

DETAILS OF FIGHT WITH MUTINEERS

SEVERAL HUNDRED ARE STILL HOLDING OUT

Machine Guns Were Used by Soldiers and Sailors to Subdue the Revolt.

Kronstadt, Nov. 9.—The heavens reflected the glare of smoldering fires as the Associated Press correspondent ap...

At this hour (midnight) the city is full of reinforcements from Moscow, and they are still arriving. Order has been restored and there was no renewal of the trouble during the evening.

Searchlights from warships and torpedo boats in the harbor are flashing across the waters in order to aid the workmen and the civilian population here either fled or are trying to flee from the city, and with baggage and household effects.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 9.—Both Count Witte and Emperor Nicholas have made a surrender. General Treppoff has been removed from the post of commander of the imperial guard.

The position of governor-general of St. Petersburg has been holding with Count Witte as commander of the imperial guard has been assumed by Grand Duke Nicholas.

The series of consultations which Count Witte has been holding with representatives of the constitutional democrats and of the conservative wing of the zemstovists convinced him that it was useless to hold on longer.

The Emperor, in agreeing to General Treppoff's resignation, conferred on him the order of Alexander Nevski, in diamonds.

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greatly misunderstood and that history must eventually acquit him of being the instigator of the shedding of blood and all the other horrors which Russia has experienced during the last fortnight. He said:

"I still think it unnecessary for me to deny that the government sought to inflame the passions of the people against each other. The manifesto seems to arouse the elemental passions of the people. Different classes of people did what they could to stifle and suppress the disturbances, but in many places the authorities were powerless to withstand the shock.

Washington, Nov. 9.—Simon Wolf, formerly president of the Bnai B'rith, has sent the following paper to President Roosevelt: "To the President of the United States: "The man that sidetracked precedents by ending the lock strike, the man who contended between Russia and Japan, and who has in a hundred ways shown marvelous versatility and courage—can he not take the initiative and bring about a general action to stem the cruelities in Russia?"

Several regiments with eight machine guns from St. Petersburg and Oranienbaum were landed to-day. During the night Wednesday night machine guns were employed against the mutinous sailors, who had been joined by a battery of artillery from the fortress and which raised the total number of mutineers to 8,000.

Metropolitan Life Paid Near Two Million Dollars For Salaries Last Year. New York, Nov. 9.—Before the insurance investigation committee this morning the expenses of the Metropolitan Life were taken up with Mr. Hegemann and it was shown that in 1904 \$1,940,044 was paid for salaries, of which 46 officers received \$303,105.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 9.—The removal of Treppoff was widely expected. The position of governor-general of St. Petersburg has been holding with Count Witte as commander of the imperial guard has been assumed by Grand Duke Nicholas.

The Russ and other radical papers have been campaigning against Treppoff since his removal with delight as being the first victory of the free Russian press. General Treppoff claims to have been

SWEEPING LIBERAL VICTORY IN ALBERTA

Conservative Party Practically Annihilated in First Election in the New Province—Opposition Leader Defeated.

Winnipeg, Nov. 10.—Alberta's first elections resulted in the return of the Rutherford government by an overwhelming majority, the pronouncement of the electors in favor of the policy for which it stood being even more positive than the most sanguine anticipated.

The Conservative opposition was practically annihilated, only three being returned so far as known from the present returns, while the government have secured seventeen seats, and claim at least three more out of the four in doubt.

In Pincher Creek, Sherman, the Labor candidate and nominee of the Miners' Union, which is a powerful organization in the constituency, was returned in a three-cornered fight.

Probably the greatest surprise was in Medicine Hat, where Sissons developed unexpected strength, and almost defeated Hon. Mr. Finlay, minister of agriculture. Sissons led right up to until the last poll, having secured a heavy majority in the town, but it is understood the minister's seat is safe by a majority of about 15, although definite figures are not available, and the seat remains in the doubtful column, awaiting returns from Josephburg, a Liberal district.

Liberals Elected. Athabasca, F. Bredin, acclamation. N. Banff, D. C. Fisher, leading by 73. Calgary, Hon. Mr. Cushing, 31 majority. Cardston, J. A. Wolf, 150, leading. Edmonton, Hon. C. W. Cross, 500 majority. Gleichen, C. A. Stuart, 46, leading. Leduc, R. T. Tolford, 141 majority. Lethbridge, Dr. Deveber, 146 majority. Macleod, M. McKenzie, 15, leading. Peace River, Jas. Cornwall, Two Liberal running; no word.

St. Albert, L. Boudreau, leading. Stony Plain, John McPherson, 200 majority. Strathcona, Boyle, large majority. Strathcona, Hon. A. C. Rutherford, 300 majority. Vermilion, McCauley, 101 majority. Victoria, F. A. Walker, 200 majority. Wetaskiwin, A. S. Rosecrall, 18, leading. Conservatives Elected. Rosebud, C. D. Hiebert, 60 leading. Red Deer, Rev. Dr. Gaetz, 93 leading. High River, A. J. Robertson, close. Independents Elected. Pincher Creek, Sherman, 50 leading. In Doubt. Innisfail, Simpson, Liberal, leads by 1. Lacombe, Pfeiffer, Liberal, leading. Medicine Hat. Ponoka, Jackson, Conservative, leading. Latest Returns. Winnipeg, Nov. 10.—Rev. Dr. Gaetz, Conservative, was defeated by Moore, Liberal, in Red Deer by 21.

Medicine Hat is 33. Attorney-General Cross received a large majority. Many Lost Deposits. Winnipeg, Nov. 11.—The Alberta result leaves no room to question the voice of the electors. The landslide which engulfed the Conservative party piled up majorities which have cost the defeated candidates deposits in ten or more constituencies. Among those sharing in the humiliation are Macdonald in Calgary; Griesbach in Edmonton; Parrish in Carleton; Campbell in Macleod; Weidhemmer in Stony Plain; Knight in Sturgeon; Craig in Strathcona; Siers in Victoria; Simons in Leduc; and Mackenzie in Red Deer. Several others, among them Grier in Macleod, and Brock in Stony Plains, will have a close call to sharing the same fate when the final returns are in.

One surprise of the day was the defeat of Sherman, the Labor candidate in Pincher Creek, whose election had been predicted when his big majority in the mining towns in the southwest were reported. However, as had been hoped by the Liberal rural sections rallied around Macleod, Liberal, regardless of party, to crush the miners' nominee, who was regarded as the dominating factor in public life, gradualism being the least diminished as the outgoing polls came up until at last it was found the people of Pincher Creek had declared for good, stable government by a majority of 120. This, too, was the case in Red Deer, where Gaetz shared the fate of Sherman. The only seat won by the Conservatives in Rosebud, where Hebert carried the day.

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Winnipeg, Nov. 11.—The latest returns of the elections in Alberta show that 23 Liberals were elected, while but one Conservative was returned. One seat is in doubt. The only Conservative elected is Hebert in Rosebud. High River is in doubt. Ten or more candidates lost their deposits. Hon. Mr. Finlay's final majority in

FISHERIES COMMISSION.

Discussion of a Number of Important Points at Seattle.

Seattle, Nov. 10.—The international fisheries commission adjourned on Friday afternoon after two days of the most friendly and satisfactory conference. Seven Washington and six Canadian commissioners attended. Prof. Prince was elected chairman on the motion of the Washington delegates. The points discussed were weekly close time, fishing boundary and hatcheries. A resolution was passed to resume the conference later, and in the meantime collect information. Profuse hospitality was shown to the commissioners here.

Seattle, Nov. 11.—No definite recommendation for international legislation for the protection of the sockeye salmon will be made until the fish commissioners of Washington and British Columbia have obtained the data of the fish run and the price for a number of years past, and the seiners and gill netters operating in the Puget Sound waters have been given an opportunity to express their views.

Thirty-one Million Bushels of Wheat Marketed at C. P. R. Points—Mysterious Deaths. Winnipeg, Nov. 9.—More than thirty-one million bushels of grain have been marketed at points on the C. P. R. since the start of the season. The daily marketing record is keeping up to the standard. Yesterday there was marketed at points along the Canadian Pacific 608,000 bushels of wheat.

Three Indians Died. St. Thomas, Nov. 9.—Cornelius Nicholas, John and Nicholas Antonio, Indians of Parish farm, three miles north of this city, died from the effects of liquor of some kind purchased in this city last Saturday. The authorities are investigating.

Attorneys' Death. Expired Shortly After Being Found on Steps of His House. Chicago, Ill., Nov. 10.—Luther H. Dearborn, a prominent attorney, was found dead on the steps of his house, leading to his front door last night. It is not known whether he had been assaulted by robbers or was attacked suddenly by some disease. He died a few minutes after being found. Dearborn was a member of the 37th, 38th and 39th general assemblies, and belonged to numerous clubs and societies.

Austrian Railway Strike. Ministers Declare No Negotiations Will Be Opened Until "Passive Resistance" Ends. Vienna, Nov. 10.—The "passive resistance" strike on the Austrian railroad is extending and growing worse day by day, and is beginning to affect traffic to and from France, Germany and elsewhere. The difficulty of reaching a settlement has been increased by a ministerial notification that no negotiations will be carried on with the railroad men until the "passive resistance" is abandoned.

Senatorial Resolutions Believed to Have Caused the French to Accept Castro's Proposal. Ottawa, Nov. 10.—The trend of evidence before the tariff commission is for increased protection. Some interests ask for a modification of the free list so that raw material may be admitted free of duty. Cotton mills are unopposed in asking for an increase of five per cent. They say that under the present duty greys and whites cannot keep their mills going unless they get a portion of the trade now going to Lancashire. The wholesale Drygoods Association ask for a restoration of that part of the preference taken away from British woolsens last year.

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE GREAT POWERS

Premier Balfour's Speech at the Lord Mayor's Banquet—The Situation in Russia.

London, Nov. 9.—"A century ago Pitt, standing where I now stand, prophesied war; today I prophesy peace. This was the text on which Premier Balfour based his speech concerning the relations of Great Britain with foreign countries at the Lord Mayor's banquet in the Guildhall to-night, an occasion when custom makes it almost imperative for either the premier or the foreign secretary to discuss the foreign or domestic policies of the government.

The banquet, as we believe, of self-government. The task of the Emperor and his advisers is indeed not a light one, and there is not a man in Great Britain who does not wish them every success, and I express the earnest wish that the movement may not in the future be strained by the unnecessary effusion of blood. We hope that the movement will of the happiness to countless millions unscathed by a repetition of the painful and horrible events which made the initial progress so lamentable.

Help Those Out of Work. and appealing to private purses for assistance. "Passing to the foreign policy of the government, the Premier spoke first of Russia, and then said that the King's government had done everything possible for many years to ward off the dangers of war, and had done its best to develop a scheme of arbitration. He alluded to the difficulties attending boundary questions, and said he hoped that these might be settled by arbitration. "I am anxious on this subject," said the Premier. "I think in the future we can conceive of a nation or a continent which will be unable to carry out a scheme of national agreement except through trampling on the rights of its neighbors. However, I see no prospect of such a calamity in Europe."

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Dress Suit Mystery. Indictment Returned Against Dr. P. D. McLeod in Connection With Case. Boston, Mass., Nov. 11.—The grand jury to-day reported on indictment against Dr. Percy McLeod in connection with the "suit case mystery," the indictment charging that he was an accessory after the fact to the abortion which resulted in the death of Susanna A. Geary, the Cambridge chorus girl. McLeod was at once arrested and his bonds were increased from \$20,000 to \$25,000.

Skating Fatalities. Miss Lizzie Harrison and Arthur Ingersoll Drowned in Shoal Lake. Winnipeg, Nov. 11.—While a party of skaters at Shoal Lake were enjoying themselves two members, Miss Lizzie Harrison, of Shoal Lake, and Arthur Ingersoll, recently of Warrton, Ont., went off by themselves, got on thin ice and were drowned. The bodies were recovered.

BRITISH SQUADRON'S VISIT TO NEW YORK

PREPARING FOR BATTLE ON FLAGSHIP DRAKE

A Busy Day For Prince Louis—Champions Will Box For Purse and Cup.

New York, Nov. 10.—Rear-Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg was early about his ship to-day and gave to the chief of staff some final directions about the ball which will be given on board the Drake on Tuesday night. Shortly after 9 o'clock the Drake weighed anchor and started down stream, receiving salutes from passing craft. The Drake was warped into pier 52 of the Cunard line at 10 o'clock, where she will lie during the remainder of the British squadron's visit here. Workmen were soon aboard putting together the portable ball room.

To-day the convention of the athletic instructor of the Drake announced that during the squadron's stay here there would be a pugilistic encounter between sailor Kirby, champion welterweight of the English navy, and sailor Collins, champion welterweight of the United States navy. Kirby is a member of the crew of the Bedford and Collins of the crew of the Kearsage. The bout will be for a purse of \$100 and a cup offered by Prince Louis. The cup is now held by sailor Cockayne, champion welterweight of the English navy, who won it at Halifax in a contest with another sailor of the English navy, the cup originally having been a national prize. It will hereafter be an international offering, and will be contested for annually. Efforts are being made to have the contest take place in New York, if possible, and the sailors of both squadrons are enthusiastic over it.

