisheries had complied with their request and had notified the city council by telegram that the work could now be commenced.

A communication from Dawson advised that Dr. Varicle would be in Victoria soon and desired to address the board of trade with a view to interesting the members in a project for Polar exploration. The offer was accepted and the board of trade rooms will be placed at the disposal of the doctor. The meeting will be public.

A communication from the Locomotive & Machine Company, of Montreal, advised that the rates here were the same as those charged in the East. It was therefore decided to notify the Kamloops Board of Trade of this fact.

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BACK FROM EAST.

W. Spencer Has Returned From Business Tour of States and Canada.

W. Spencer, who has been touring Eastern Canada and the States during the past month in the interests of D. Spencer, Ltd., has returned. He reports that an exceedingly prosperous condition prevails throughout all commercial centres, the large manufacturing houses being in the midst of extensive preparations for the Christmas season. While away Mr. Spencer visited, among other places, Chicago, Philadelphia, New York, Grand Rapids, Mich., Montreal and Toronto. At the latter point he made quite a number of large purchases from different wholesale establishments, devoting particular attention towards the most radical changes. Returning he carried Christmas novelties stock.

The former was secured for the most part at Grand Rapids, and, according to Mr. Spencer, is of a particularly good quality. At the latter point he made quite a number of large purchases from different wholesale establishments, devoting particular attention towards the most radical changes. Returning he carried Christmas novelties stock.

Speaking of his trip generally Mr. Spencer states that he was much impressed with the increased activity apparent throughout Canada. This, he said, was about the twelfth time he had visited the Dominion on business occasions. New York and neighboring business centres as well as Toronto and other points in Ontario had been included in the itinerary. At the former places he could not see much difference, commercially or otherwise. They were always immense seething hives of commercial and industrial energy, and it appeared as though there was very little room for further development. One improvement, however, he had noticed while in New York, namely, the new subway, a truly wonderful line which is being constructed with great rapidity, and which will, in the future, touch at almost all points of any importance or interest. But it was in the Dominion that he had noticed the most radical changes. Returning he carried Christmas novelties stock.

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J. S. LARKE WILL BE HERE TO-MORROW

HE IS TO ADDRESS THE BOARD OF TRADE

Canadian Trade Commissioner Gives In review in Winnipeg Relative to Business With Australia.

J. S. Larke, Canadian trade commissioner in Australia, is expected to reach Victoria to-morrow and will attend the monthly meeting of the local board of trade in the evening. Mr. Larke on his arrival here from Australia promised the officers of the board of trade that on his return he would endeavor to deliver an address before them. It is therefore expected that he will speak at to-morrow's meeting of the board.

Mr. Larke is a very convincing speaker who deals with trade affairs in a most able manner.

Interviewed by the Free Press in Winnipeg, Mr. Larke said: "I have been in Canada for four months on vacation, and have been doing very hard work during almost the entire period. I have met many of the business men of the town and city in Canada, from Vancouver to Halifax, and have discussed the question of trade between Australia and the Dominion in all its phases.

Of Manitoba products there is demand in Australia for oats and barley, and it appears very probable that an extensive business in malt may spring up. These goods are now being carried from Victoria to Australia by the Canadian Pacific railway, the first time he had taken that route for two years.

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NOT SATISFIED WITH JAP POLICY

BRITISH SUBJECTS IN KOREA ARE DISAPPOINTED

Passengers Who Arrived on Empress of China—Situation on Sakhalien Island.

Rev. Mr. Grierson, a Presbyterian missionary returning from Korea, was a passenger from the Orient on the Empress of China Tuesday evening. He is accompanied by his wife and two children, and was obliged to leave Korea because of the changes introduced by the Japanese since the war ended. Rev. Mr. Grierson in the short time at the newspapermen's disposal aboard the ship was unable to explain the situation as it now exists in Korea, but said he intended at the earliest opportunity to inform Canadians of what it is. In a word he says he and all British residents in Korea have been grievously disappointed with the Japanese.

Rev. Mr. Grierson was stationed at Wonsan in the north of Korea. He reports that the Japanese are adopting a policy in the country, and he thinks that the Tokio authorities will soon discover their mistake. The Japs are applying harsh measures, and the British are applying harsh measures, and the British are applying harsh measures.

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### A MASS MEETING HELD IN LONDON

#### TO OFFER UP THANKS FOR CENTENARY FUND

Raised Among Supporters of Bible Society—interesting Address By Secretary Welsh Last Evening.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

To-day at Albert hall, London, England, a union Thanksgiving service is being held as an expression of the gratitude of all Christian denominations in the success achieved by the Bible Society in raising a centenary fund of approximately \$1,300,000. It is being attended by the leading clergy and speakers from all parts of the world. This announcement was made last evening by the Rev. R. E. Welsh, M. A., secretary of the Canadian Bible Society, in his address at the First Presbyterian church on the work of that organization. Although the crowd gathered to hear his remarks was not large it was attentive and appreciative of his description of the growth of the society in China and other countries, which have not yet felt the influence of civilization to a great extent, and his outline of the work in Canada and proposed changes were followed with evident interest.

Before the general meeting the Rev. Mr. Welsh conferred with the executive of the Victoria branch of the Bible Society delivering a few remarks which dealt almost entirely with the new policy that had been adopted by the Canadian society. This, he explained in a concise, clear manner, making all the details and the advantages hoped for as a result of the alterations perfectly apparent to all. The changes, it was pointed out, would mean the complete reorganization of the association in the Dominion. Under the conditions of the old system all moneys raised in this country were sent direct to the parent society, and the officials at headquarters managed the general fund towards the Canadian work as required. Such a method, Rev. Mr. Welsh affirmed, could never be satisfactory to those concerned so that it was intended that hereafter the Canadian work should be maintained by Canadian money, and that whatever was left over at the end of the year would be forwarded to headquarters in support of the Bible Society work throughout the world.

Continuing, the speaker explained that Canada was divided into five districts by the Bible Society in order to simplify the work. They were the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Western Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and British Columbia. For each of these it was expected that a district travelling secretary, whose duties would be to go among the churches, to feel the interest in the movement as well as to organize, would be appointed. His visit to the coast, he said, was primarily for the purpose of discovering the feeling throughout Alberta and British Columbia regarding the proposed installation of a secretary. It was the desire of eastern officials to ascertain whether the branches of the organization in the western provinces felt able to meet the expense involved in the establishment of such an office. This was the matter upon which he wished an expression of opinion, and he invited remarks about that line from all present before taking his seat.

A general discussion followed, the consensus of opinion appearing to be that if the right man were selected the results of his work would be in a very short time more than cover his remuneration. However, no definite decision was reached, and it is not probable that a secretary will be sent to Alberta and British Columbia within a year.

Immediately afterwards the general meeting of the Toronto branch of the Bible Society occupied the chair. Among those present were His Lordship Bishop Perrin, Archbishop Scriver and Rev. T. W. Gladstone. After the usual preliminaries Rev. Mr. Welsh was introduced and proceeded to give a most interesting bird's-eye view of the worldwide work undertaken by the Bible Society. Considering the brief space of time at his disposal he succeeded admirably in bringing before his hearers a clear understanding of its objects and the methods adopted in their accomplishment.

In illustrating the character of the society's work and the indomitable spirit of its supporters he told a story of an Irish contractor who had constructed a wall considerably broader than it was high. When asked why he had adopted such a peculiar style of architecture he had replied, with characteristic wit, that he had decided upon the plan so that should the wall be knocked over it would be even higher than originally. It was the same, the speaker said, with the Bible Society work. Many setbacks and discouragements had been met with from time to time—and he instanced that of the boxer rising in China—but the association had always risen from the ashes to greet and more glorious success than had ever previously been achieved.

Speaking of the society's progress he referred to the successful raising of about \$1,300,000 last year to mark the centenary of the association's inception. He stated that to-day would witness the gathering together at the world's metropolis, London, England, of one of the most influential bodies of Christian workers ever congregated within one building in order to offer up thanks to the Almighty God for the mercies of the past one hundred years. The leading clergy of all denominations would be present together with the best religious speakers from different parts of the world.

Rev. Mr. Welsh concluded his address with a few appropriate words expressing his appreciation of the hospitable treatment accorded him during his all too brief stay in Victoria.

—The mission board of the W. C. T. U. held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the Y. M. C. A. hall. The meeting was held for the purpose of appointing committees to prepare for the opening of their new hall on Broad street on Wednesday, November 22nd. It is planned to open the new hall with an "At Home" in the afternoon, and in the evening a musical program will be given. The musical program will be given in the new building, and several new fixtures were donated yesterday, which will materially assist in the work.