Before the Englishmen sail for home there will be a series of launch races in the lower bay, in which the contestants will be Englishmen only. The contests will be over a ten-mile course. Rear-Admiral Evans has offered to Admiral Prince Louis the converted yacht Yacht, tender of the North Atlantic fleet, to take him to Governor's Island to-day, where he will be the guest of Brigadier-General Grant, commander of the island, and the admiral will be the guest of the admiral of the port of the east. If Admiral Prince Louis makes the trip on the Canikon, which lies anchored just off the Maine, Lieut.-Captain Gerhardt, captain of the Canikon, will take his ship down the river about noon with the entire British party on board, arriving at Governor's Island just in time for luncheon. After lunch the party will go to the yacht, the Yacht, which will take them to the navy yard, where Prince Louis will be the guest of Rear-Admiral Coghlan, commander of the New York navy yard, and a reception which will keep the Prince busy until it is time for him to return to the Drake and shift his uniform to attend the dinner to be given him to-night by the Naval Academy Alumni Association. The other guests will include 250 officers from the British and American squadrons. It will be an elaborate banquet, the gift of the two countries forming the main decorations. Col. R. H. Thompson, president of the association, will preside with Rear-Admiral Prince Louis on his right.

Tax on Travellers. Quebec Legislature Will Probably Repeal Bill at Its Next Sitting. Ottawa, Nov. 11.—The cabinet discussed yesterday the bill passed by the legislature of Quebec imposing a tax of \$500 on the goods of the two countries forming the main decorations. Col. R. H. Thompson, president of the association, will preside with Rear-Admiral Prince Louis on his right.

French Cabinet Changes. M. Elienne Is Now Minister of War—M. Sarrien Is His Successor. Paris, Nov. 11.—A special cabinet council was held to-day to consider the ministerial situation. M. Elienne, yielding to the united request of Premier Rouvier and his colleagues, accepted the ministry of war. M. Elienne's former portfolio, that of minister of the interior, was offered to Deputy Sarrien. The rearrangement of the cabinet is expected to keep the Rouvier ministry intact and adds considerable strength to it through M. Sarrien's influence, with Radical and Socialists.

ON THE CASE IN RUSSIA

S IN THE FRONTIER PROVINCES

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Nov. 13.—The public health service in Prussia has a report on the outbreak of cholera in the frontier provinces.

On Saturday Capt. Michel delivered a lecture on the "Crimean War" before members of the cadet corps at the drill hall. It was listened to with attentive interest and was of an interesting and instructive character.

At the meeting of the city council Monday night Ald. Oddy will introduce a motion that the city engineer be ordered to begin at once on the proposed extension of Birchenhead Walk. Also that the city shall require vacant possession of the expropriated property by November 30th.

Mr. E. Baldwin and little five-year-old Rosie Clayton, whom he was charged with kidnapping, were taken back to Charlottetown, P.E.I., on Friday.

Mr. Geo. Harrison, who resided at the corner of Davis and Bridge streets, was found dead in his bed early on Saturday morning.

Rev. Father Dorval, of Victoria, is the guest of Rev. Father Roy, of the Vernon News.

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Local News.

Mayor Coburn, of Ladysmith, when in Nanaimo on Friday, stated that the steamer Queen City, which will be in port again within a week, the company is very busy and the mill is required to fill the orders for lumber.

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TRUCE IN THE RAILWAY FIGHT

GREAT NORTHERN MEN LEAVE DISPUTED GROUND

C. P. R. Still Holds Approach to Proposed Tunnel—Police Court Charges Withdrawn.

Vancouver, Nov. 13.—A dispatch from Midway says: "To the accompaniment of a fusillade of revolvers, shotguns and rifles in the hands of Great Northern employees, the latter's fighting crew yesterday afternoon withdrew from the disputed land at Midway. One hundred and seventy Great Northern men were taken from the disputed ground and returned to work on the V., V. & E. grade situated from half a mile to three miles from that point. The withdrawal of the Great Northern men left the C. P. R. with one hundred and eighty in possession, and they still hold the ground. The Great Northern has, however, recommenced work on the driving of the eight hundred and fifty-foot tunnel, the eastern approach to which lies on C. P. R. ground. It was this approach that caused all the trouble."

The withdrawal of the Great Northern forces is the result of a conference between Chief Engineer Kennedy and A. H. MacNeill, held on Saturday afternoon. Kennedy to hold the tunnel thought that this approach was covered by the order which Mr. MacNeill secured last week in the Vancouver District Court. It was found that the writ of possession in the hands of Sheriff Wood was for ground which the C. P. R. did not dispute. Those who issued instructions to Kennedy to hold the tunnel thought that this approach was covered by the order which Mr. MacNeill secured last week in the Vancouver District Court.

On Friday application was made before His Honor in County court chambers for the release of J. S. Emerson's booms of logs, which were seized by the provincial authorities. A. D. Taylor appeared for Mr. Emerson and stated that the seizure had been made under sub-section 3 of section 42 of the Land Act, which reads: "All timber cut from provincial lands must be manufactured within the confines of the province, otherwise the timber so cut may be seized and forfeited to the crown and the lease cancelled."

Mr. Taylor argued that this could not possibly apply to booms got out by hand-loggers, since the last words of the clause "and the lease cancelled" showed clearly that it was intended to apply to leasehold only, therefore timber cut by hand-loggers for export must be under a grant made by the provincial authorities. H. C. Shaw, who had been retained by Provincial Timber Inspector Skinner to represent the government side of the case, argued that the act said clearly that "all timber cut from provincial lands must be manufactured within the confines of the province, otherwise the timber so cut may be seized and forfeited to the crown."

The reference to a lease simply was intended to show that where there was a lease it might be cancelled. He did not see how any other meaning could be read into the act. Both counsel argued along these lines at considerable length, and at the conclusion His Honor said he would reserve judgment for Saturday.

His Honor Judge Henderson gave judgment the following morning, ordering the release of the booms that had been seized by order of Timber Inspector Skinner from J. S. Emerson in August last. His Honor's decision at the same time was against Mr. Emerson on the main points of issue, since he held that the embargo in the Land Act applied to hand-loggers as well as leaseholders. As the decision was thus against both parties, counsel on both sides asked leave to appeal, which was given.

His Honor delivered a verbal judgment, but intimated his willingness to hand down a written judgment if it should be required for the purpose of appeal. He said that he could not accede to the view that the provisions of the section in the Land Act which had been quoted did not apply to timber logged under special and hand-loggers' licenses. The section might be construed disjunctively and the words "lease cancelled" at the end of the section might be left out of consideration when the question referred to logs cut under hand-loggers' or special licenses. He founded his judgment, however, on the other point. He must give effect to the argument of Mr. Taylor that up to the time of seizure Mr. Emerson had a locus penitentiarius and the right to change his mind at any moment, and the mere fact that he had expressed an intention to export was not sufficient to justify seizure. It might be urged that this view, if sound, made a justifiable seizure impossible. It was not, however, his function to make the act workable. The statute must be construed strictly because it encroached on the rights of the subject. The rights of Mr. Emerson were in jeopardy if his logs were seized unless a clear case had been made out. If he had done some overt act, had attached a steamer to the logs, or had expressed his intention to export, possibly the seizure might be justifiable. He would make an order that the logs be released.

His Honor said he would reserve the question of costs, but Mr. Taylor, counsel for Mr. Emerson, claimed that he was entitled to costs as a consequence of the judgment. Mr. Shaw, counsel for the government, objected this claim on various grounds, but after some further argument His Honor ordered the costs to be taxed up against Mr. Skinner, unless Mr. Shaw could show reasons why the costs should not be so ordered.

Full Court. In the Full court sitting in Vancouver argument was completed on Friday in the case of Fernie Lumber Company vs. Crown's West Southern Railway Company. This case consisted really of two appeals, the first being an interlocutory appeal for particulars of damages, and the second an appeal against an order of the court awarding costs. Mr. Taylor, for the plaintiff, and E. V. Bodwell, K. C., appeared for the defendant.

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The Dress Makers Favorite Spool Silk

Every stitch is a stitch of strength when you sew with BELDING'S SILK. Garments won't rip-seams won't ravel—because Belding's Silk is strong and tough.

Belding's Spool Silk



is best for machine, plain sewing, embroidery and all fancy work because it is the strongest. Made in all shades to match everything you make by hand or machine.

Leading dry goods and fancy goods stores have Belding's Silk.

Builders' Hardware

General Hardware

32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

P.O. DRAWER 613. TELEPHONE 59.

COMMISSION WILL TAKE EVIDENCE

THE SITTING HERE WILL BE NEXT WEEK

Inquiry into Fisheries of the Province Begins To-Morrow at New Westminster—Other Sessions.

(From Monday's Daily.)

J. P. Bebock, fishery commissioner for the province, and Richard Hall, M. P., members of the commission on fisheries appointed by the Dominion government, have returned from Seattle after the preliminary sitting with the Washington state commissioners. Mr. Hall is much improved in health and expects to be able

ALBERTA'S VOICE.

Returns at the hour of writing are not sufficiently complete to indicate the exact result of the polling in the first provincial electoral contest in Alberta.

The people of the new province have expressed in a very emphatic manner their opinion of the incendiaries in the East and elsewhere who have striven to create dissension amongst them.

JOHN HOUSTON, PEACE DISTURBER.

The Times regrets very much indeed that it has been the innocent cause of much disquietude of mind to the zealous advocate of the cause of the McBride government.

In the midst of the general enthusiasm and happiness, perhaps as a cause of it, someone donned the robes of a seer and foretold that a way would be found of opening the Nelson seat and of giving the constituency a chance to return a government supporter.

Under the circumstances and looking at the facts as they stand, we do not understand why we should be accused of harboring a desire to inflame the animosity which John Houston is supposed to feel towards the McBride government.

PECULIAR PLEA FOR BETTER TERMS.

It is argued that because British Columbia is far removed from the great industrial centres of Canada and has a long way to bring the goods she consumes in such large quantities per head of her population, paying extremely high transportation rates on the same, that therefore she has a good claim for special treatment in the form of "better terms" from the Dominion.

adjusting the grades of the provinces according to geographical situation.

And then, coming from a high Tory source, a source which believes implicitly in the efficacy of "adequate protection," it appears to us that the plea is inconsistent as well as weak.

Will the biological advocate of the cause of better terms join us in a demand for a decrease of duties, a demand which if complied with would have the effect of contracting the evils of exorbitant freight charges and would therefore be a short and quick route to the longed-for goal of better terms?

INDEMNITIES AND PENSIONS.

The question of sessional indemnities and pensions to ex-ministers has been brought anew within the zone of political criticism in the East by the bye-election in North York, Ont., where Hon. A. B. Aylesworth is striving for succession to Sir William Mulock.

But the pension legislation should be modified. It is not right that men who have given up business careers to serve in the cabinet should be cast on an unpropitious world without some provision being made for their declining years.

ALBERTA PERSONATION CASE.

The following letter appears in the Nanaimo Free Press of Wednesday: Your editorial in reply to my letter is an evasion of the real issue, and an attempt to mislead.

A CUTTING CASE.

Japanese Prisoner Sentenced at Nanaimo. Judge Harrison has returned from the northern part of the Island. Last week he held court in Alberni.

been true, the counsel should have been asked by the magistrate to bring forward his evidence to substantiate it.

When the case was first called in Vancouver, Mr. Russell the prisoner's counsel, applied for and obtained an adjournment on the strength of this very same statement—that the accused had been registered as Neil Nilson.

MINING DEVELOPMENT IN THE KOOTENAYS.

R. L. Retallack Tells of Improvement Throughout District—Properties Paying Dividends.

Among the guests at the Briard hotel is John H. Retallack, of Kaslo, who is on his way to Quesnoin. In conversation on Friday he stated that he had been connected with mining operations in the Kootenays for the past 16 years or so.

Recently, Mr. Retallack continued, the leasing system had become very popular among the mining operators in the Kootenays.

One of the most important features of mining development in recent years, he said, was the establishment at Frank, Alberta, of a zinc smelter, the first in Canada, by the Canadian Metal Company, of which Constant Pernaau was the principal promoter.

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Simpson's In the Centre of Winnipeg

NO WESTERNER SHOULD NEGLECT TO READ THIS:

If we had our immense store in the heart of Winnipeg, we could not offer you more convenience, more economy or greater facilities for buying the right kind of goods, than we do now by

Pre-paying Freight or Express Charges

to Winnipeg. There are many railway stations outside of Winnipeg, even many places in British Columbia, whereto the rates are the same as from Toronto to Winnipeg.

Ask the Express Agent of Your Town About It.

This affords you the same saving opportunities as those enjoyed by every Toronto citizen, because you get the very same goods at the very same prices as those sold over our counters.