### THE ORPHANS' HOME.

Monthly Meeting of the Ladies' Committees Held Yesterday.

The ladies' committee of the British Columbia Protestant Orphans' Home held its regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon at the city hall. Mrs. G. A. McElvish, president, and the following members were present: Mesdames McCulloch, Higgins, Andrews, Toller, Gillespie, Huckle, Crow-Baker, Munroe, Todd, Shakespeare, Astie, Fell, Sprague, Rickard, Vain, Tassell, Bishop and Mrs. Wm. Berridge.

The reports committees report was read. It mentioned that six new protective washbasins had been purchased and that the same would be installed and connected with the hot and cold water service right away.

Mrs. E. Crow Baker and Mrs. George Gillespie were the visitors and the meeting recommended that additional sheets and blankets be purchased. The report was adopted.

Mrs. W. J. McCullough and Mrs. W. Andrews were appointed visitors for November. Bills to the amount of \$90 were approved and ordered paid.

The case of Nell Grant, aged 19 years, late inmate of the home but now in the Jubilee hospital suffering from almost total blindness, was taken up. It was decided to see Mr. J. J. McDonald and ascertain if the city could not do something for the boy.

An application from Salt Spring Island for a boy to work on a farm, and an application from another source for a girl for housework were received, and the writers informed that neither were available at present.

The following donations were received during October and thanks voted to the donors: Mrs. McRae, Victoria Dairy, 3 sacks vegetables; Mrs. J. S. Patterson, boys clothing; Mrs. Ebbels, 2 sacks boys clothing; J. Alexander, 2 sacks vegetables; Colquhoun mission, per A. Averill, fruit and vegetables; St. Luke's church, Mrs. Dixon, clothing and toys; Mrs. J. McMorison, 3 sacks vegetables; Cedar Hill church, fruit and vegetables; Provincial police office, Duncan, 10 hen pheasants; Methodist church, Duncan, 4 large crates fruit and vegetables; Mrs. E. J. McMorison, 1 sack fruit work; G. T. Corfield, Corfield, potatoes; W. Kingston, potatoes; W. Bassett, potatoes; A. Friend, sack onions; Mrs. Goodacre, games and pictures; Kings Daughters, Duncan, 17 sacks potatoes, 3 sacks vegetables, 7 sacks pears and apples; A. Friend, Metcosh, per Windsor Grocery, 2 sacks apples; Mrs. Thornton Fell, dozen vegetable marrow; Mrs. Jackson, 1 basket tomatoes; A. Friend, tomatoes; M. W. Sluggett, 2 boxes apples; Mrs. Chas. Todd, clothing; Spencers Arcade, 100 caps and buttons; Mrs. G. Duncan, secretary, W. W. T. Conroy, 6 pinafores; Mrs. Seaveroff, clothing; H. Payne, Saturna Island, 3 sacks vegetables; Mrs. Pemberton, 4 sacks apples; 2 sacks pears; Camp Saanich, 2 sacks apples; H. W. Bullock, Salt Spring Island, 6 sacks apples; H. Payne, Saturna Island, 5 sacks apples; Mr. Maynard, 1 tin apples; Mrs. Crawford, Shakespeare street, 1 sack potatoes; Mr. Knowles, Sidney, 8 sacks potatoes; 2 sacks apples; Mr. Jensen, Sidney, tomatoes; Mrs. Jackson, 1 tin shoes, clothing and toys; Mrs. Fernie, Cambridge, order for \$5 worth of goods from Gower & Wrightsworth; Mrs. Van Tassel, box pears and apples; Mrs. Goodacre, quantity of bread; Mrs. J. J. Porter, 2 boxes side road, 2 sacks apples, 2 sacks potatoes, 3 sacks carrots, turnips and cabbage; A. Friend, clothing; A. Friend, 6 copies Saturday Evening Post; Mrs. J. J. Porter, 2 sacks potatoes; A. Friend, 1 box apples, 1 sack turnips, 1 sack carrots; Times and Colonist, daily papers; Mr. King, express; R. Porter & Sons.

**ALIVE AND WELL.**  
Miss Lothian, Who Was Believed to Have Been Murdered, is Visiting at Rochester.

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Although the police of Toronto have not yet identified the woman who was murdered at Hamilton, Ont., as Miss Lothian, a wealthy young woman of Denver, Col., Miss Lothian is alive and well in this city, and tells the police she is unable to account for the mistake. She is visiting friends here. The Canadian police telegraphed to the Denver authorities that they, at the instance of Miss Lothian's attorney, W. D. Woodman, notified Chief Hayden, of this city, when he discovered that Miss Lothian has been visiting friends here for six weeks. Miss Lothian cannot account for the rumors, she has never been in Toronto.

### SOAP AND BIRDS FOUND.

James Bates Arrested, Charged With Committing Two Robberies in This City.

The arrest of James Bates this morning by Sergeant Hawton, charged with stealing a number of carrier pigeons and about \$100 worth of soap, is the continuation of some good work on the part of the police.

About two months ago several very fine carrier pigeons were stolen from a young man named Roskamp, living on Oswego street. These pigeons were to be taken to the Dominion exhibition at West Westminster, and the theft was quite a loss to Mr. Roskamp. The police have been on the look-out for these pigeons ever since the robbery.

Last Saturday night the soap works of Pendray & Company, on Humboldt street, were broken into, and about \$100 worth of their very finest toilet soaps were taken. Entrance was gained by crawling up a chute at the back and cutting out a pane of glass.

James Bates has been employed by Pendray & Company for some time, and has always borne a good reputation. He was not suspected of committing the robbery. Monday the police arrested a search was made for a lot of young Bates' home, as they had good reasons to believe that he had the stolen pigeons. Sergeant Hawton went out to serve the warrant. He found all but two of the stolen pigeons, and in continuing the search he looked under the house and was surprised there to find a large amount of toilet soap, which he immediately recognized as being some stolen from Pendray & Company on Saturday night.

Dr. Wilson, one of the principal farmers of the district, made a short speech to the effect that he was in favor of the farmers themselves paying the license, as he was of the opinion that they would get the most benefit from it and that the license would save them a lot

### LOSS OF GOODS NOT VERY HEAVY

#### CLAIMS ARE BEING QUICKLY ADJUSTED

Damage to Rolling Stock in Freight Train Wreck Will Be About Two Thousand Dollars.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has almost completed the adjusting of the claims for damage in connection with the freight train wreck near Parson's Bridge on Saturday evening.

J. Jones, of Vancouver, the freight claims agent of the Pacific division, is in the city, and has the work well advanced. He expects to have it completely adjusted in a day or two longer at the outside. All the freight which was concerned in the wreck has been brought into the city, and which is being managed in being turned over to the consignees as fast as possible. Mr. Jones says the loss is not heavy, being confined largely to the car of coal oil, which naturally was more easily damaged than any other class of goods in the train. He says further that there has been no trouble whatever in adjusting the claims. The consignees have accepted all the damaged goods, and are being paid in full for all which were destroyed or damaged.

Rapid progress has been made, and all will soon be completed. While all haste has been made to get the merchandise into the city and the claims adjusted, there has likewise been no loss of time in removing the damaged rolling stock. A heavy wrecking derrick has been brought over from Vancouver, and with a capable gang at work it is expected that all the debris will be removed by tomorrow.

The loss in connection with the rolling stock is estimated at \$2,000. Superintendent Goodfellow says that the trucks and iron work will nearly all be of use again, and that the car frames are not badly damaged.

It will all be removed to the car shops at Wellington, where disposition will be made of the same. It is to be of use in the reconstructed cars.

### GUN LICENSE WILL BE RECOMMENDED

Mainland Farmers Favor That Proposal and Want Other Changes in Game Act.

A meeting of special importance, and one that may influence the government in the consideration of the recommendation for the imposition of a license upon all hunters in British Columbia, was held on Thursday last at Ladmoor. Besides a resolution in favor of that proposal, it was also decided that an effort should be made to have the season for duck and goose hunting shortened to some extent.

A Bryan Williams, provincial game warden, gives the following interesting account of the proceedings of this gathering in a communication to J. Mansgrave, secretary of the local fish and game club:

"There were in the neighborhood of fifty people present, including a good many from the coast. Present were Mr. Kirkland and Dr. Wilson, two of the most prominent. Everybody down there said it was by far the best meeting of any kind that had been held in Ladmoor for some time, and that it showed the amount of interest now being taken in the protection of game, and I was also told by many that this is the result of my being at Ladmoor. By means of funds subscribed in Vancouver, to have paid warrants in that and other places for the past two months. There has never been any year before, where there was so little shooting of pheasants before the opening of the season and so little damage done to farmers by people from towns.