If you have looked through our Fall and Winter Catalogue, you will have a fair idea of what we sell and our prices. Try us, and on every order you send us of \$25.00 or over we will

PREPAY FREIGHT OR EXPRESS CHARGES

Except on heavy Hardware, Refrigerators, Furniture, Crockery, Wallpaper Baby Carriages and Groceries If You Have Not as Yet Received Our Catalogue, Write Us Immediately. You Need It. It's Mailed Free.

Send Your Mail Orders to Us

From us you get the newest styles, the very best qualities at the lowest possible prices. We won't tell you that we are selling at cost or even below that, no, but we are endeavoring all the time to make our cost prices as low as possible;

Try Us Now



Our Guarantee

When you send your order hundreds of miles away from your home, and you enclose with it your good money, you are entitled to protection against disappointment.

In Full

THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO, CANADA.

FISHING ON THE CAMPBELL RIVER

PROTEST AGAINST NETTING OF SALMON

At That Resort by Japanese—Fish and Game Club Propose Taking Action.

Two important additions to the Game Act of British Columbia are desired by members of the Fish and Game Clubs of Vancouver and Victoria.

Secretary Musgrave, of the Victoria Game Club, who has just returned from Vancouver, where he discussed different matters in connection with the protection of game in British Columbia with officials of the Vancouver organization, states that there is no way of preventing the wholesale slaughter of deer in the vicinity to which the provision, limiting the number of individual kills in a season, does not apply.

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ROSSLAND CAMP.

Shipments to Date Amount to 287,963 Tons—Work on Le Roi No. 2. Rossland, Nov. 11.—The ore shipments for the season to date have reached a total of 287,963 tons, and the outlook is that they will be about 300,000 tons by the end of the present month.

While in Vancouver Mr. Musgrave attended to the question of gun licenses. At the recent meeting of the farmers of the lower Mainland the consensus of opinion seemed to be in favor of the proposal. From what can be gathered, however, the Vancouver Island ranchers do not think that it would be fair to impose a fee upon the guns used by them.

LITTLE GIRL FATAL OF VICTIM OF ACCIDENT

The Six Year Old Daughter of Fred Peters K. C., Died on Saturday Afternoon.

A lamentable accident occurred last Friday morning with the result that Violet Avis, the six-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Peters, passed away at St. Joseph's hospital on Saturday afternoon.

THE COURTS MUST ACT PROMPTLY

OR W. R. HEARST WILL TAKE OATH AS MAYOR

Unless Contest is Settled by End of Year He Will Demand Possession of Office.

New York, Nov. 11.—According to the Tribune today William H. Hearst will, if his contest for the mayoralty is prolonged in the courts beyond the first of next year, take the oath of office as mayor, if he is so advised, and announce his appointments and demand possession of the mayor's office in the city hall.

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Centre... Mipeg... convenience... British Col... charges are... onto to your... ssland, B.C.,... us to Winni... with goods... citizen, because... mber what is... in New York... iles, but they... what we sell... and Groceries... Mailed Free... free... hundreds of... and you... money, you... must disapp... offer you... which en... with our... your my... ANY... ED... PARTS MUST... ACT PROMPTLY... ARST WILL... AS MAYOR... is Settled by End of... Demand Possession... Office... Nov. 11.—According to the... William H. Harts... will... the majority is... p... beyond the first... of the oath of office... d, announce his appoint... and possession of... the city hall. Insurch... ellan has decided to fight... at every point, the contest... prolonged, and this city... al government on New... tion of Justices... Nov. 11.—Congressman... will follow up his fight... by Hall by placing a full... in the field in his... ext fall. Seven Supreme... re to be elected next fall... and two in King's under... the constitutional amend... for a justice of each 80... President Voorhees, of... ctions, said last night... about the amendm... on carried... POISONING CASE... is Dead and His Wife... tical Condition... Nov. 13.—Thomas Jackson... and his wife in dying... the result of a peculiar... Jackson took a dose... of bottled beer on Sun... and his wife is sup... rnk the beer without... mediately became r... the doctors arrived... on stomach pump and... on its being used to... life. The inquest has... for a week. The mother... Mrs. Jones, was in... time and declined to... the contents of Jack... being analyzed. Symp... chine poisoning... on the presentation of... of the swimming com... the Pleasant street... pered in the Times on... the North Ward school... first prize for the best... five years of age and a... swimmer.

ORDER OF MYSTIC SHRINE CELEBRATE

MERRY GATHERING IN THE DOMINION HOTEL

Members of Gizeh Tempe Join in Good Fellowship About Festive Board.

Friday night was a gala night for the members of the Mystic Shrine. It was the time of all times and had been looked forward to for many moons. The Shriners were out in force—63 strong. They had gathered from all the surrounding country. They journeyed from nearby points in the United States, and all came prepared to celebrate and have a royal good time.

At half past seven o'clock on Ramadan, 9th month, twelfth day, Hegira 1327 corresponding to Friday, November 10th, 1905, the order had gone forth from Gizeh Temple that the Shriners should assemble. They responded nobly and did gather at the Masonic Temple at the appointed hour. They were found in a hall of 15 novices, which had been rounded up and were waiting, trembling and apprehensive, to take the journey across the hot sands.

The feast, or to be more exact, the traditional banquet which was served to the members of the Mystic Shrine at the close of the ceremonial session, was one of the finest which has ever been given on the Pacific coast. It was a sumptuous repast, and at its close the Shriners unanimously tendered to their brother Shriners, Noble Stephen Jones, of the Dominion hotel, their sincere thanks for his efforts and success in getting up the banquet.

That it was a success there is no doubt. First, the decorations of the dining room and tables were quite appropriate and tasty. English and American flags were draped here and there around the room. Behind the seat of the illustrious potentate was the emblem of the order—the scimitar, crescent and star. Festoons of evergreens hung from various points of the ceiling to the chairs. Palm trees were placed in various spots about the large dining room. On the tables was a profusion of cut flowers with many a fragrant and predominating. Many dishes of fruits, assorted nuts and other delicious viands, together with the silver and table ware, made a most inviting scene.

The menu speaks for itself. Here it is: **Table Points:** Queen Olives, Arablan Salad, Turkey, Glazed York Ham, Pressed Veal in Aspic, Waspishan Tongue, Potatoes a la Brabanconne, Mayonaise, Lobster, Shrimps Punch, Devonshire Pudding, Sabayon Sauce, Fruit Toppings, Granville Paris, Dominion Ice Cream, Assorted Cake, Fruits, Water Crackers, McLaren's Cheese, Coffee.

The King, A. F. Forbes, The President of the United States, Chas. G. Mills, response by C. S. Battie, W. B. Van Gieson, A. J. Corbett, Imperial Potentate, J. W. Parker, response by J. Slater, E. E. Leason, Abd Temple, Ge. Purdie, response by Robert Trotter, J. D. O'Brien, E. W. Molander, The Guests, T. J. Armstrong, response by F. J. Ludston, A. A. Davis, J. D. O'Brien, C. S. Battie.

Novices, H. G. Perry, response by Dr. G. L. Milne, P. J. Riddell, Geo. W. Brown, Sam Sea, Jr., R. J. Burns, Song, Noble Penzer, Host, J. H. Greer, response by Steve Jones.

Officers and Members of Aff Temple, Thos. Davis, response by A. F. Forbes, Harry Smith. Following the toast the National Anthem, "God Save the King," and the closing song, "Auld Lang Syne," were sung, and the banquet was closed, and each Shriner departed for home—happy and wishing many returns of the pleasant event.

The Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine was founded by Katir Agha, son-in-law of the Mohammedan, in 622—hence it will be 1290 years old the coming year, thus determining its claim to antiquity as the oldest of all the prominent fraternal orders. The order was originally intended as one for the suppression of violence and crime then prevalent in Arabia. It grew in strength, and having accomplished the object of its creation, the members kept the brotherhood. The Shriners, being originated by Moslems, beautiful imagery is to be found in all its rites and ceremonies. A maxim of the order being "Jealous toleration, so consequently both the Shriners and the water is in a common platform. There is a mistaken belief

Blood Poison

Brings Boils, Salt Rheum, Eczema and Scrofula, WEAVER'S SYRUP Cures them permanently.

among the uninitiated who do not belong to the Masonic craft that the Order of the Mystic Shrine is the highest degree in Freemasonry. This view is erroneous. The only knighthood templars or 32 degrees Scottish rite Masons are admitted, thus ensuring to the fraternity the very best elements in Masonry. The shrine was founded on this continent in 1872 in New York, and its social features have largely caused its rapid growth, to say nothing of its wonderful record for benefit to mankind in general.

The following is a list of those present at the ceremonial feast and traditional banquet last night: E. E. Leason, J. H. Greer, F. W. Parker (Seattle), A. T. Forbes, J. Slater (Tacoma), A. G. Corbett (Seattle), J. H. Lindsay, J. D. O'Brien (Seattle), C. S. Battie (Vancouver), W. L. Chaloner, G. L. Milne, P. J. Riddell, W. Trickey, Geo. W. Brown, Harry Smith (Duncan), E. W. Stevenson, R. J. Grant (Vancouver), Ernest Schaper, K. J. Burns (Vancouver), Sam Sea, Jr., M. W. Cuzzon, Thos. Hudson (Cumberland), Chas. Fisher (Cumberland), P. F. Dickard (Cumberland), Chas. G. Mills, J. C. Shaw, R. Evans (Nanaimo), Thos. J. Worthington, Adolph Tozer (Portland), Wm. Carse, R. S. Heisterman, Fred Moore, W. B. Van Gieson (Seattle), E. A. Askin, A. McKean, T. J. Armstrong (New Westminster), John Sibbenfeld, Geo. W. Braden, Stephen Jones, Thos. Davis (Dominion), O. J. Robert Trotter, E. W. Molander (Port Townsend), John W. Lyall (Seattle), K. T. Munroe (Seattle), S. C. Court, J. Jackson, H. Scott, A. Davis (Nanaimo), J. Perry (Duncan), G. A. Staples (Cumberland), E. W. Clinton (Cumberland), W. J. Connors (Vancouver), D. H. Taylor (Vancouver), H. T. Perry (Vancouver), F. J. Ludston (Vancouver), Bobt. Grant (Cumberland), R. H. Hodgson (Cumberland), S. H. Riggs (Cumberland), J. S. Wood, W. R. Settle, C. A. Welsh (New Westminster), L. M. Haynes, D. Nicholson (Ladysmith).

DETENTION OF SCHOONER FAWN

SHE MAY HAVE GONE TO SHUMAGIN ISLANDS

Reasonable Explanation of Why the Sealer is Detained Offered by Capt. Buckholz.

In view of the anxiety felt for the sealing schooner Fawn, which left English Bay on the 5th of last month, and which has not yet been reported, although every other vessel in the fleet has arrived, the opinion given to a Times representative by Capt. Otto Buckholz, a veteran navigator, is finally given with a note of interest. The captain himself had a long experience in sealing, and he offers a very reasonable explanation of how the absent vessel might have been detained, and where it may be. Until word has been received from the Choumagin (or Shumagin) islands hope for the vessel's safety, he says, should be entertained.

It will be remembered that the Fawn left English Bay on the same day as the Victoria and another of the fleet, which ran into a terrific storm three days later. Capt. Buckholz says that the Fawn met the same storm, which a number of the sealing fleet described as a revolving storm, and that she was blown back to the Shumagin islands, and there repair before proceeding on her voyage. Of course this is in event of the vessel being close to those islands at the time. The finest harbors on the whole coast, says Capt. Buckholz, are here situated, and in case of an emergency a navigator would naturally seek their shelter. Buckholz is familiar with the built of the Fawn, and says that she is particularly strong in her deck, so that a breaking sea falling upon her would not be liable to smash it. She is built with exceptionally heavy beams, which should give her abnormal strength in that portion of the ship which is most vital for her preservation in heavy weather.

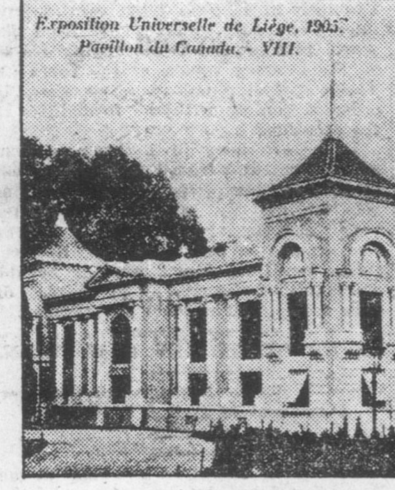
That the Fawn should suffer more seriously from the effects of the storm than the other vessels which encountered it, Capt. Buckholz affirms may be due to her being in a different place. Twenty or thirty miles even would make a considerable difference in the severity of a storm as felt by that particular vessel. To the ordinary layman it may not be known how a vessel is apt to founder in being struck by a breaking sea. Perhaps not more than one vessel in a dozen has met with such an accident, as the destructive breaking seas may pass ahead or astern of a craft and that vessel never be struck by them. Sometimes a breaking sea is a mile or two long. It is a great distance to windward and advances with the wind, breaking at regular intervals. If a vessel should be in a position just beneath the great wall of water, it sometimes forms perpendicularly, she is unable to escape and the sea breaking through perhaps hundreds of tons of dead weight on the craft. But, as a vessel might not find herself in this unfortunate position once in a dozen or even a greater number of times, should it be a small vessel which passes through the experience, it would be well to remember that it is better than in case of a big ship, for the former will yield to the great pressure and her own buoyancy will raise her immediately above the water in a few days. She may be disabled as to make progress very

PAID VISIT TO LEIGE EXPOSITION

VICTORIAN TELLS OF INTERNATIONAL FAIR

Says British Columbia and in Fact the Whole Dominion Was Well Represented.