The resolutions passed follow: "1. That a gun tax be imposed. Carried unanimously. "2. That a tax of \$50 be imposed on all persons selling in game. Carried by a vote of 23 to 10. (Some dissent on all on this or the majority would have been greater.) "3. That the season for ducks be changed from the present time to October 1st to February 1st. Carried unanimously. "4. That there be a close season for geese and brant of same as for ducks. Carried unanimously.

"The only motion that was contested at all was the second. It was argued that if this became law it would be the same thing as stopping the sale of ducks altogether, as nobody could pay \$50 to be allowed to sell 250 ducks. It was suggested that everybody who chose could be sold 250 government tags, each to be numbered, and that each duck sold had to have a tag on. By this means the limit could be enforced in the case of market hunters.

"I did not take part in any of the discussions and only answered the questions asked me, and said a few words to the effect that I hoped that the meeting would be of benefit to the game, and that they would continue to take an active interest in the game laws.

"Mr. Chalidcott made a couple of short speeches, first of all supporting the game laws, and then quoting statistics to show that the majority of game killed in the United States was killed by market hunters, and that stopping market hunters would do more for the game than anything else. He also made a short speech about the money subscribed in Vancouver and explained that it was used to protect the farmers from the game laws, and that it was not an undesirable class of people from town and was not subscribed to keep the farmers from shooting so that the people from town could have the benefit.

"Dr. Wilson, one of the principal farmers of the district, made a short speech to the effect that he was in favor of the farmers themselves paying the license, as he was of the opinion that they would get the most benefit from it and that the license would save them a lot

### SHORT SITTING OF CITY COUNCIL

#### CONTRACTOR ASKS AN INCREASED SUM

New Tenders May in Consequence Have to Be Called For Rock Bay Bridge.

The city council held a short sitting on Monday. Formal permission having been obtained to proceed with the Rock Bay bridge, the question of the contract awarded some time ago to Thomas Rockett came up for discussion. Mr. Rockett asked for \$170 additional in consequence of the work not having been proceeded with at the time the award was made. The mayor was authorized to sign the contract with Mr. Rockett at the original figure, or in default of the contractor doing this new tenders would be called for.

The chief engineer of the public works at Ottawa telegraphed permission to proceed with the construction of the Rock Bay bridge, provided the span was not interfered with.

The communication was received and filed. Thos. R. Rockett, contractor for the Rock Bay bridge, wrote objecting that the delay in proceeding with the bridge made it necessary to ask for an additional sum for the carrying out of it. There would not be the advantage of a low tide now as there would have been at the time the contract was let. He asked \$170 additional, but pointed out that the city would really be the gainer as the piles cut at this time of the year would last longer than if cut in the summer.

After comparing the other tenders Ald. Fell proposed that the mayor be instructed to award the contract to either Mr. Rockett or Mr. Kport, whichever was found the lower.

Ald. Stewart was surprised that the contractor asked only \$170 more than the original tender as it was worth a good deal more to carry out the work now than with the low tides of June. He moved the tender be awarded at the \$170 additional.

Ald. Hanna moved an amendment, that if Mr. Rockett did not sign the agreement at the original award, new tenders should be called for. Ald. Hanna said he did not think the sum of \$170 asked for exorbitant. He made the motion because of the price involved.

The amendment of Ald. Hanna carried on the following vote: Yeas—Ald. Oddy, Elford, Hall, Hanna, Douglas and Fullerton; nays—Mayor Barnard, Ald. Goodacre, Stewart and Fell. C. H. Hall complained of a drain in Dundas street. This was referred to the city engineer.

H. H. Nash asked an extension of the term of the contract for the streets, bridges and sewer committee.

Belmont Kow complained of the condition of Fisguard street. This was referred to the city engineer. Ex-police Officer Carter asked to be continued at work as park constable and also asked for the payment of \$12.00 for bicycle hire while on duty.

Mr. Carter said that Mr. Carter was now advanced in years. He had served 20 years in the force and he thought the police commissioners had not done right in dismissing him. His services were referred to the finance committee and the purchasing agent, with power to act.

The fire wardens recommended that the Oakland fire hall be re-leased. A settlement of the claim awarded by the city of the city could not see its way clear to undertake to protect the naval yard and naval hospital from fire, but that in case fire broke out the city would do all it could to assist.

The report was adopted. Drake, Jackson & Hemcken, representing Weston & Co., wrote relative to a settlement of the claim awarded by the decision of the court.

Thos. R. Smith called attention to some mistake as there was no motion to change the sidewalk as was set forth in the petition, and that at his request the sidewalk had been left as asked for. "Tenders for police clothing were referred to the finance committee and the purchasing agent, with power to act.

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### CROW'S NEST TO MIDWAY

John McLaughlin Completes Survey of the C. P. R. Right of Way.

John McLaughlin, P.E.S., has returned to Nelson, having completed in exactly a year the task of surveying the C. P. R. right of way from the Crow's Nest Pass to Midway, including the North Star branch. He may yet spend about a week securing some details that were not obtainable at the time of his first observations. His contract also calls for plans of the whole course, which will probably take several months to prepare. In conversation with a member of the

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# Career of a Scotch Boy Who Became Hon. John Tod

## An Unfashionable True Story—By Gilbert Malcolm Sproat.

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CHAPTER VIII.

The Indians, I may remark, would try to hide an Indian's remark of killing a white man, but would not resist his capture. If, however, he was captured in the camp of another tribe than his own, he was an offence against traditional Indian law for white men to kill him without having prearranged with the harboring tribe, for the payment of what the man's Indian relatives would be entitled to claim from it for delinquency to death of a white man.

It will illustrate this by an incident connected with the above murder, and as the Indian law referred to was exemplified, thereby, in the period of the company's existence than the late Sir James Douglas, K. C. B., who became a colonial governor. A very strong, stately and dapper man, whom it is difficult to think of being on his own table, extracted and trusted with ropes. One of the murders of Mr. Yale's men, above mentioned, had across the Rocky mountains, and it was reported that the other, we could hear nothing, and the years passed with various changes in the Fort staff, but with no change in the company's management of the expedition.

In the spring of 1825, Mr. Stewart, already mentioned, was replaced by Mr. Conolly, 23 years of age, of New Caledonia, who brought Mr. Douglas, then about 22 years of age with him, and both lived at Stuart's lake post. Mr. Douglas being the post officer. A great number of Indians took place near the post in 1826 in memory of some departed chief. That was the year in which Mr. Guy Hughes, and six of his men were murdered by the Indians on the Mountain Range, and as there were many strange Indians in the throng, it was deemed prudent to have night guards round the picketed buildings. One night an Indian woman, from the scene of a revelry on a promontory a mile and a half distant, approached, asking to see Mr. Douglas, who was in his tent. He went out to her, and Mr. Douglas was apprised, and on reaching the outer fence, the woman confided to him that one of the murderers of Mr. Yale's men three years ago was among the captives. Early next day, in consequence, Mr. Conolly, Mr. Douglas and the whole force at the post, including a man who knew the person, proceeded to the Indian camp, where, already, as it happened, all the chiefs and young men had gone on a hunt, leaving only old men and women and children. In one tent were many bundles, and a woman busy packing, or pretending to pack, them. The search failed, but as the party retraced their steps to the camp, Mr. Douglas, struck a revisit to the tent of this woman, and on turning over the packages therein, a man was found, not waiting to be identified, but who, however, which he soon, however, was made a thrust with an arrow at Mr. Douglas's head. The latter and the others shot at the man, but all missed him, whereupon the murderer of the head with the barrel of his gun and killed him.

Justice thus being vindicated, the party returned to the post, and on the evening of the matter, not even closing the gates in the day time. This was rather strange in the circumstances, and as Mr. Douglas, even in youth, was aquisitive respecting Indian law and customs. Perhaps the fort officers thought that the Indians were intimidated.

Three days later, however, a number of men agreed to go to the Indian camp, and rushed into the building, tied and threw all the men into a heap, and then in spite of his desperate resistance, overpowered Mr. Douglas, and struck him and shot him, and then, with a shout, directed the Indians to sit in silence on the benches round the room, and upon a hill in his victim's expostulations, he said to him, "I have been perfectly quiet—he would talk with him and explain." "Leave only my hands free," said Mr. Douglas, "and I will let you see." "Ah, well," responded the captor, "we are in no hurry, and can wait." Finally, on a more promising hill, Kawa approached the table, and Mr. Douglas said, "Well, what wouldst thou?" The explanation was a reference to the Indian custom above mentioned. "The man deserved to die, but he was killed in my camp? You should have applied to me for him, now his friends are here for his death, and I am accountable to them and must pay for the body. We keep your law, and you should keep ours." "Kwa," replied Mr. Douglas, "you shall not let the least thing." "Ah! well, then he seated again friends, the day is young, and we can wait!"

By and by, of course, the "man who died Douglas," but never dreamt of bragging of his feat, returned to his camp with his followers, carrying gun and coat for father, a piece of cloth for mother, and ammunition, etc., for his brothers. Perhaps he adjusted matters with the realities of the deceased but that I know not.

The incident was soon forgotten by

the "burgo" in the transport ship at Stormovay. I had two guns of my own a double barrel, serving for either shot or ball, and my favorite—a single barrel, which I always loaded with ball. Often I have been away hunting alone, during nine or ten days without even a dog, no companion but my book. My profession, which I always followed, was that of a hunter, which on McLeod's lake had a good library, which on being ordered elsewhere, he could not take with him, as no transportation had been provided, so that, to my joy, I had many books. As time passed I got a fiddle with some music, and taught myself to play many simple airs, and the instrument still is my solace, next to books. I was close on nine years at the solitary McLeod lake post, without any special interpreter, or for most of the time any assistant.

Such assistants as I occasionally had were French-Canadian, so that despite the good literature available I almost lost facility in conversational English, much to the amusement of my friends at York Factory when, in the course of time, I revisited that place. They likened my utterances to a linguistic "stew," made of bits of Scotch, French and Indian dialects, thickened with what seemed to be English.

CHAPTER IX.

A little story here now on the question of the Indians showing gratitude. There is an excellent foodstuffs creation that region—the white fish ("hittime") or "atikanee," as the Crees called it) which averages about 1 1/2 pounds in weight. It is not taken here, and is not easily caught. The second is a fish, which the larger white fish of Lake Superior are caught in the eddies around the rocks, called here, a "particular" tribe—the Tuckulies—calling this fish by the means of pouch-basket ("arvoo") placed in the running stream such as was between the two lakes, McLeod and Lac d'Amour. One man alone—Chewey—in the tribe of Sicaniens, the nearest to the lake, made these baskets, and usually before going to his winter hunt, he caught a few specimens for me, which, frozen, helped my larder a little. One fore-winter—I never knew why—Chewey left me without my usual supply of the prized hittime. I said nothing of his failure, but his failure caused me still more to pursue my lonely hunts.

To my dismay on one occasion—the countryside being temporarily vacant—my eye caught a distant cutting in the above some trees, which, as I heard it, now sank from sight, then hung as a floating cloud through which next a column rose, and when I did I see it. Near the fire lay Chewey and his wife, who weak almost to speak, and beside them their child dead. He had been trying, under some feeling of remorse for his conduct to me to return to the distant hunting quarters. The party had eaten boiled leather for several days, but now had nothing. The woman was a little stronger than the man, and she said, "I deserve it." Putting him on my back, however, with the aid of the woman, I carried him, as far as I could, in the direction of the tent, but he died before we reached it. I kept them at the fort till the following month of May—Chewey saying on his departure, "I am your slave, and will do anything for you. He never left me again, without my supply of hittime, and long as I was in the district, and would not accept pay for the fish or permit his wife to accept pay.

The Quelling of a Feud.

One means of ending a tribal feud is included in another of my experiences in this locality. This was in the summer of 1825, when the Indian Highland extraction that the Indian tribal system and the status in it of heads of families and chiefs, seemed, somehow, more or less familiar to me. Probably this helped me in various emergencies wherein my action procured me some credit. But I was praised, incorrectly, on the occasion now to be referred to for effecting what both in Old Caledonia and New Caledonia was deemed well nigh impossible (save by the method described in the fair Maid of Parthia), namely, the ending of a tribal feud. I did end the feud, but was moved thereto really—at any rate, at the start—by intense indignation, that the "general room" at the fort was the scene of the disorder.

The circumstances were as follows: The room was 40 feet by 20 feet, with a large fireplace, and Sicaniens, who had come to trade, sat in it, by invitation with their families along the wall. Etiquette required the preliminary gift, to each Indian, of several inches of twist tobacco, a crossed sword, and a get that article at the store, and was there detained opening a package. Meanwhile, unknown to me, another band—Beaver Indians—surrounding a near point in the lake, had landed, and entered the room, from which a noise, as of dancing, reached my ears as I recrossed the yard. The two bands were deadly enemies, and were mingling in a most disgraceful and mad effort, after setting and throwing most of their weapons, bows, arrows and knives into the fire, a lane was made between the combatants. One of my hands was cut to the bone, through grasping, by the blade, a knife about to be plunged into the neck of an opponent.

"Are there chiefs here? Stand forth if such there be, that I may look at you—know you not more than children, the laws of trade and hospitality?—who invited you into this room? See your weapons burning, these—very Indian and every white man will despise you—spurn you—beyond—and take your peltries with you." These and other words of scorn I uttered in a loud voice, walking to and fro among them, and they were silent, but I heard one chief whisper to another: "Shall he set aside our revenge? 'tis said he is invulnerable." "Why?" exclaimed I, "catching his latter word, 'you covetous'—conduct, 'I am the same as you—the same body and spirit face me against you—your free and fire at me,' but this they only accepted as still greater proof that I could not taste death."

Changing my tone then, as I was getting a little tired, and they, knowing their error (according to Indian law), became silent, I asked why they imitated the beasts whose Kingdom was warfare, instead of living in peace, as befitted men, and thus so "improved the occasion" in Bussa and a relief provided by the company. At Fort McLeod, I was told, that, on a common impulse, after colloquy with their respective tribesmen, the opposing chiefs shook hands, and on my supplying tobacco, the

pipe of peace passed round, and the feud of these particular tribes, which had lasted for generations, was not renewed during my stay in the country.

The Beaver Indians of Peace river hunted north and along Nelson river, and occasionally ascended the Peace to the west of the Rocky mountain. A band, claiming descent from them, lived on Liard river. The Sicaniens, from the west of the mountains, claimed hunting rights, also, in the Nelson River country, and local quarrels there, followed, by bloodshed, as I have mentioned. The Beavers as above said, bitter enemies. The Beaver party on this occasion had ascended the Peace and Parsnip rivers to trade at Fort McLeod, and their presence in the country was unknown, both to the Sicaniens and to me.

CHAPTER X.

The immence of death in the above recital—an incident I was so constituted as never at anytime to dread—leaves much to the amusement of my friends at York Factory when, in the course of time, I revisited that place. They likened my utterances to a linguistic "stew," made of bits of Scotch, French and Indian dialects, thickened with what seemed to be English.

CHAPTER XI.

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# SPENT YEARS IN NORTHERN WILDS

## W. FALCONER TELLS OF INTERESTING TRAVELS

### Passed Through Practically Unexplored Country, Probably Never Before Visited By White Man

W. Falconer, a former Victoria, but for the past eight years a shipbuilder, prospector, miner, hunter and trapper in the wilds of the north, is in the city, renewing old acquaintances. Mr. Falconer came down on the Princess Mary, and expects to remain in Victoria for some few weeks, preparatory to going back to Dawson and up through the Mackenzie River district.

The trip which Mr. Falconer and his companion, Robert Keldi, of Dawson, made through the northern part of the Dominion, has through a country which is practically unknown and unexplored. It is a trip of vast interest and untold adventures. Many of the places visited are no doubt spots where white man has never before set foot, and upon which his eye has never gazed.

New and Strange

was the appearance of the hunters and their outfit that even the animals would stop for a moment and look with awe at them, then be up and away—swift as the wind.

Away back in 1897, Mr. Falconer was an employee of the C. P. N. He lived in Victoria, and was well-known among his fellow workmen. It was that year he was sent up to St. Michael's to assist in the building of the Yukon, for service on the Yukon up to Dawson. With the completion of the new boat, Mr. Falconer took passage on her, and made the trip to Dawson. Here he decided to give up the trade which he had followed so long, and with the gold fever burning in him he became a prospector. Here is the story of the rest of his travels in Mr. Falconer's own words:

"When I got to Dawson I thought that it was a good time to do a little prospecting on my own hook. I stayed in town a couple of months, and then started up to the creeks. The next three years I followed the mine's life. Most of my time was spent on Gold creek, Hunker creek and Dominion creek. Some months I did well, others not so good, but at the end of three years I had cleaned up quite a

Small Little Sum,

and decided to sell out my claims and quit prospecting for a time.