William MacLaughlin, chief clerk in the Indian department, has returned from Europe after visiting Paris, London, and points in Belgium and Ireland. While in Belgium the international exposition



THE CANADIAN PAVILION—EXTERIOR VIEW.

at Liege, on the eastern border of the country, and near the German frontier, was inspected. Mr. MacLaughlin spent two days in viewing the sights of this fair and reports that while the exhibition was considerably smaller than the one at St. Louis' last year, it was in point of science and art very fine. The fair opened on May 1st, and closed on November 8th, and was conceived to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the independence of Belgium. A noticeable difference between the Liege exposition and others Mr. MacLaughlin has



THE CANADIAN PAVILION—INTERIOR VIEW.

attended was the entire absence of all side shows, such as were to be found in the Pike at St. Louis. British Columbia, Mr. MacLaughlin said, was well represented, there being exhibits of coal from Nanaimo and elsewhere, fur-bearing animals, timber, building stone and minerals. But while this province makes a good showing along the lines mentioned, the Dominion government as a whole was equally well represented. The Dominion had a staff of officers employed, made up of William Hutchison, chief commissioner; James

MILITIAMEN INDIGNANT.

Sergeants' Mess Pass Resolution Protesting Against Being Deprived of Votes.

The legislature at its last sitting unwittingly debarred many members of militia regiments of the right to register as voters for municipal elections. The sergeant's mess of the 5th Regiment protested against a proposed change in the law for a considerable time during the session which when carried into effect has deprived the militia regiments of the right to register their vote for municipal rates. The proposal was to make the paying of municipal rates the basis for qualification instead of the rental payments made.

The term householder under the municipal elections act and the school act is altered to mean any one who pays fees, rates or taxes of not less than \$2 to the municipality. When this was done it was overlooked that militia men were exempt from the payment of the poll tax and thus quite a number of those in the city regiments are deprived the right to record their vote for municipal or school purposes.

The sergeants' mess of the Fifth Regiment at a recent meeting discussed the situation and passed the following resolution: That this meeting of the sergeants' mess, Fifth Regiment, C. A., do humbly request the Mayor and board of aldermen to petition the Lieutenant-Governor in council to revoke or withhold (if possible) the amendments to the Municipal Elections Act for the coming elections, or until such time as consideration can be given by the legislature to the sweeping and arbitrary amendments suggested by the Property Owners' Association of Victoria. That body, by a lack of knowledge of existing laws and by utter ignorance of the constitution of the government of our country, have caused by their action a large number of the members of the Fifth Regiment to be disfranchised, while they (the Property Owners' Association) are anxious that we should volunteer our services to uphold the government in enforcing law and order and to secure to them their property against the King's enemies at a nominal cost to the taxpayers of our country. By their selfishness and narrow-mindedness they have struck a blow at our manhood which is entitled to commensurate all military spirit and patriotism from the bosom of any intelligent and loyal subject.

TWO YEAR OLD GIRL FOUND HERE

TAKEN BY A MAN NOW UNDER ARREST

Prisoner is Charged With Kidnapping Child From Grandmother Living in Chehalis.

F. E. Baldwin, a young man about 21 years of age, and who claims to be an illustrated song artist on the vaudeville circuit, was arrested Thursday by Detectives Palmer and Purdie, assisted by Sheriff H. W. Urquhart of Chehalis, Wash., on the charge of kidnaping. The specific charge against young Baldwin is the kidnaping of Bessie Clayton, a little girl of about five years, from her grandmother, who is an exceedingly bright little girl. The story is an old one, and has been told before in other similar cases. It has to do with a woman gone wrong, her lover, a little girl, the good old grandmother, and finally an attempt to regain the possession of the child.

Mrs. Clayton, little Bessie's mother, has been married twice, according to her lover, young Baldwin, who is now in jail. Bessie's father was Mrs. Clayton's first husband. She is an exceedingly bright little girl. Mrs. Clayton on the other hand, has led a life that has caused the court to order that little Bessie should be given to the grandmother who brought up. This arrangement lasted about a year, when Mrs. Clayton and young Baldwin, who it is said, have been living some time together during that time, decided to get possession of the little girl. This young Baldwin succeeded in doing.

About a week ago, on last Friday, to exact possession of the child from the grandmother's house and get Bessie, telling the grandmother that he was going to take her to the theatre. The unsuspecting old lady readily agreed, thinking it would be a pleasure for the little girl.

With Bessie once in his possession Baldwin hurried to carry out the well-laid plan, and hastening to the railroad station took the first train for Seattle and the boat from there to Victoria, arriving here the first of this week. He registered at the Queen's hotel under the name of J. E. Smith. He found a place for Bessie in a private family, about a mile from Victoria, where she now is. The unsuspecting grandmother, after waiting an hour for the return of Bessie on the day she was taken away by young Baldwin, notified the police. Investigations were quickly commenced, and it was found that Baldwin had taken her to Victoria, with the result that the police here were notified, Baldwin and little Bessie located, and the arrest followed.

Young Baldwin was seen at the city jail on Friday. He seemed to be in a don't-care sort of a mood, and did not appear to fear the outcome of his case. In conversation he gave out the following story as his side in the affair: "My home is in Hagaium, Wash., but I have not been there for some time. I have been following the vaudeville stage for some time. I met Mrs. Lillian Clayton, mother of Bessie, in Olympia, Wash., several months ago. She has been married twice. Bessie's father was her first husband. I think both her husbands are dead."

"Mrs. Clayton and I decided to go on the stage, and did a vaudeville turn together. The little girl Bessie was staying at this hotel. I had her grandmother at Yacolt and Centralia. We sent them money nearly every week. Finally we got located permanently at Chehalis, where I was doing a turn in the Edison theatre. I sent for Bessie and her grandmother, and fixed them up in a nice little place to live. We paid their bills—both the rent and living expenses."

"About two weeks ago I found that they were in need of something to eat. I went to the house and found Bessie crying because she was hungry. I told Mrs. Clayton, and we decided to get Bessie. Last Friday I went over and got her. The grandmother supposed I was going to bring her back, but instead I brought her to Seattle. She is now in a good private family. I may technically be guilty of kidnaping, but I did what I thought was best for Bessie. The grandmother is crazy. She fell and hurt her head some time ago and ever since then she has not been right."

Sheriff Urquhart was seen this morning and said: "The little girl Bessie Clayton was given to her grandmother to bring up. The courts some time ago decided that Mrs. Clayton was not a fit person to have charge of her. I expect to take them both back to Chehalis with me tonight."

RETURNED FROM HOLIDAY.

B. C. Nicholas Has After a Visit to the Old Land. B. C. Nicholas, city editor of the Times, returned on Friday from the delightful holiday trip spent, principally in the Motherland. He left Victoria early in September, and after visiting the Eastern Canadian cities took the twin liner Virginian from Montreal to Liverpool. Making London his base, he spent two or three weeks in the British Isles, visiting New York, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Stirling, Birmingham, and other northern cities, and afterwards making a short trip to the south of England and seeing Devon and Cornwall. He also spent some time in France seeing Paris and making side trips to Versailles, Fontainebleau, Dieppe, etc. In both Paris and London he visited a great number of historical spots, among them the tower of St. Paul, the Tower, Windsor Castle, houses of parliament, Dickens' land, and numerous other sections rich in history and tradition, and the opening of the King's way by King Edward. In Paris an interesting time was spent seeing the places which Napoleon and others have made famous.

On his return journey Mr. Nicholas visited New York, and came to Montreal via the Hudson river and Lakes Champlain. Mr. Nicholas, who has been visiting friends in Toronto, joined him at that city, and returned with him last evening.

Allen's Lung Balm

The Best Cough Medicine. ABSOLUTE SAFETY should be rigorously insisted upon when buying medicine, for upon that depends one's health. ALLEN'S LUNG BALM contains NO OPIUM in any form and is safe, sure, and prompt in cases of CROUP, COLIC, deep-seated COUGHS. Try it now, and be convinced.

ENJOYED VISIT. Hon. H. R. Emmerson and Party Left Friday Evening After Spending Pleasant Day.

Hon. H. R. Emmerson, the minister of railways and canals, and the party accompanying him, left Friday night for Seattle. The minister and those who accompanied him spent a very pleasant day in Victoria. They were charmed with the drive about the city in the trolley-car. During the afternoon the minister was kept busy receiving numerous callers, which included many former residents of New Brunswick who were acquainted with him.

Capt. Emmerson and the gentlemen of the Pacific Club by C. H. Logrin. The other guests were Hon. Senator Templeman, George Riley, M. P., R. B. Dray, M. P., R. B. McKelving, president of the Liberal Association, C. J. V. Spratt, president of the Young Men's Liberal Club, and Elliott S. Rowe and J. D. Kingham.

HUDSON'S BAY NAVIGATION.

The Man Who Wants to Find the Pole Gives His Views. Capt. Bernier believes in the successful navigation of Hudson's Bay as well as in the possibility of finding the North Pole. The steamer Arctic is still at Sorel, Que., and Capt. Bernier is uncertain whether he will command her on her coming trip. He wants to go to the pole. He is convinced that a good part of the northwest coast can be taken to England via Hudson's Bay.

Capt. Bernier is the man who wanted the government to back an expedition to discover the pole. He was sent instead in command of the Arctic to Hudson's Bay to carry supplies to police posts, and has been through Hudson's Straits.

There was a large attendance at the social entertainment given Friday afternoon at the Aged Women's Home in aid of the funds of that institution. It was held under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid of the First Presbyterian church, and proved a splendid success.

THE INDIVIDUAL MINER IS GOING

A LIMITED NUMBER WILL STAY IN ATLIN

O. T. Switzer Says Big Companies Are Rapidly Buying Up All Small Holdings.

The individual miner is rapidly disappearing out of Atlin camp, according to O. T. Switzer, manager of the British-American Drilling Company and general manager of the British Columbia Mining Company, which operate in Pine and Spruce creeks respectively. "The individual miner is no longer wanted," says Mr. Switzer in the course of an interview given at the District hotel on Friday afternoon, because he is in the way of the big company. He is in the way of the reason that he might hold a strategic position. He may hold a hundred feet somewhere very important to the interests of the company, for the law is very strict about the dumping of "tailings" and in this and other ways the small holder is troublesome. Then, too, there is the fact that each year sees the business for the individual diminishing until now there are not more than 250 men of his class left in the district. The ground which these men hold, said Mr. Switzer, has been nearly all bought up by a few dredging companies, and where the man works single-handed and labors at the enormous disadvantage because of the great depth to bedrock, the company has no trouble in realizing good results. In this and other ways the small holder is troublesome. Then, too, there is the fact that each year sees the business for the individual diminishing until now there are not more than 250 men of his class left in the district. The ground which these men hold, said Mr. Switzer, has been nearly all bought up by a few dredging companies, and where the man works single-handed and labors at the enormous disadvantage because of the great depth to bedrock, the company has no trouble in realizing good results. In this and other ways the small holder is troublesome. 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CANADA AND THE COMMONWEALTH

THE DEVELOPMENT OF COLONIAL COMMERCE

Instructive Address on Relationship of Dominion and Australia Before Board of Trade.

Thursday's meeting of the Victoria Board of Trade was more than usually important. J. S. Larke, Canadian commercial trade commissioner in Australia, who is on his way to that colony, was present by invitation, and delivered a most instructive address on the trade relations of Canada and Australia.

There was a large attendance, President Paterson occupying the chair and among those present being: C. F. Todd, S. P. Pitts, H. G. Wilson, Herbert Carmichael, T. Radiger, Capt. Bucknam, H. H. Nickay, Jas. Foreman, F. A. Pauline, L. Pither, Joshua Kingham, Jas. Paterson, R. B. McMicking, Amos Henderson, H. A. Mann, J. A. Seward, J. L. Beckwith, Walter Walker, H. H. Church, C. H. Lugin, C. Pendar, W. J. Hanna, B. Boggs, S. Leiser, S. M. Okell and J. A. Mara.