The hunting and trapping possibilities of the country appealed to me, so early in 1902, Keldi and I, with our three dogs, started our own trapping outfit for the game country. We went up Pelly river about 250 miles to the east and north. Here we stayed during the winter of 1902, and the following spring. Game was plentiful, and we did well. We saw some large game—moose, caribou, etc., and lots of small game, such as martin, mink, beaver, otter, lynx, fox, marmot, wolverine and weasel. We confined our trapping, however, mostly to marten and mink.

"That winter was pretty cold and although we did not suffer yet it was new work and we were not used to it. The thermometer ranged from 30 to 40 degrees below zero, and there was an average of 40 to 50 inches of snow on the ground. At one time the thermometer went down to 50 degrees below, and then it was surely cold.

From here we went up the Stewart river about 200 miles, and going into the forests about 40 miles from the river up into the mountainous district. I believe that the best of the country is yet to be seen.

"R. V. Craig, of this city, who was sworn in as a special provincial policeman before the party left for up the coast, was not with us. He was in charge of the seizure made at Greenway Sound. No one is in charge of the boom at Ragged Island. The 'tugs seized here were the 'Cape Mudge' and the 'Ugla Sea Lion' has since been included in the seizure. These last two boats were towed back, and going into their having towed logs, seized by Mr. Emerson, to the other side of the line, the legal royalty not having been paid on the timber.

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At a mass meeting of Jewish residents held in Temple Emmanuel, New York, Tuesday, \$36,800 was collected for the relief of the sufferers of the massacre in Bussa and a relief provided by the company. A number of cablegrams were read in reply to the suggestion of co-operation on the part of Jews in London, Paris and Berlin.

# THE Tye Copper Co., Ltd.

## Purchasers and Smelters of Copper, Gold and Silver Ores.

### Smelting Works at LAPOSMITH, VANCOUVER ISLAND, B. C.

#### Convenient to E. & N. Ry. or the sea. CLERMONT LIVINGSTON, W. J. WATSON

#### General Manager Smelter Manager.

We were the first persons to visit this place, as there were no signs of any kind which even hinted that any human being had been there.

We made haste to build our cabins so we could have

Protection For Ourselves, especially with bears. We had enough provisions to last us until well into the winter, when we could bring in the rest of the snow with our dogs. We did not need many provisions as we had plenty of fresh meat. We stayed here all winter, until the following summer, and about April 1st, 1904, we went back to the Stewart river.

"The summer of 1904 we did a little prospecting along the Stewart, but did not get enough to pay us to continue our work in this line. There have been several prospectors on this river, but no big strikes. Nevertheless there is good prospecting on the several creeks in that neighborhood.

"Late in the summer we got together another outfit and went up the Stewart river about 100 miles and stayed here all through the winter of 1904 and 1905. We did not get a spring south of the post from the time we went into the country in September until we came out in May. We got quite a lot of furs, and these we disposed of to a local firm.

"All during the eight years we spent in the northern country we had the best of health and no accidents. We had some

Pretty Close Calls, however, in our adventures with game, especially with bears. One of them I might relate briefly.

"This was about my first experience with bears. I guess that it was my fault this time, but the bear came pretty near getting me. I was going back to camp after an all day's hunt and saw a cub bear sitting up in the crotch of a tree. The wind had blown down a big tree which fell in the fork of another tree. On this incline the little bear was sitting. I decided that I needed a little bear skin, so took a shot and down he fell, making a awful racket. I forgot all about the cub, possibly the old mother bear would be around somewhere, so I walked right up to the cub. Just as I was heading over it, I heard a loud crashing of the underbrush and looking up saw a big bear up in the tree. I pulled up my rifle to shoot, but found I had not thrown out the old shell. I was at a loss what to do, and I could do nothing with it. You can possibly imagine how I felt standing there, expecting that big bear to jump on me every second, and looking for the most awful noise I ever heard. It seemed as much as two hours, but it was only a few minutes.

"I kept my gun on the bear and I could see he meant business by the way she worked her jaws, and there was no time to lose. I worked hard with the gun and finally heard a loud crack, and I knew it was all right again. I took quick aim and fired, and the big bear jumped at the same time. I packed under the falling tree.

The Bear Went Over Me.

I turned and ran about 30 yards, and as she did not catch I cautiously went back. She was dead. You bet I breathed a sigh of relief. I guess that was the last of my bear hunting.

That was the only time my gun had failed me. I had a 50-40 Winchester repeating rifle, with soft nosed bullets. I think, better than the hard nosed bullets that will kill the bear nearly where it is shot, while the hard nosed bullets are not near so effective.

"We expect to go back to the northern country early in February, and going into the mountains and up the Klondike river to the headwaters of the Peel river. Keldi and I in Dawson will meet me and from there we will journey together. We want to get up there before the snow goes away. We will build a boat and go down the Peel river to the Mackenzie and then up this river. We expect to return to Dawson in about a month, never before visited by human beings. We shall have enough supplies with us to last three years, and expect to stay that long."

C. P. R. AND POLITICS.

Second Vice-President Whyte Says the Policy of the Company Is to Remain Neutral.

Winnipeg, Nov. 8.—Second Vice-President Whyte of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, takes this means in fairness to his company to give the public of Western Canada his word that the statement credited to Premier Scott, of Saskatchewan, that he had no grounds for making it, and further that the officials of the company had told him that if he sought political honors he would have to resign his connection with the company. People in the west can accept Mr. Whyte's word for it is the policy of the C. P. R. to remain neutral in election contests and give their employees on both parties an equal opportunity to vote without discrimination. It is deeply regretted that on the eve of an election so momentous to Western Canada

such deplorable means should be taken to prejudice voters.

FATAL FALL.

Sad Death of T. B. Witt, Famburman and Mill Owner.

New Westminster, Nov. 6.—T. B. Witt, lumberman and mill owner, was killed early on Sunday morning. Mr. Witt rose from a heavy sleep and entered his bathroom, but when returning with a light pitched head forewent down the back stairs breaking his neck. Deceased, who was 54 years of age, leaves a widow, two sons and one daughter.

ffer With CHES? re of others—take what red themselves? Prud They remove the blood, and tone up the nerves.

for headaches, I feel so much spondelic medicine, and am JOSE, Thamesville, Ont.

the king of all diseases, ay not be a crime to have it. It may manifest itself in swollen joints, mouth or on the tongue, a general depression, or a general prostration. You have a general depression, or a general prostration. You have a general depression, or a general prostration.

ment and Books Free. KERGAN Detroit, Mich.

akers their smartest suits.

ol Silk and kinks—runs freely out breaking, owing

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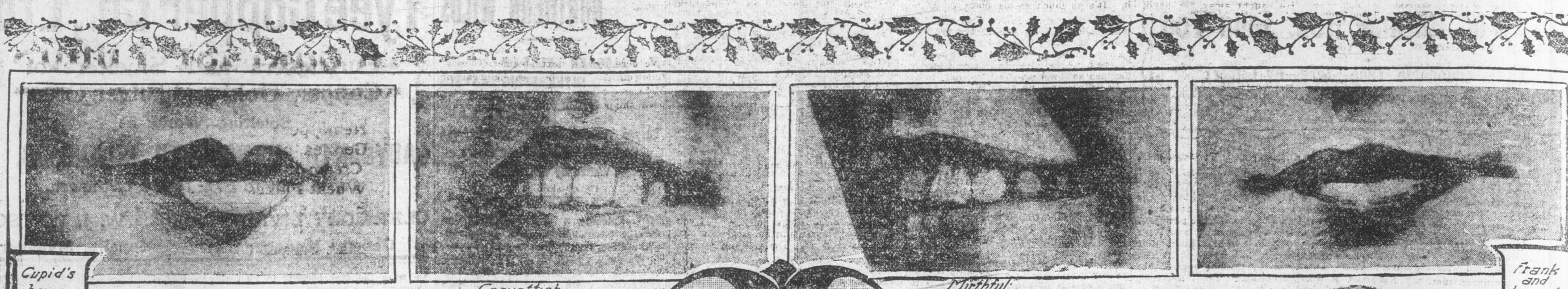
NEWS STAFF SATURDAY

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*Cupid's bow.*

*Coquettish*

*Whistling keeps the lips flexible.*

**Make Your Mouth Attractive**

**It's a Charm Worth Attaining**

*Frank's honest*

*Polish occasionally with powdered pumice.*

*Beet juice diluted with rosewater makes a harmless tint for the lips.*

**HEALTH THROUGH HYGIENE**

**Developing Hips and Thighs**

By Dr. Emma E. Walker

(Copyright, 1916, by A. S. Barnes & Co.)