J. S. Larke was introduced by President Paterson in appropriate terms. He was sure any remarks Mr. Larke might have to make would be listened to with attention, as he was known to have a thorough knowledge of the existing commercial relations of Canada and Australia and their possibilities.

Mr. Larke prefaced his remarks by stating that he had not been informed of his invitation to a meeting of the Victoria Board of Trade until the last minute, and consequently was somewhat unprepared. Since he had some months ago, it had been stated that the merchants of Australia were not at all friendly towards Canada or Canadians. If the two were rival nations instead of British colonies, it might be thought that hostilities were imminent, so strong was this sentiment believed to be. As far as Australia was concerned it was without foundation, and was largely the result of a fiction with regard to tariff returns. It had been contended by Canadian merchants that the recent introduction of a law which levied extra duty upon freight from American points was directed against the merchants of Eastern Canada. This, it was rumored, had been done because of the fishermen methods which the Canadian fishermen used, which the Australians had to avoid. Such a thing was entirely erroneous.

Mr. Larke then proceeded to prove his statement by showing the history of the duty. The same thing had been introduced some years ago during Mr. Larke's residence in Australia. As soon as he had heard of it, which was after the bill had become law, he had written to a member of the government and pointed out the effect it would have upon Canadian exporters. As a result the law had been repealed. It was a case of a bill brought into force, but a change that could be made once it might be repealed.

Whatever effect such a tariff might have upon Eastern Canadian merchants, it could have any detrimental effect upon the trade of British Columbia with Australia. It was the long overland haul from Vancouver to the east coast, and it was a hindrance to the eastern merchants. But this seemingly ill-considered act could not be construed as one of hostility towards Canada. No sentiment of the kind was entertained in the southern colony, although it was generally thought that Canada was the favorite of the home authorities—"the spoiled child," so to speak. It was the fact that derived many of the advantages, commercially and otherwise, which should go to Australia. (Laughter.)

When in the East he had found considerable misapprehension as to the possibilities of the development of trade with Australia. One gentleman had gone so far as to make the public statement that it was ridiculous for Canadians to think of an export trade, that there was a sufficient home market to consume all the products available. The Dominion was often spoken of as forming a golden east, a wonderful agricultural middle west, and British Columbia, a province that was commonly believed to be the richest in Canada. He wasn't so sure of the latter, being inclined to believe that Nova Scotia with her many natural resources, her fine harbors and other advantages would soon become the greatest manufacturing centre of the country.

Continuing, Mr. Larke spoke of the possibilities of the development of trade along the line of manufacture. Until recently, he said, gypsum had been shipped from Nova Scotia into the United States, and there converted into plaster of paris, and sent to Australia. The same had been the case in many instances, the enterprising Canadian American taking advantage of the Canadians by purchasing raw material from them, converting it into the finished article and deriving the consequent profit by carrying on a good trade with Australia and other outside countries. Mr. Larke believed that in British Columbia were to be found all the raw materials necessary in the manufacture of cement. In that direction, he said, an immense trade could be opened with Australia, as the market there was sufficiently large to exhaust all that could be made here, besides considerably more. He hoped that before long residents of British Columbia would cut into that trade. They also had every advantage necessary for the development of a paper manufacturing industry, a plenty of pulp, and being nearer the market than eastern manufacturers by thousands of miles, the opening was very apparent. There was a \$4,000,000 market for paper in Australia.

It had been stated in the East that the Canadian-Australian line should be stopped because of the reported hostility of the latter nation towards Canada. This was ridiculous, as it was imperative that the connection should be maintained if only in the interests of Canadian merchants.

In the years 1902 and 1903, Mr. Larke said Australia had been afflicted by a serious drought. During that period no less than \$15,000,000 worth of breadstuffs had been purchased from outside of this Canada had obtained only \$600,000 worth of trade. How was such a fact to be reconciled with the appellation commonly bestowed upon Canada, namely,

First Aid in the Home

For the home there is no other so valuable as **Dr. Williams' Pink Pills**. It is the only medicine that will stop bleeding in the stomach and intestines, and it is the only one that will stop the flow of blood from the capillaries.

Accept no substitute.

ly, "The Granary of the Empire." It was no wonder the Australians held a poor opinion of Canadian enterprise. Since leaving the colony to the south it had been reported that exceedingly dry weather was being experienced, and it was possible, therefore, that there would be a similar demand for breadstuffs in 1906. Canadians should be prepared for such contingencies. Above all it was imperative that arrangements should be made whereby the C. P. R. might load vessels upon this coast with a facility equal to that at Montreal.

That British Columbia would become a great manufacturing centre, Mr. Larke went on, was undoubted. But this was not to be achieved until living became better, and her resources more varied, until her immense iron beds were opened up and smelters dotted all points of vantage, or until all its resources were being properly utilized. Now its principal industries were timber and fish.

Discussing the later, he pointed out that the prevailing opinion was, that aside from salmon British Columbia fish were not equal in quality to those obtained in the East. Of course a large trade existed between this province and Australia in the line referred to. But it had by no means reached the extent possible. At the present time \$1,000,000 was paid out annually from Australia on fish imported from Europe. He had always held the opinion that a Scotsman in Nova Scotia or British Columbia was able to turn out just as good an article, other things being equal, as a Scotchman at Dundee. He therefore thought there was no reason why Canadians should not share in this business which was now going elsewhere. They shouldn't be content with shipping herring in barrels. There was no reason why they shouldn't share in this business which was now going elsewhere. They shouldn't be content with shipping herring in barrels. There was no reason why they shouldn't share in this business which was now going elsewhere. They shouldn't be content with shipping herring in barrels.

Mr. Larke then referred to the lumber trade between Canada and Australia. He stated that in two years there had not been one large shipment of British Columbia lumber received in Sydney. He spoke of the difficulties of the development of this line of business owing to the fact that the Australian fruit market was being entered by enterprising but not over-punctilious Americans. They had become conservative and cautious, and were not to be won over by the highest prices. He hoped that British Columbia would be able to operate in the effort to capture some of the trade.

Mr. Larke then referred to the question of the reciprocal arrangement between the two colonies. He couldn't see why an arrangement equally advantageous might not be entered into. It was only a strong proposal into effect, and that was a thing, Mr. Larke said, with which Australia was not blessed. It was bad enough to have two principal markets to be afflicted with three such much worse. (Laughter.) But when the three were evenly balanced the condition was most satisfactory. In Australia, at least, the tariff duties were not so high as in the United States, and 24 protectionists had been returned, so that the government simply controlled public affairs by the maintenance of the regular policy. An administration couldn't pass strong measures. Besides Australians had any experience in reciprocity, and would have no objection to a visit from the Canadian premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, would have a good effect in his opinion. When making the suggestion, however, he had been told in Quebec that the premier would not be asked to visit. In fact would be a good idea to send the leader of the opposition. A political armistice for a period of six months would do much to bring the two countries together. The benefits to be derived by Canada from such a reciprocal arrangement were almost too apparent to need explanation. It would mean that a large proportion of the trade between the United States and Australia would fall into the hands of Canadians and that within a few years similar factories to those now existing in the United States would be transferred to the Dominion, while 5,000 workmen, now living on the other side of the line, would be industrious Canadians. It was easy to see the advantages would accrue to Canada, but it was more difficult to point out where Australia would benefit materially. Almost everything shipped to Canada in any quantity was duty free. That was a point which would come up when the question of reciprocity was discussed. It would be necessary for the Dominion to make a concession, but it was always willing and ready to respond. (Applause.)

Responding to a vote of thanks Mr. Larke made a few further remarks in reply to queries. He said Australia was not likely to become a manufacturing country. This was because of an unfortunate industrial difficulty. Australia was endeavoring to bring about an earthly paradise, and it was to be hoped that success would crown their endeavors. But it would be lamentable if failure was the result, and he thought such an outcome including Dodd's Kidney Pills had been some mistakes made, in his opinion, and one of these was in the introduction of compulsory arbitration. A strike was like a fire, nobody could tell how

far it would spread or when it would die out. In New Zealand a policy of conciliation in conjunction with compulsory arbitration had been tried, and the former had failed deplorably. His experience was that the number of strikes had increased since the innovations mentioned in the present case. He asked to ask anyone do if 400 men refused to work and determined to defy the law? Providing the law was carried out and the men forced to work, nobody would be working against their will, as slaves. Human nature, in his opinion, prevented compulsory arbitration being successful. It, however, was in an experimental stage and Australia and Canada must stand aside and watch its effect before taking action.

Mr. Larke then devoted a little time to the praise of Australia. He explained that although for twenty years that colony had existed on borrowed money and that more or less since droughts were experienced for eight years, it was the present it was asked to look anyone do if 400 men refused to work and determined to defy the law? Providing the law was carried out and the men forced to work, nobody would be working against their will, as slaves. Human nature, in his opinion, prevented compulsory arbitration being successful. It, however, was in an experimental stage and Australia and Canada must stand aside and watch its effect before taking action.

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THE NEW BRIDGE OVER ROCK BAY

CONTRACTOR ROCKETT PREPARING FOR WORK

Has Undertaken to Replace the Present Structure Within Three Months—The Specifications.

The contract for the construction of a new bridge between Store and Work streets was signed by W. Rockett, whose tender was the lowest, Wednesday, and work will commence immediately. Only ninety days is allowed for the completion of the undertaking so it can easily be understood that operations will have to be pushed forward rapidly from the start. Mr. Rockett intends losing no time, and yesterday made a personal inspection of the present Rock Bay bridge to decide upon the best means of replacing that antiquated structure, which was seriously interfering with traffic.

(According to the terms of the contract the bridge must be finished within the time mentioned and be turned over to the city in a condition satisfactory to the city engineer, C. H. Topp, before the full amount involved, \$6,468, is paid into the hands of the contractor. It also provides that no Chinese or Japanese shall be employed upon the work, and that the entire bridge with the exception of the new structure, shall be rebuilt with new material and strictly in accordance with the plans and specifications provided by the engineer. The latter officer will be in charge of the work on behalf of the corporation, his decision as to the interpretation of the specifications to be final in every instance.)

Permission has been given to allow the present swing to stand, it being the general opinion that it is in good repair, and, with a little strengthening, can be made a part of the new structure, without endangering its soundness. The contract calls for a pile trestle with bents at 20 feet centers, having a clear roadway 18 feet wide with a six foot walk, raised two inches on one side. Continuing, instructions are given to the effect that the supports shall be of the finest Douglas fir, of a certain diameter, while the other material must all be of the best quality procurable put together by the most reliable methods known to the bridge-building craft.

Mr. Rockett so that a first-class bridge is assured. It should be capable of bearing the heaviest traffic, and standing the wear and tear of years, with occasional re-roofing and other incidental repairs without any material effect upon its strength. In short the bridge is to be a permanent structure if all the requirements are complied with. It will be the case under the efficient supervision of City Engineer Topp.

As already stated the work will commence within a few days. Mr. Rockett is confident of his ability to complete the contract within the period allowed, although he cannot be sure, owing to the uncertainty of the weather at this season. One of the clauses of the contract reads that the city engineer shall have the power to extend the time to a reasonable extent should the work be interrupted by heavy rains, etc. Undoubtedly the contractor will take advantage of the privilege to ask for an extension should be conditions mentioned in the contract be violated. He believes he will be able to complete the work without interruption once started. Several days, it is expected, will be necessary before the material necessary, the plant, etc., can be obtained. It is to be noted that all that was procurable in Victoria, should be secured here. There were some things, however, which would have to be imported from other ports.

I submit that it would be well if it would take a little time to get the plant ready for operation. No time would be lost in removing the present roadway structure, and he believed that by the time the site was ready the material, and machinery would be installed so that the work of construction might go forward without delay.

TRANSFERRER'S INJURIES.

Captain Street Tells How Vessel Met With an Accident.

Captain Street, of the steamer Transfer, in describing the collision between that vessel and H. M. Shearwater a few days ago, recalled that a collision was inevitable. To stop or reverse his engines would have meant running into the Shearwater's steel armor-plated hull. The alternative was to signal full steam ahead. He believes he would have cleared it but for the bowsprit and overhanging bow of the Shearwater. The bowsprit missed the wheel house by a couple of feet and smashed into the captain's cabin, where, striking something hard, it snapped off just in time to avoid carrying away the funnel gun. A second or two later the bow of the gunboat raised the cabin. The steward had just left to serve breakfast to several of the crew then in the dining saloon, and he thus escaped injury. Half the party was torn away, and with the two adjoining staterooms was tumbled and smashed up with the shattered fragments of the whole port side of the ladies' saloon. There were a couple of people in the stateroom, but they were on the other side and got safely away.

THE CANADIAN GIRL.

New Composition by H. Leiser Just Brought Out.

The windows of the local music houses to-day are liberally embellished with copies of a new composition by Herbert Leiser, the talented son of Simon Leiser, of this city, who is making a name for himself in the musical world. His new composition, "The Canadian Girl," is somewhat of an innovation, being based on an original idea of the composer, and is the first of its kind in Canada. The introduction bears a striking resemblance to the old familiar Maple Leaf, which is followed by a march-two-step of a brilliant and striking character.