**L**IFT the leg to one side as far as possible, keeping the knee straight, and stretch the foot just touching the floor in the downward movement. This exercise is alternated, first with one leg, and then with the other, ten times. Both of these exercises will make supple the ankle and knee as well as the hip.

**To strengthen the waist muscles:** Girls suffer especially from weakness of the waist muscles. Various causes account for this condition—indoor living, lack of vigorous exercise, constant sitting, and the use of the corset are the chief reasons.

**The consequences of the weakness of these muscles are most important and alarming; many internal disorders are due to this defect; the pelvic organs, the kidneys, the liver, and the bowels, all suffer.**

**A simple exercise to strengthen these waist muscles is to stand with the feet close together, bend slowly forward, without touching the knees, allow the arms to hang downward toward the floor, after going down as far as possible, raise the body a few inches, and then allow it to drop again toward the floor. Finally, rise slowly to erect position.**

**To develop the calf muscles nothing is better than hill climbing; walking up stairs is also good, if it is done correctly. A simple exercise for this purpose is to rise on tip-toe, holding this position a few seconds, then lowering the body again. Do this alternately, now with one foot, and then with the other, and finally with both.**

**This not only develops the muscles of the calf, but also makes supple the ankles and feet. These posing exercises may be done while standing before your toilet table in the morning.**

**Tension exercises are good, taken from one to two minutes several times a day. They consist in the contraction of all the muscles in the body while in a standing position. This tension of the muscles decreases the arterial pressure and increases the elimination of waste. These tension exercises are best practiced an hour before every meal.**

**In practicing them, flex the different muscles in succession, one set relaxing another, their reverse. Take, for example, the muscles of the arms. Hook the fingers of one hand into those of the other, bring elbows shoulder-high and move to the right, bending the movement to a great extent, but not absolutely, with the other arm. Return with the same resistance, exerted by the other arm.**

**Cucumber Cream**  
Will you please publish in your paper if the cucumber cream is in liquid form? The cucumber cream should be about the consistency of thick cream, and can be applied just as any other face cream.

**To Improve the Brows**  
Which did you say was a good, simple method to use? **BOURGNEPUL** either is equally good. Warm slightly before applying.



*Plenty of cream before exposure to cold.*

**MRS. SYMES HEALTH AND BEAUTY ADVICE**

**Reducing the Bust**  
I have been unable to obtain the paper in which you published the recipe for "daisy" large hair, and would like more than grateful to you if you would publish it again. I have an extremely large bust, and I am only 25 years of age. I have been advised to have my bust reduced, but I am afraid to have my bust reduced, and as I am so young, I should esteem it a great favor if you would give me your address.

**Pomade to Reduce Bust.**  
Iodide of potassium, 2 grams; vasoline, 50 grams; lanolin, 50 grams; tincture of benzoin, 20 drops.  
Make into a pomade and rub all over the fat parts twice a day.

**To Remove Superfluous Hair**  
Will Mrs. Henry Symes please let me know something to remove superfluous hair from the hands, whose growth has possibly been caused by the application of vasoline. My skin is very tender and chaps and bleeds on the slightest provocation. F. A.

**Try the following treatment:**  
**Pumice Treatment.**  
Get an ordinary 6-cent cake of pumice soap. This is not pumice soap, but the regular de-faded pumice soap. To remove the hair rub the skin affected with the superfluous growth, and the pumice stones will wear the hair off. Be careful

**DON'T** form the impression that Nature made the mouth only for the mastication of food, or as a mere organ of speech either. It is a most important feature of the face, and upon its beauty your good looks greatly depend. Besides, it is a delicate instrument for intellectual or emotional expression. Altogether, it is most "worth" while bestowing a good amount of care and attention upon.

Painters and poets have established the idea that the perfect mouth is of medium size, the upper lip bow-shaped and the under one nearly straight. Of course, we are not all blessed with this absolute perfection, but we can make the most of what we have. And if the lips are kept soft and red, and the teeth clean and white, they will go far toward redeeming even a badly shaped mouth. Not only that, much can be done in the way of improving the shape of the mouth.

Many thin, pallid lips are due to tight lacing, as this impairs the circulation. Nervously sitting and pulling the lips is also responsible for many ugly mouths. Thin lips can be developed by massaging with clean hands, and they should be kept soft and smooth by rubbing in a good cream at night.

The girls who want to keep their lips flexible and have a bow-shaped mouth should find whitening a good exercise. Of course, there is the old proverb concerning about whitening girls and crowing hens never come to any good ends, but it is worth while taking the time to find out what you know what I believe in getting color in the lips by hygienic methods, but not rouge that is resorted to, be sure to use a harmless one, and the best way to get it is to make it yourself. Here you know what the ingredients are.

**Neglected, misshapen teeth, surrounded by pale, unhealthy gums, are a disfigurement to the attractive appearance of the mouth. Fortunately, we live in the days of excellent dentistry, and the woman**

who is afflicted with uneven teeth need not despair. Discolored teeth can be bleached, decayed teeth can be filled, crooked teeth can be straightened, and even those that are almost hopelessly diseased can be treated and restored to a condition of health.

The teeth may be kept clean by brushing daily, using a good powder and an antiseptic mouth wash, but in order to obtain a pearly whiteness they should be polished about once a week with finely powdered pumice. The best way to apply this is by using an orange-wood stick with a flat point at the end.

The following formula will all be valuable toward making the mouth and teeth attractive.

**Two Agreeable Mouth Washes.**  
An excellent mouth wash may be made by dissolving a tablespoonful of prepared borax in a pint of water, and adding a few drops of rose water. This is a most satisfactory sweetener for the breath.

**Orris Tooth Powder.**  
An excellent tooth powder may be made from one tablespoonful of prepared borax, one ounce of precipitated chalk, half an ounce of powdered orris root, and one dram of rose pink. Mix well together, by aid of pestle and mortar, and you will have a most fragrant and pleasant preservative for the teeth as well as a most satisfactory sweetener for the breath.

**Falling Hair and Itching Scalp**  
Can you kindly tell me what to do for falling hair and itching scalp? I feel sure there must be parasites at the roots of my hair, which are destroying the hair follicles. I can almost feel them move about, and I have no dandruff, and my hair does not seem to be coming in. I have no dandruff, and my hair does not seem to be coming in. I have no dandruff, and my hair does not seem to be coming in.

**Liver Spots on Her Face**  
For many days I have been regretting your valuable hints, and should feel grateful if you would publish the recipe for "daisy" large hair, and would like more than grateful to you if you would publish it again. I have an extremely large bust, and I am only 25 years of age. I have been advised to have my bust reduced, but I am afraid to have my bust reduced, and as I am so young, I should esteem it a great favor if you would give me your address.

**How to Apply Remedy**  
Will you be so kind as to tell me through the columns of your paper if pure white cream applied to eyelashes will irritate the eye, but you have never found except eyelash stain, for which you have so often given recipe. Kindly also as to best

**Beet juice diluted with rosewater makes a harmless tint for the lips.**

**Good Dentifrice.**  
Another simple and excellent dentifrice is a mixture of myrrh and borax, which is very healthy, cleans the gums and prevents looseness of the teeth.

**Rose Lip Salve.**  
When a lip salve is needed, take half an ounce of alcohol and three ounces of oil of almonds, put these in a earthen vessel in a warm place to melt. In another vessel put an ounce and a half of white wax and one ounce of glycerine, melt these also; when liquid, add the oil and put in the mixture until it is thick, pour into a jar, and seal it in a cool place to harden.

**Answers to Her Many Correspondents**

**Wants to Increase Weight**  
I am a woodworker, and 21 years old, am five feet ten inches tall, weigh 135 pounds, and would like to increase my weight. I am a woodworker, and 21 years old, am five feet ten inches tall, weigh 135 pounds, and would like to increase my weight.

**Dandruff Cured**  
Your dandruff cure has removed my dandruff, but my hair is very thin. Can you suggest any remedy for this? I have been using your dandruff cure for some time, and it has removed my dandruff, but my hair is very thin. Can you suggest any remedy for this?