Part one is a gradual crescendo movement. Part two an expression of the popular style of the day. Part three (the trio) is a new idea, being an orgie-scherzando movement. The whole conception is novel.

The composition is distinctly Canadian. Not only is the true tone of the music, but of the mechanical part of the work, the cover is a striking one, being in five colors. A girl's head occupies the centre of the sheet, and the arms of the Dominion are picked out in their proper colors. The cover is a striking one, being in five colors. A girl's head occupies the centre of the sheet, and the arms of the Dominion are picked out in their proper colors. The cover is a striking one, being in five colors. A girl's head occupies the centre of the sheet, and the arms of the Dominion are picked out in their proper colors.

HE OWES A DUTY TO THE PUBLIC

TELLS OF BENEFIT DERIVED FROM DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Cures of Rheumatism and Dropsy by Canada's Great Kidney Remedy.

Yellow Grass, Assn., N.W.T., Nov. 10 Spectator, E. J. White, writes: "I should like to public know the benefit I derived from Dodd's Kidney Pills." The speaker was Mr. John White, well known here, and he voices the sentiments of many a man who has suffered from rheumatism, dropsy, and other ailments, and who has found relief in his pains and misery by the great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

"I have been afflicted with Rheumatism for years," Mr. White continues. "I tried doctors and medicines, but never got anything to do me much good till I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. What they did for me was wonderful. I am now the happiest man in my family, and I saw their little girl, Edith, who was like recommending Dodd's Kidney Pills. I know that to be true. I tell you I feel like recommending Dodd's Kidney Pills even stronger than I talk."

There is no Kidney Disease that Dodd's Kidney Pills cannot cure.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

THE GREAT KIDNEY REMEDY

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

It is the only medicine that will stop bleeding in the stomach and intestines, and it is the only one that will stop the flow of blood from the capillaries.

A PLEASURE TRIP.

Hon. Neil Primrose, Son of Lord Roseberry, is Spending Few Days Here.

Leaving Victoria he will visit Seattle and then proceed to San Francisco. After a few days spent in each of the cities he will cross the continent and return to England. His visit to the Dominion is one of pleasure purely and has no business connection whatever.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

Occasion was Marked by Royal Salute at Barracks.

The King's birthday was observed Thursday in a usual manner, by the Imperial troops stationed at Work Point. Promptly at 12 o'clock the royal salute, twenty-one guns, was fired from the seven twenty-punders occupying places on the sitting square of the barracks. Three distinct rounds were necessary in order to comply with the formalities of the occasion.

In the afternoon all the troops stationed in barracks paraded for the purpose of participating in the march past. This was followed by a feu-de-joi, after which the corps was disbanded by the commanding officer, Lieut. Col. English.

The occasion was marked by the merchants of the city by the display of flags from all the principal buildings.

RECEPTION TO REV. G. W. DEAN.

Warm Welcome Extended to the New Incumbent of Nelson Methodist Church.

A reception was given last night at the Methodist church by the members of the congregation to Rev. G. W. Dean and his family, which was well attended, says the Nelson News. The occasion was the incoming of Mr. Dean from the coast to his pastorate here. The chairman of the evening was E. R. Tennant. Several addresses were given by the various clergymen of the city, welcoming their brother parson, and a good musical programme was provided.

After a few words by the chairman there followed an address by Rev. F. H. Graham, of the Anglican church. The choir gave the anthem "The Radiant Morn Hath Passed Away," which was favorably received, and then came another short speech by Rev. J. T. Ferguson, which was supplemented by a ditty by the Misses Annable. Rev. J. H. Shanks also welcomed the new addition to Nelson's ministerial ranks, and the programme closed with a quartette rendered by Messrs. C. Benedict, A. D. Emory, W. Shaw and J. Gorie, "Oh! Snore Not."

Rev. G. W. Dean answered the many welcomes and evidences of good feeling showered upon him and his family in a short and appreciative speech. Refreshments were served in the evening, which was much enjoyed by the many people present.

RAINING DOLLARS.

How often, in the spring of the year, do we hear someone say: "A good year would be worth thousands of dollars to the farmers!" The young crows, just springing from the brown earth, need moisture. Their food must be brought to them dissolved in water. Every farmer knows that a fertilizer is valuable in proportion to the amount of soluble material it contains. Scientists, in trying to draw a fax line between the animal and vegetable kingdoms, take advantage of this fact, and say that an animal differs from a plant, in that the plant requires soluble food, while an animal can take insoluble food, such as grain or meat, and dissolve it in its own secretions.

Plants live by direct absorption of vitalizing elements taken in through the roots and leaves. Man lives by absorbing vitalizing elements through the stomach, and every animal (with possibly a few exceptions), has a stomach in some form or other. But to do this work, so vital to the individual, the stomach must be in perfect working order. If the stomach is weak, it must be supplied with broths and milk and other liquid foods, already dissolved. This is a great help in repair, but pure blood must be supplied to the organs itself. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes pure blood, and gives tone and vigor to every organ of the body.

An eminent physician writes to say that he recently said: "Very thin people live from hand to mouth, and have little reserve for emergencies." Of course, we know of persons whose nature it is to be thin—"born that way," some say, but there is a healthy standard by which a person who knows himself can gauge his good health or poor health. If for any reason he or she is below his or her normal weight, then it is wise to look out for trouble. A gain of flesh up to a certain point means a rise in other essentials of health; the red corpuscles of the blood are increased, and the color

GAZETTE NOTICES.

Official Announcements in Last Week's Provincial Gazette.

Last week's Gazette contains notice of the following appointments:

Thomas A. North, of Lunenburg, to be a Justice of the Peace in and for the province of British Columbia.

Alfred H. Wade, of Penticton, to be a Justice of the Peace in and for the province of British Columbia.

Percival Birkett, of London England, solicitor, to be a commissioner for taking affidavits in England for use in the courts of British Columbia.

Arthur Grenville Herbert, of London, England, solicitor, L.L.B., M.A., to be a commissioner for taking affidavits in the United Kingdom for use in the courts of British Columbia.

George W. Chadsey, of Chilliwack, to be a collector of taxes under the "Public Drying Act, 1898," for the Chilliwack Drying District.

Justice is given of a new rule of the board of horticulture to the following effect: "No person or firm shall use any purpose, other than fuel, any box, barrel or package which shall have contained imported fruit."

The following companies have been incorporated: Boston Dentists, Ltd., with a capital of \$10,000; J. H. Warner & Co., Ltd., capitalised at \$100,000; Maple Grove Lumber Company, with a capitalisation of \$10,000.

The Royal Lease, Ltd., has been registered as an extra-provincial company, with provincial headquarters in Vancouver.

Notice is given of the winding up of the Nova-Lillooet Gold Mining Company, Ltd., the liquidator being W. T. Stein, of Vancouver.

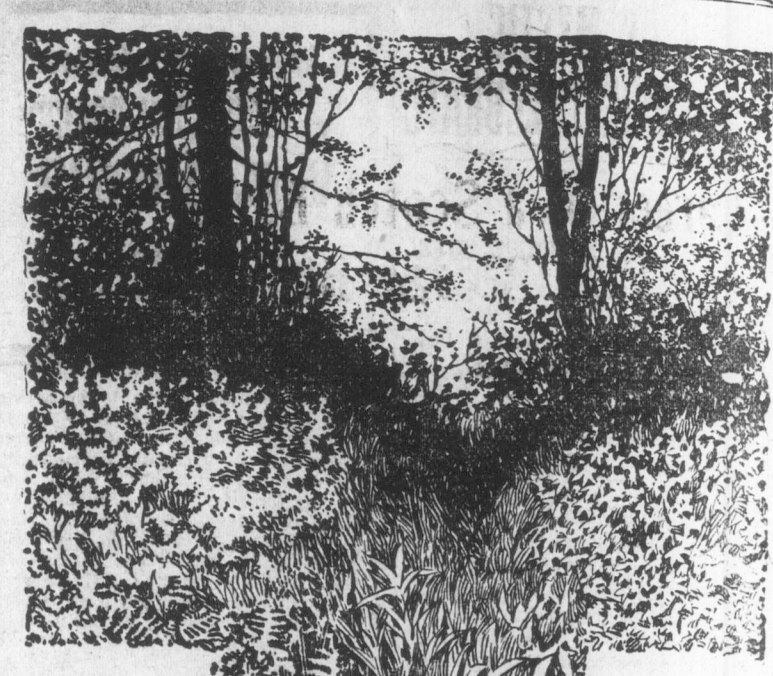
THE MINISTERS OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Delighted With Trip Through the West.

(From Friday's Daily.)

Hon. H. R. Emmerson, minister of railways and canals, arrived in the city last evening. He is accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Read, of Sackville, N. B.; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hickman, of Dorchester, N. B.; Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Deacon, of Toronto, and J. S. Payne, secretary to the minister. His visit to Victoria will not be a long one. He expects to leave this evening for Seattle, and will then proceed to California, and thence back to Ottawa.

The western trip has been a most enjoyable one for the minister of railways and canals and his party. At the same time it has not been one devoted exclusively to pleasure. By making the tour of inspection which has just been completed by Hon. Mr. Emmerson he has been enabled to get in close touch with



CARE

FACTS IN NATURE.

The fertile fields lay fallow until an unfortunate wind carried the seeds of some wild and worthless plants there, and they quickly took root and flourished. This is the case with the thin body, weak nerves, nervous prostration, in such cases the seeds of disease, which are the germs of grip, typhoid, catarrh, pneumonia, influenza, and other diseases, find a favorable soil in the body and there find a fertile field for development and soon a train of diseases follows.

Almost any grave change in health at once betrayed by the loss of flesh, which shows most often in the face. This co-exists with impoverished blood, a feeling of weariness and languor.

NATURE'S HEALTH-GIVING PLANTS.

Improved. When persons find themselves losing weight they should use the proper means in time before disease has fastened upon them. The food is taken into the body at intervals, but it requires a constant and uninterrupted supply of nourishment. The function of the stomach and gently stimulating the part of the food and stores it up until it is needed by the tissues. It then sends a certain degree of plumpness to the system. This is an index of good health, and on the contrary, wrinkles and protruding bones are an indication that either the system is not getting enough food or that it is not being properly assimilated, and nine chances out of ten it is the latter, the trouble being located in the stomach. A tonic alternative is needed to digest the food. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, made up of roots and herbs, is a powerful and gentle system, causing giving plants, found in the woods and fields; of purely harmless ingredients, containing no alcohol or narcotic. For forty years it has stood the test of time, and stands to-day in a proud position of superiority. It works in the natural way, purifying the blood, toning up the stomach and gently stimulating the bowels to renewed effort. It reaches the root of the disease and stamps it out from the system, so that the patient is cured to the test of time. The following letter is only an example of the many that are received daily by Dr. Pierce from grateful patients:

Read what Alex. J. Bar, who for many years has been champion scouter of Manitoba and Quebec, says: "In pursuit of my chosen profession I found that the stomach and digestive system were so sorely affected that I was unable to do my duty. I was chilled and neglected the same over and again I contracted sciatic rheumatism. I also found that the frequent attacks of indigestion were attended with acute dyspepsia and extreme nervousness. The trouble grew worse and worse until I feared I would have to give up my work altogether, when I was advised to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to drive the poison out of my system and restore its equilibrium. I am pleased to say that within six weeks after I first began taking it I was once more in fine health. The rheumatism had disappeared and my appetite and digestion were such that I could be desired. I now have nerves like steel and am glad to give highest endorsement to your very efficacious medicine."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, over 1000 pages, is sent by Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., on receipt of 37 cents in one-cent stamps for the paper-covered book, or 50 stamps for the cloth-bound.

We guarantee that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery does not contain alcohol, opium, or any harmful drug. It is a pure compound of medicinal plants scientifically combined. Persons making false statements concerning its ingredients will be prosecuted.

World's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

HON. H. R. EMMERSON AND PARTY HERE

THEY ARE LEAVING AGAIN THIS EVENING

The Minister of Railways and Canals Delighted With Trip Through the West.

Hon. H. R. Emmerson and his party were greatly impressed with the wonderful development evident in the prairie sections of the Dominion and also with the advancement which was noticeable in British Columbia and its great possibilities. He noted the rapid growth of Vancouver since his last visit there five years ago.

He was also very much impressed with the evidences of stability in connection with the city of Victoria, being charmed with the scenery and the climate.

The present trip has been of inestimable benefit to him in connection with the department over which he presides. He has seen on the ground and familiarized himself with the actual conditions. This forenoon, in company with Secretary Templeman, Chas. H. Lugin and others, the minister and party took a trolley drive about the city.

It is expected that Hon. Mr. Emmerson may make a trip to the Pacific coast again in the spring, when the question of the terms of the Grand Trunk Pacific is expected to be decided upon. Frank W. Moore, vice-president of the department, has just been appointed general manager of the railway and will likely accompany him on that occasion.