**Quinine Hair Tonic**  
Sulphate of quinine, 1 dram; rosewater, 4 ounces; dilute sulphuric acid, 10 minims; rectified spirits, 2 ounces. Mix, then filter, and add glycerine, 1 ounce; essence of rose or essence of orange, 5 or 6 minims. Agitate until solution is complete.

**Red Spot on Nose**  
I come to you for advice as you have helped so many, hoping you can help me also. I have a small red spot on my nose, which is either a mole or a wart? Also, tell me how to remove it. I have been using your dandruff cure for some time, and it has removed my dandruff, but my hair is very thin. Can you suggest any remedy for this?

**Leanness and Emaciation.**  
Absolute freedom from care and anxiety, at least ten hours sleep out of every twenty-four, in addition to this, next during the day, if possible, this sleep must always be natural. Nothing is so bad for the appearance of general health as sleep induced by anodynes or narcotics.

**Dark Circles Under the Eyes.**  
There is always, in my opinion, some internal cause for the black circles under the eyes. The tendency is sometimes hereditary, but dark lines, which are due to some congestion of the veins of the part, are not infrequently found excepting under one or more of the following circumstances:

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**Tain**

BY MRS. Anderson so  
Author of "The  
time's Sp  
Dark Ho  
"The Ho

**SYNOPSIS**  
The tale opens  
theatre, by t  
young man, h  
handsome, b  
come from the  
the manager.  
Gray, a rising  
Lionel Macaire,  
and add infan  
whose name h  
himself as a f  
in a peculiar  
less. He has  
enemies of h  
tain firms ha  
new producti  
not say any  
derson would  
"But—you  
you?"  
"Only cond  
"You mean  
that—"  
"I do mean  
you for his l  
go smoothly  
derson."  
Lionel Mac  
Winifred ros  
her. He has  
peculiar limp  
crab, and sto  
was obliged  
bes she turne  
her confusion  
words that c  
"It's the st  
Why should y  
scarcely know  
It's you and  
"But I wis  
Don't you r  
don't you see  
As he spok  
she snatched  
eyes dilated.  
him call her  
so one says h  
"You must  
cried. "You  
very rich—ho  
young girl, I  
thought you  
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"My darling  
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"But I can't  
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you're tired  
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"Stop!" en  
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"Now—at last,  
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"You're go  
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"I'm going  
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He caught  
said, "I am o  
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"I have don  
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failed."  
"I'm no  
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But she wou  
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cordward of  
"I don't b  
ambitious. I  
highest ambi  
society, too.  
man to be  
you will nev  
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"Some wa  
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THE BRITISH LIBRARY

**Pond**  
Far  
CURES  
springs  
bites,  
stings,  
sores,  
and all  
ACCEPT



Tainted Gold.

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

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS. The tale opens at the Duke of Clarence's palace by the stage-door of which a young man, powerful, and remarkably handsome, but looking as if he had just come from the wilds of the north...

CHAPTER V. A Four-Wheeled Cab.

"Mrs. Charlton surely won't leave Mr. Anderson so soon—so suddenly?" Winifred said. "She is leaving at once. You may take it from me, Miss Gray," answered Winifred, "that the place of leading lady will be vacant for you to fill."

"I'm afraid, in that case, there'd be trouble for everyone. Mr. Anderson's in a peculiar position. He has been careless. He must have money at once. Some enemies of his have been at work. Certain firms have refused to trust him. No production is imperilled. If I should not see my way to backing him, Mr. Anderson would be at his wit's end."

"You mean—but no, you can't mean that." "I do mean that, and nothing else. With you for his leading lady, matters are to go smoothly with my friend, George Anderson."

Lionel Macaire had not risen when Winifred rose. He had sat still, watching her. But now he got up, with his peculiar limp, like the sideways gait of a crab, and stood in front of the stage door, obliged to look him in the face, unless she turned abruptly from him, and in her confusion she stammered out the first words that came into her mind.

"It's the strangest thing I ever heard! Why should you do that for me? You scarcely know me. We are not friends. It's you and Mr. Anderson who—"

"What I wish that you were my friend. Don't you really understand? Winifred, don't you see that I'm in love with you?"

As he spoke, he caught her hands, but she snatched them away, paid at first, and then, as he moved her back to hear him call her "Winifred." She was that to no one save her mother and brother.

"You must be making fun of me," she said. "You are almost old, and you are very rich—horribly rich—while I'm only a young girl, and nobody at all. I—I thought you were married. Anyway, you can't really want to marry me. I can give you anything on earth, I can give you a theatre of your own, if you like, when you're tired of being leading lady here."

"Stop!" cut in Winifred, in a low, charged voice. "I do understand you perfectly. I was very stupid at first. Mr. Macaire, we don't talk about this any more. I've quite decided."

"You're going to let me lay the world at your feet?" "I'm going to do nothing of the kind! The girl broke out irritably, almost childishly, for she was keeping back hysterical tears. "Oh, it doesn't seem a bit real, but it's horrible, perfectly horrible, that such a man should happen to me. I'm poor and plain and please, Mr. Macaire, never speak to me again—about anything."

He caught her dress and held it tightly. "You shan't go!" he exclaimed. "As you are an old maid—and I'm the ugliest man on earth—I know that. But I can give you things that queens might wish for in heaven. I can give you more than other men. I've made love to many women, but I've only loved one woman in my life—and I saw you. You've got hair and eyes like hers. Now I love you for yourself. I don't love you for the love I gave her, and as much again besides. I will have you."

"No, you won't, Mr. Macaire." The girl's voice trembled between anger and tears. "Let my dress go. You will tear it to pieces."

"I will do more. I'll tear you to pieces if you try to resist me," said Macaire. "I have done that with everyone who went against me, all my life. I never failed."

"I'm not afraid of you!" (She was beginning to be horribly afraid of him. But she would have died at this moment rather than let him see that.) "It is cowardly of you to threaten me."

"I don't threaten. I warn. You are ambitious. I can make you satisfy your highest ambitions on the stage—and in society, too, if you have them. If you mean to be foolish, my little Winifred, you will never get on—you will never get on."

"Some ways of getting on cost too much," said Winifred, "and this is one of them. If you don't let me go, I shall get out for help. You don't think I'll dare to—but I will—I will! Oh, I love you—you are horrible!"

"Go, then!" He released his hold upon her dress so suddenly that she staggered forward, only saving herself from falling by catching at the hand of the driver.

"That our Winifred's chariot. Comes for her every night. Not quite so grand as the chariot of Peter, but it is a good one. Give her the key," said his friend; and they both laughed.

Hope Newcombe clenched his hands, and his head bowed. He would have liked nothing better than to teach the pair a lesson in discretion, but he realized that for Miss Gray's sake he had better let them alone. He looked with great interest at the plain vehicle which had the honor of taking Winifred Gray home, and

he wondered what the well-dressed man on the pavement was saying. "Such a low, earnest tone to the cabman. He could not hear the words, but, as he listened, he caught the driver's answer. 'That's right, sir, but I couldn't do it. It's as much as my place would be worth.'"

Newcombe's ears seemed suddenly to be sharpened. "But look here," the other urged, "there's no reason—" Again his voice dropped so low that the rest was lost.

For three or four minutes the conversation went on. Newcombe was the only one in the crowd who continued to give his attention, for meanwhile Mrs. Peter Carlton and her maid had come out from the stage door, the actress in a magnificent evening dress, and her maid, who was evidently "going out" somewhere. Then appeared two or three pretty girls, whose small parts and salaries to match did not prevent their being beautifully dressed.

But Newcombe did not even see them. The man who had been talking with the cab driver had now climbed up on the seat beside him, and, having turned up the collar of his light overcoat, had pulled his round back hat somewhat down over his eyes, he sat silently with arms folded.

At any moment now Miss Gray was likely to come out. The blood was beating in Hope Newcombe's temples. He had only landed in Liverpool a week ago from the ship in which he had been a steerage passenger. From Liverpool he had walked much of the way to London, to economize the little money he had left, and he was now in a slower country to change his ways.

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"Of all the cheek I ever heard," he observed in return, "if that ain't about the worst I ever heard of in all of your, anywhere. Mr. Buffalo Bill!"

Hope Newcombe's handsome face was red, and his eyes flashed; but he was not going to spoil everything by a vulgar retort. He was a cabby, but he was not a vulgar one. He was a man of sense, and he was a man of spirit.

"Do you want me to call the police, and recommend them to pack you out to Bedlam?" demanded the man by the driver. "You can do as you like about that," said Newcombe, through his nose, "after you come down off your perch."