Career of a Scotch Boy Who Became Hon. John Tod An Unfashionable True Story—By Gilbert Malcolm Sprout.

CHAPTER XI. The well bred English horse detained in Port Severn, as I have related, ran eagerly to the fort for his dinner of potatoes, but I never knew him to dine of a coat, as a "ridger" or Indian dog, at a camp of mine in 1824.

The really was not an extraordinary proceeding as many a man in the fur trading regions has eaten broiled animal skin and bones, and I have seen in fact, even parchment, with a bit of leek and moss. The odd fact in the case I now refer to was that the dog ate the coat off his master's back while the master slept.

The master was an old French-Canadian who accompanied me on the journey, and through carelessness left some of our provisions (including a coat) in the supply for his deficiency, because I myself should have examined the outfit. The deprivation, however, proved unfortunate. A pelted storm with blizzards and snow cut off our progress, and after two days—it was only a day's trip—our supply of provisions ran out. The old man wore constantly, by day and night, a large red skin coat, which was very warm. My dog at nightfall took up the usual position in front of my feet and the fire, and I noticed, as usual, that he was curled up at night, that the Canadian dog was stretched out near his master's back.

Both dogs, no doubt, hungrier than we were. Being the younger man I arose in the morning, lit a fire, and having waked my companion, sat down, breakfasting, to smoke. It was half dark, and as he moved querulously asked what was the matter, to which he replied that he sought his coat, nothing of it being left but a strip round his neck, and a bit hanging down in front.

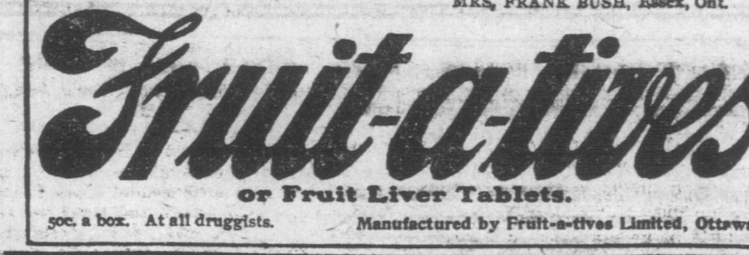
The unusual rotundity of his dog, and a guilty expression on the canine visage, suggested the whereabouts of the missing garment, but beyond a few curses and imprecations, nothing was done to the offender. It would have been impossible to interfere with his digestive processes in view of our possibly having to eat him the next day, should not the storm abate. Happily it did abate, enabling us to start on our journey—two tired hungry men—on the next day. Whether the dog ate the coat or not, I never knew, or, if my dog had done him in the forest, I never saw him. This same Indian dog, however, we did not see two months later, when we were on our way to the coast, and the case was not procurable, and, owing to the occurrence of frosts, we could not catch fish. I well remember that time following the animals, which it would be difficult to assign to any animal-kind, but as time passes, it is seen that they are bear cubs. The mother having attended to her offspring, is, in her den, a very lethargic than the male, but unless in a very unusual season, she does not leave her den till winter disappears. The male and female have separate dens, or caves—less for each other, but usually, near.

The den is chosen as the winter approaches, and is put in repair, and closed in, gradually. When the cold increases, the bear encloses himself inside the den, filling up all apertures with sticks, stones and mud, and closing the entrance. He then sits on his haunches, opposite to the portal, and, later, the den sinks into the ground, and the foliage widens out to support the forehead of the body. Towards the end of winter, the head hangs very low, the snout almost touching the ground. Strange to say, though he has eaten nothing, the male bear at the end of six or eight months (in the more northerly climates) will come out of his den in spring as fat as when he entered it, but in a few days—say a week or so—he becomes thin and ravenous. The hungry hunter, opening a den, towards the end of winter, will find the bear sitting in his usual position, and so lethargic that, though on the intrusion, he may move his head up a little, it immediately drops, and the fatal blow is given, with a heavy stick or axe—less force being required, as the animal in his den than when he is out of it.

A starving man may not be able to judge of food-flesh, but my recollection is, that a youngish bear meat from a den was not unpalatable—indeed good. It did not seem to have suffered in quality—at any rate up to the middle of the winter from the animal's incarceration. I never ate cubs from a female's den, and of course the mother-bear herself, in den, was not killed for food if it could, in any way, be avoided.

If Your Ill Health Is Due To BILIOUSNESS

read how others have suffered with the same complaint, and how they found relief from Biliousness, Constipation and Stomach Trouble. The greatest physicians in the world can't do more than CURE you of Biliousness and Liver Complaint. That is exactly what Fruit-A-tives do. Here is the proof.



30c a box. At all druggists. Manufactured by Fruit-A-tives Limited, Ottawa.

The East. By bestowing presents as he journeyed, he created a jealousy among the chiefs, and dissatisfaction in the minds of the Indians, who afterwards expected similar or proportionate largesse from officers, at possible. This was a common practice among the company's superior officers in travelling.

But to return to the particular incident above referred to. The governor's party, about 20 in all, mostly troops and canoe-men, arrived from the East at my lonely station at McLeod's lake in two large canoes, and of course, desired some change of food. I produced deer berries and a remnant of dog, with regrets that I had nothing better to offer. "What! no fish," said Sir George, "and a lake here—how is this?" "No one," replied, "can take fish during the frosts. We would not eat dog, were it possible to catch fish. I have a very few seed potatoes which the brigade brought two months ago, with strict instructions not to eat them, but to plant and replant them, and I have not eaten one of them."

"That is right," said Sir George, and the soon after this interview, though it was in the winter, more or less deprivation, to hear again the English speech, I bethought me of these same potatoes, and of the visitors moving around. Going towards the house where the tubers were kept, what happened but I should meet the principal guide of the party, carrying off the whole of them in a sack? Wrenching the stolen articles from the man, I knocked him down, and he ran off shouting that he would tell Sir George, which he did, though had the thief escaped. Sir George's table never-never have seen the potatoes. A court was held, and I was adjudged to pay the man five shillings in goods. This I refused to do, unless furnished with a certified copy of the proposition. The man, stating the circumstances and my defence, whereupon the matter was dropped, and next day the party proceeded on its way, without having taken of our dried berries or the remnant of dog.

Poor success, I may add here, attended my farming experiments at Fort McLeod, which is in about 55 degrees of north latitude, and close to the Rocky mountains. At Stuart's lake, about 100 miles south, and more westerly, potatoes ripened on the slopes of the hills, and the tubers were large and heavy. In the same direction, and about 40 miles south, near latitude 54 degrees, at Fraser's lake, some barley and vegetables grew for use, in the hollows, or near the lake, were liable to frost bite. In the same direction, and about 40 miles south, near latitude 54 degrees, at Fraser's lake, some barley and vegetables grew for use, in the hollows, or near the lake, were liable to frost bite.

Ten or fifteen miles west of McLeod lake are two small lakes, connected at the bottom by a narrow stream, and of a general disposition. They keep within a few feet of the water level, and are near to their homes, all winter, and in the family circle—so to speak—seem to be in the best of health, and by, with a spring tide, the head of the family proceeds to the youngsters a trip up the river or to some agreeable spot, which the wife, feeling a rather chilly, and the first it had in that country, probably is not so much a question of northern latitude as of the effect of the more or less mountainous surface. The soil in some parts, so far as I could judge, is fairly good—sandy loam, and clay—for instance at the junction of the Parsnip, with Peace river, where I often camped; but the frost there might be an obstacle in relation to the planting of the crops of the region, the lands suitable for tillage are comparatively small in extent, though the valleys widen somewhat as you go southwesterly towards the coast range. The natural grasses on many of the lightly timbered uplands, and on the stretches of meadow land in some of the river valleys in that direction (where the Indians capture many beavers) suggest rather a grazing than a tillage future for the country, should it ever be occupied by settlers. There is a quantity of large timber, spruce, birch and cottonwood, along the Peace river west of the mountains, and also on the Parsnip. The country between the latter and Stuart's lake is of a park-like character.

There are whitfish, ring and variety of trout in the waters, which we caught most readily—when the frosts did not interfere—in the connecting streams, and in the lakes and at the mouths of tributaries of the Peace river. The dried salmon used at McLeod's lake was procured chiefly from the post at Stuart's lake. Moose, caribou and deer were available by hunters who knew where to go for them, and the district yielded, for the company's special business, without the whole, much diminution in the time, peltries and furs from the beaver, bear, marten, mink, fox, otter and wolves.

The above agricultural experiments at the company's stations had no relation to general settlement, but were encouraged as a means of improving the lives of the Indians, and if possible, that of the company's servants at large, in order to meet their credit obligation, had to migrate to more or less distant hunting grounds in summer they could not attend to cultivation. The uncertain presence of the company's servants at large, in some of the posts interfered, also, with the regular care of any larger crops than garden patches.

SATURDAY'S BARGAIN

NEW SMYRNA FIGS

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DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

CASH GROCERS.

111 GOVERNMENT STREET

thence to Fort Alexandria, where we took boats again up the Fraser river, and so home. "Not up right yet," said the Indian doctor; "thought, your great doctor was to cure you. No, he has not," was my reply, "I will give myself to you to-morrow." "You come then."

At the appointed time this native physician appeared with an old gaiter, leather bag, containing many small packages wrapped in the bark and leaves of a shagreened broken gun flint until the blood flowed, and next with his hand (which he had washed) he rubbed into the wounds a portion of the contents of the selected package above referred to. The pain was excruciating, but I had to bear it without flinching to keep my repulse among the Indians, who condemn one who cannot endure bodily pain. Said the doctor, watching my face, "you have a great heart." This rubbing was repeated daily for more than a week, when I found relief from the sciatic pain, and during fifty years, since, it has never troubled me.

The substance which the doctor used was a bruised root, and one day he showed me that split pine bark until the blood flowed, and next with his hand (which he had washed) he rubbed into the wounds a portion of the contents of the selected package above referred to. The pain was excruciating, but I had to bear it without flinching to keep my repulse among the Indians, who condemn one who cannot endure bodily pain. Said the doctor, watching my face, "you have a great heart." This rubbing was repeated daily for more than a week, when I found relief from the sciatic pain, and during fifty years, since, it has never troubled me.

Some of the Indian medicines and medical applications, perhaps were introduced by the Northwest Company's French Canadian, who had been in the country for a quarter of a century before my time. The native doctors, as I have said, were mysterious. I could not discover satisfactorily what the ancient native pharmacy had been. The bulk of it for such a long time, I have been the result of the people's own experiences.

Cure of Sciatic. From much sitting with my long legs in a canoe, as some supposed, I was, in New Caledonia, a sufferer from sciatica during three years, from about 1827. Nothing that I had in the medicine chest could get, on a special requisition, the doctors in Canada afforded me any relief, and I declined to become the patient of a famous Indian doctor who dwelt near the mouth of the Columbia. Dr. John McLaughlin, a Canadian, who had been educated in Edinburgh, was at the time I speak of the company's head department officer, and the first it had in that position westward of the Rocky mountains. His medical aid in my misery I sought, proceeding with a "brigade" to the headquarters at Fort Vancouver, on the Columbia river, many hundred miles distant. He removed the painful sensation by blistering and other methods, and returned to Fort McLeod with the brigade.

The first part of the journey was in boats to Okanagan, in which I felt little pain, but I suffered terribly, as before, during the long horseback section of the route (nearly 500 miles by the trail) managed, after disembowlement, to drag him into the canoe. His skin was larger than a Hudson's Bay Company's big point blanket. When I was near his ancient comrade or, perhaps his wife, was never known.

This little hunting incident, of course, brought to my mind the story among the Indians in the district, pleasant to their embellishments and mystic allusions, I dare say, to listen to, than my said, abridged narration of the capture may have to read. Poor old beaver! What I should have killed him raises, in my mind, now reflecting a larger question than I have room here to discuss.

An interesting small animal is one of the American Indians, the whistling badger, or "siffiter," as the French-Canadian call it. The "siffiter" is not the animal that makes the holes on the plains so dangerous to horsemen; it travels in the Rocky mountains and does not visit the plains. The "siffiters" live entirely on roots. A number of them congregated, reside at particular spots, the sentinel or "siffiter" near the village, emits a warning cry, or whistle, proportioned in length—and some say in character—through this latter my ear failed to detect the enemy in the neighborhood, but does not appear to meditate an immediate attack.

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These Indians had not the superstitious horror respecting suicide, which the reader may remember was evinced by the natives and French-Canadian on the occasion of the suicides of Mr. W. at Port Severn in the Fishhook's Bay region. I need not number these pages with further medical reminiscences. Later on I may refer to a case in which the use of a blue violet defatted strychnine-poisoning, but for the present will conclude with a general remark suggested by the context.

The strictness of the company's service at the numerous out stations—the effects of isolation—constant closeness of quarters—by means of starvation—the monotony of food, and the hardship of necessary travels—were such that many hardy, robust men were able to meet the livings attacks of disease or age with the normal power of resistance. Those possessing some mental resources had, I think, upon the whole, superior endurance. My old father had, in fact, some prescience in the gift to me of what is called "blue" (strychnine) in their ways to both mind and body, though, of course, the gift did not realize, particularly, the life that was before me. Nevertheless, in the frontier career, many aspects of which were so dull and disappointing, there must have been some goodly factor, for I have heard of a few old men, who, though they had, I think, upon the whole, superior endurance. My old father had, in fact, some prescience in the gift to me of what is called "blue" (strychnine) in their ways to both mind and body, though, of course, the gift did not realize, particularly, the life that was before me. Nevertheless, in the frontier career, many aspects of which were so dull and disappointing, there must have been some goodly factor, for I have heard of a few old men, who, though they had, I think, upon the whole, superior endurance.

NAVAL DEMONSTRATION Will Take Place if the Sultan Refuses to Yield. London, Nov. 10.—It is stated in official circles here that the reports that an agreement has been arrived at between the powers concerning a naval demonstration at Gibraltar, which the Sultan of Morocco has agreed to accept in principle, are correct. All the powers, it is asserted, here, including Great Britain and Germany, have agreed in principle that a demonstration shall be made.

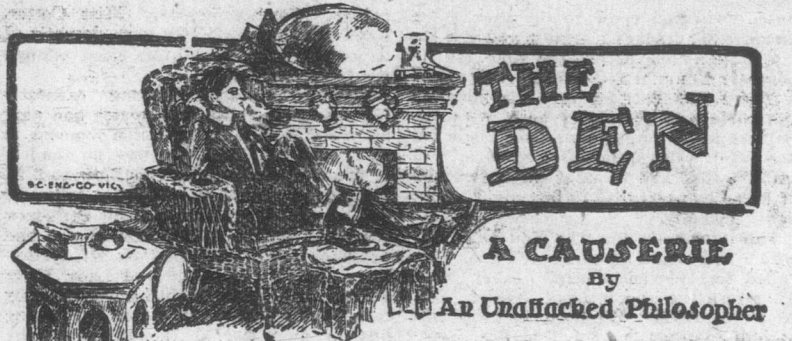
Another remarkable case occurred at Port Alexandria on the Fraser river when I was in charge there. "The doctor" was a case that came up the river carried something ashore strapped to a board, which they left on the beach while they visited the store for ammunition and tobacco. It was a young Indian, too weak to sit up, an emaciated wretch covered with sores, apparently in the last stage of the disease, syphilitic disease, one of the most dreadful of all. His companions said they were taking him to a famous Indian doctor up the river, and away the party went.

Some time later—say two months, or it may have been three—a single Indian, arriving in a canoe, kept ashore at the same place and asked if I did not know him, the whole trouble lies in the blood. Bad blood is the fountain head of all the trouble that afflicts woman from maturity to middle life. Bad blood causes all the sick men I had seen, and was little more than a living skeleton. I had no appetite; the least exertion would leave me breathless, and I had frequent severe headaches. I was treated by several doctors, but they failed to help me, and I was completely discouraged. Then I was urged to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and in a few weeks found my health improving. I gained twenty-two pounds in weight, and never felt better in my life.

What Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for Miss Peach, who can do for every other weak and ailing man. They make new blood, and new blood brings health, strength and happiness. But you must be sure you have the genuine pills with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" printed on the wrapper around each box. All dealers sell these pills, or you can get them by mail at 30 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

DYING BY INCHES BLOODLESS GIRLS SAVED BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS. Dying by inches—that is the only way to describe hundreds of bloodless girls who are slipping slowly but surely from simple anaemia into a decline. They drag themselves along with one foot in the grave through those years of youth that should be the happiest in their lives. And the whole trouble lies in the blood. Bad blood is the fountain head of all the trouble that afflicts woman from maturity to middle life. Bad blood causes all the sick men I had seen, and was little more than a living skeleton. I had no appetite; the least exertion would leave me breathless, and I had frequent severe headaches. I was treated by several doctors, but they failed to help me, and I was completely discouraged. Then I was urged to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and in a few weeks found my health improving. I gained twenty-two pounds in weight, and never felt better in my life.

Improved. When persons find themselves losing weight they should heed the warning, and use the proper means in time before disease fastens on them. The food is taken into the body at intervals, but the system requires nourishment constantly and without interruption. To strike a balance between the supply and demand is the function of the liver, which takes out the poisonous part of the food and stores it up till needed by the tissues. For this reason a certain degree of plumpness and roundness is an index of good in the contrary, wrinkles and bones are an index of the system. The food is taken into the body at intervals, but the system requires nourishment constantly and without interruption. To strike a balance between the supply and demand is the function of the liver, which takes out the poisonous part of the food and stores it up till needed by the tissues. 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THE MEN A CAUSERIE BY AN UNAFFECTIONATE PHILOSOPHER

I have a hazy recollection of some scriptural admonition that runs something as follows: "It needs but that high fences must come, but woe to him by whom the high fence cometh." The importance of this warning, brought home to me very roughly here in Victoria, is that it leads to an extreme vision of limitless parks, fence free and unbroken by rigid lines of aggressive ownership—a civic character of a most extreme nature, the green hedge of well-to-do nature lovers or the modest flower festooned panels of lesser affluence alike suggest more than a little of the life and spirit of those dwelling within. So, too, the high glossy barriers that shut the spring eye from the pessimistic privacy of prisoners, madams and cyclists. Better a snake-bite than such as this.

THE SNAKE BITE

When Eve and Adam were expelled (say, rather, emigrated). A barred wire fence they first beheld. Strong, high, and iron gated. It kept them out of Paradise. I need not tell you how, sir, but who would climb a barred wire twice? When wearing gauch trousers?

THE UNMENTIONABLE

(English anatomy ends with the diaphragm. The mention even of the stomach is not permissible in polite society.—Frankfurter Zeitung.)

JETSAM, JOKES AND JINGLES

THE UNMENTIONABLE. (English anatomy ends with the diaphragm. The mention even of the stomach is not permissible in polite society.—Frankfurter Zeitung.)

A REGULAR BOSTON JOKE

The professor had been summoned as an expert witness in a case involving the ownership of a tract of coal land.

CURING TREES OF DISEASE

While the science of animal medicine is obviously antiquated, it is certainly more advanced than the science of vegetable medicine.

THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

Donations During the Month of October Acknowledged by the Manager.

The manager of the Seamen's Institute acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following donations during the month of October from the following: Mrs. J. J. Pemberton, Mrs. Wm. Atkins, Mrs. Blacklock, Mrs. R. Maynard, Mrs. G. E. Scott, Mrs. R. B. McKelving, Mrs. H. D. Helmeck, the Lord Bishop of Columbia, Mr. Justice Martin, the Navy League (Victoria-Esquimalt branch), the Salvation Army, Army, Capt. C. Stromgren, J. R. Mack, S. G. Kay, H. Burnett, E. Baynes Reed, the Times and Colonist, daily papers, and Miss Lettner and Mrs. M. J. Roberts, peers.

JOINT MEETING TO BE HELD HERE

FOR DISCUSSION OF FISBERY QUESTIONS

conferences at Seattle Has Been Closed—Adjournment Taken Until Early in January.

The joint meetings of the two fishery commissions representing respectively British Columbia and Washington state, have been concluded in Seattle. It has been decided to assemble again in Victoria early in January.

OVER THE TABLE

At this season of the year when dances are being given in the different public assembly halls of the city it behooves those who have the letting of the halls to be careful as to what materials are left lying around. I hear that at last Friday's dance in Assembly Hall given by the Hereditary Dancing Club about midnight the floor became so slippery that a tin can was hastily taken from a cupboard and its contents quickly scattered over the floor, but instead of that slippery effect so pleasing to dancers, and which follows an application of boracic acid the floor was now so sticky for dancing. The can contained chloride of lime, and in addition to the discomfort caused by the disagreeable odor many slippers and skirts of dresses were burned by the lime. By the way, I wonder if these dancing halls are well provided with exits in case of fire?

HELP FOR LITTLE ONES

It is a recognized fact that babies—and indeed all children—need a medicine of their own. Medical men know, too, that most baby medicines do more harm than good—that most of them contain poisonous opiates, that drug children into quietness without curing their little ills.

LADY GAY

The Marchioness of Donegal, who has been a guest at Government House for the past few days met with pleasant surprises on visiting the coast, having met Mrs. S. M. Goddard, Niagara street, who is a relative of her late husband, the Marquis of Donegal.

MISS VIOLET POOLEY

Miss Violet Pooley is back from a visit at Ashcroft, where she was the guest of Miss Cornwall.

MISS TILTON

Miss Tilton is the guest of Miss Maitland-Douglass at Cowichan.

MISS VIOLET POOLEY

On last Wednesday week Mrs. Gillespie entertained a large number of the friends of her son, Mr. Hebert Gillespie and Miss Todd at a delightful dance at Highwood. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Pooley, Dr. and Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. George, Miss Monteth, Miss Beaulande, Miss Kate Devereux, Miss H. Newcomb, Miss Todd, Miss A. Bell, Miss P. Eberts, Miss G. Green, Miss Helen Peters, Miss Olive Bryden, Miss Chippo, Miss Bullen, Miss Beth Irving, Miss Nellie Dupont, Miss G. Perry, Miss Evelyn Tilton, Miss Butecher, Miss Pooley, Colonel Gregory, Mr. Gibb, Mr. B. Bell, Mr. Arthur Gore, Mr. W. Irving, Mr. J. A. Rithel, Mr. W. Irving, Mr. D. Balfour, Mr. J. W. Cambie, Mr. W. Todd, Mr. Fred. Pemberton, Mr. Kingsmill, Mr. Corbett, Mr. Holley, Mr. Schofield, Mr. Tatts, Mr. George Johnston, Mr. L. Crease and Mr. Colley.

ES LE

I felt all the time that no man on earth would ever take the place in my heart that had been given to my poor Frank.

"If I had married Lord St. Simon, of course I'd have to do my duty by him. We can't command our love, but we can our actions, and you see, I'm doing mine with the intention to marry just as good a wife as it was to be. But you may imagine what I felt when, just as I came to the altar, I glanced back at my poor Frank, and looking at me out of the mist, I thought it was his ghost at first, but when I looked again there he was, still with a kind of question in his eyes, as if to ask me whether I were really sorry to see him. I wonder I didn't drop, I know that everything was turning round, and the words were like the buzz of an ear. I didn't know what to do. I should I stop the service and make a scene in the church? I glanced at him and I knew he would be watching me, and I was thinking, for he raised his finger to tell me to be still. Then I saw him scribble on a piece of paper, and I knew that he was writing me a note. I passed his paper on the way and I dropped my bouquet over to him, and he slipped the note into my hand when he returned me the flowers. I knew he was just like the buzz of an ear, and he made the sign to me to do so. Of course I never doubted for a moment that my first duty was now to him, and I determined to do just whatever he might direct.

"When I got back I told my maid, who had known him in California and had always been his friend. I ordered her to send me the note, but to get a few things ready and my sister ready. I knew I ought to have spoken to Lord St. Simon, but it was dreadful hard before his eyes, and all the other people, and I made up my mind to run away and explain afterward. I hadn't been at the table ten minutes before I saw Frank out of the window, and he was coming towards me. He beckoned to me and I went walking into the park. I slipped out, but on my things and followed him. Some women came talking something or other about Lord St. Simon, and I went to me from the little I heard as if he had a little secret of his own. I was married to him, but I managed to get away from him, and he was looking at me. I went into a cab together, and away we drove to some lodgings he had taken in Gordon Square, and that was my wedding after all those years of waiting. Frank had been a prisoner among the Apaches, had escaped, came out to Frisco, found that I had given him up for dead and had gone to England, and now there was he, and he came upon me at last on the very morning of my second wedding."

"I saw it in a paper," explained the American. "It gave the name and the date, and the lady who had lived with him. Then he had a talk as to what we should do, and Frank was all for openness, but I was so ashamed of it all that I felt as if I should like to vanish away and never see any of them again. I was looking for a line to go, perhaps, to show him that I was alive. It was awful to me to think of all those lords and ladies waiting round that breakfast table, and waiting for me to come back. So Frank took my wedding clothes and things and made a bundle of them, so that I should not be traced, and I went to some place where no one could find me. It is likely that we should have gone on to Paris to-morrow, only that this good gentleman, Mr. Holmes, came along on this evening, though how he found us is more than I can think, and he showed us very clearly and kindly that I was wrong, and that Frank was right, and that what should be getting ourselves in the wrong if we were so certain. Then he offered to give us a chance of talking to Lord St. Simon alone, and so we came right willing to undergo the ordeal. Now, Robert, you have heard it all, and I'm very sorry if I have given you pain, and I hope that you don't think very meanly of me."

"I don't think you at all very good, but I have heard it all, and I'm very sorry if I have given you pain, and I hope that you don't think very meanly of me."

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