Mrs. Peter Carlton had driven away, and the prettily girl had gone, and the crowd that was left there itself away, and soul into the scene. Nobody had interfered as yet; for it appeared to all that under the badinage there was more than met the eye or ear.

"Come now, you clear out of this," advised the driver's companion; "or you'll get something you won't like."

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He leaned across the cabman and snatched the whip from his socket. "Now!" he exclaimed, "Will you stop this drunken game at the young man on the pavement, chucking over the secret of his own great strength—the strength by which he partly got his living."

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What she saw was a strange, silent struggle between a man on the box seat beside the driver and a man below, who had pressed himself close to the wheel. That man she had seen before. It was the "brone statue" she had noticed about about, and pitied and admired all in a breath as she went into the theatre a few hours—or was it years?—ago.

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THE CITY MARKETS

In the course of a week or so several different varieties of oranges will be placed on the local market. Wholesale announce that the first shipment of California navel is en route, and will arrive here by the next steamer. Closely following them will be a consignment of Mexican oranges. These have already been shipped, and will be available almost as soon as the more popular fruit of California. Shortly after these varieties the Japanese oranges are expected. It is as yet uncertain when they will reach Victoria, but merchants look forward to their arrival sometime within a fortnight at the outside.

The only important change in market quotations this week is a drop in the price of sugar. It has gone down 25 cents on the one hundred pounds, a comparatively slight decrease, but sufficient to show that the inclination of that commodity is to decline rather than rise at the present time. There are no other indications of general interest.

Appended are the complete quotations: Hungarian Flour—Ogilvie's Royal Household, per sack 1.80

Ogilvie's Best Household, per sack 1.80 Lake of Woods, per sack 1.80

Ogilvie's No. 1, per sack 1.80 Oskanag, per sack 1.80

Moore Jaw, per sack 1.80 Excelsior, per sack 1.80

Excelsior, per sack 1.80 Oak Lake, per sack 1.80

Oak Lake, per sack 1.80 Hudson's Bay, per sack 1.80

Hudson's Bay, per sack 1.80 Enderby, per sack 1.80

Enderby, per sack 1.80 Pastry Flour—Snooper, per sack 1.40

Snooper, per sack 1.40 O. K. Best Pastry, per sack 1.35

O. K. Best Pastry, per sack 1.35 O. K. Four Star, per sack 1.35

O. K. Four Star, per sack 1.35 Drifted Snow, per sack 1.36

Drifted Snow, per sack 1.36 Three Star, per sack 1.50

Three Star, per sack 1.50 Coal Oil—Pratt's Coal Oil, per 100 lbs. 1.50

Kocoge, per 100 lbs. 1.80 Sugar—B. C. Granulated, per 100 lbs. 5.00

Wheat, per ton 20.00 Oats, per ton 20.00

Boiled Oats (B. & K.), per ton 40.00 Feed—Hay (baled), per ton 17.00

Straw, per bale 75.00 Bran, per ton 27.00

Ground Feed, per ton 30.00 Vegetables—Sweet Potatoes, per lb. 8

Cabbage, per lb. 8 Island Potatoes, 100 lbs. 1.25

Pumpkin, per 100 lbs. 60 Cucumbers, per doz. 20

Watercress, per lb. 20 Fish—Salmon, per lb. 40

Haddies, per lb. 10 Haddock, per lb. 10

Clippers, per lb. 10 Bladders, per lb. 10

Book Cod, per lb. 8 Bass, per lb. 8

Shrimps, per lb. 1.25 Herring, per lb. 8 Farm Produce—Fresh Island Eggs, 50

Butter (Delta Creamery), 50 Butter (Delta Creamery), 50

Butter (Covian Creamery), 20.00 Butter (Victoria Creamery), 20.00

Cheese (Canadian), 20 Lard, per lb. 15

Maple Syrup, per lb. 15 Hams (American), per lb. 18.00

Bacon (American), per lb. 20.00 Bacon (rolled), per lb. 20.00

Shoulders, per lb. 18.00 Bacon (long clear), per lb. 18.00

Beef, per lb. 10.00 Pork, per lb. 11.00

Mutton, per lb. 12.00 Lamb, forequarter, 1.00

Fruit—Coconuts, each 10 Apples (local), per box 80

New Jordan Almonds (shelled), per lb. 60

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. CASH GROCERS. 111 GOVERNMENT STREET. PURE, WHOLESOME FOODS: A NECESSITY IN EVERY MODERN HOUSEHOLD. Breakfast Foods: Nemo, per packet 25c; Germea, per packet 25c; Cream of Wheat, per packet 20c; Wheat Flakes, 2 packets 25c; Force, per packet 15c; Malta-Vita, per packet 15c; Malt Breakfast Food, per packet 10c.

Builders' Hardware AND General Hardware THE HICKMAN EYE HARDWARE CO., LTD. 32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C. P.O. DRAWER 613. TELEPHONE 69.

ANOTHER WRECK. Five Persons Killed and Several Fatally Injured in Railway Accident.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 8.—Five persons were killed and several were fatally injured in a wreck on the D. L. & W. railroad, about 10 miles south of here today.

OTTAWA NOTES. Another Protest Against Quebec Commercial Travellers Tax—Railway Sold.

STOCKPILING MISSING. Left Hotel on Sunday and Nothing Has Been Heard of Him.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—A general alarm was sent out by the police last night for John W. Tisdale, well known throughout the south and west as a mining promoter and stockbroker. Mr. Tisdale but recently returned from Georgia and was stopping with his wife at the Hotel Seville. Monday afternoon about 3 o'clock Mr. Tisdale told his wife he was going out for a walk, and since then nothing has been heard of him.

ESCAPED UNINJURED. Steamer City of Nanaimo Touched on Comox Spit During Fog.

NANAIMO, Nov. 9.—The City of Nanaimo on her way down from Union yesterday touched on Comox spit in a fog. She was running very carefully at the time and was not injured. She soon floated off.

MINING CONGRESS. Will Be Held at El Paso, Texas, From November 14th to 18th.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 8.—All plans are well advanced for the meeting in El Paso of the American mining congress, November 14th to 18th. A business men's committee of 100 has been busy with the arrangements for several months, including what has been spent already, the city of El Paso will have spent \$10,000 for the congress by the opening day.

First, and most important, of course, are the sessions of the congress itself. The directors and officers of the congress have planned the programme of the sessions so that there shall be something of value to everybody interested, directly or indirectly, in mines and mining. There will be some thing to interest the mine laborer and the mine owner, promoter and capitalist, merchant and engineer, prospector and investor.

To entertain and inform the visitors there will be lectures illustrated by fine stereoscopic views, there will be displays of ores, of machinery, and of photographs. One big special feature will be the drilling contests. Miners representing every important mining camp in the Great South-west will compete for \$2,000 in prizes. The men who have twice broken the world's record and twice won the world's championship will go after the capital prize, the silver trophy, to which they are entitled upon winning a third contest, having already won two.

After the congress is all over, special trips will be taken to the important mining camps of the Great Southwest.

TO-DAY THE COMMON COMPLAINT with weak men and women is lack of kidney vitality. Here you have the cause of your ill-health.

Wouldn't it be wise to use a time-tested remedy like Dr. Hamilton's Pills—they cure that "sitting" feeling in one night. Next morning you feel like new—bright, fresh and happy. Appetite improves, dull, sallow color grows rosy and clear, proving that great good is being done by this scientific medicine.

Thus writes Mrs. D. F. Fowler, from Yarmouth: "I used to feel drowsy and heavy, my color was sallow, and there was usually a 'lump' in my stomach. I had vague pains all through my limbs, and an annoying headache as well."

"After one dose of Dr. Hamilton's Pills there was a sudden change. I felt better, my appetite increased, and that exhaustion and depression gradually left me. My life is now brighter and happier after I used Dr. Hamilton's Pills, so I strongly recommend such a good medicine."

Mrs. Fowler's letter is a message to you and all others in poor health. You can't do better than follow her advice. Dr. Hamilton's Pills you certainly need; then why not get them now and enjoy the abundant good health they are sure to bring you? Price 25c per box or five boxes for \$1. At all dealers, or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U.S.A. and Kingston, Ont.

LEARN VETERINARY DENTISTRY. And make \$2,000 a year. We teach you in three months of your spare time by illustrated lectures and grant diplomas with degree. Particulars free. The Detroit Veterinary Dental College, Detroit, Mich.

pod Dentifrice. It is a mild and excellent dentifrice. It cleanses the gums and prevents decay of the teeth.

ose Lip Salve. It is needed, take half an ounce and three ounces of oil of an in a carbin vessel in to



