The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL. XLV., NO. 86. VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1903. FORTY-FIFTH YEAR

Shamrocks' Four to Three

The Montrealers Capture First Game in Spite of Grand Play By Rivals.

Degenerated Into Time Killing Contest to the Hoots of Crowds.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New Westminster, Sept. 29.—The annual exhibition, under the auspices of the Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society, is now in full swing. The exhibition promises to be a grand success and was opened this afternoon by President Trapp in the absence of the Lieut.-Governor and Premier.

The exhibits of stock are finer and better than ever, and the judges will have their work cut out. The poultry building is full, while for the first annual kennel show over 100 dogs are entered. The districts' exhibits are very good, particularly Chilliwack, while the Experimental Farm exhibit creates interest in that institution. Every available space for side shows, etc., is taken and there is a regular Midway. Fruit exhibits are excellent and up to the usual standard.

The lacrosse match this afternoon was won by the Shamrocks, 4 to 3, although they had no license to win, as the home team outplayed them in the last half, and although at half time the score was 2 to 0 against them and a few minutes after the Shamrocks again scored. The Westminsters then settled down to work and managed to even the score. However, the Shamrocks were again soon in the lead. In the last quarter the Shamrocks saved the situation by the old-time passes, bunching the flags and killing time to the hoots of the crowd.

For Westminster, Sandy Gray, in goal, did grand work, but was not kept as busy as Kavanagh. The latter was kept hustling. All our defence played hard. Turnbull was not in it with Currie at the start, but he distanced him after half time. Harry Latham played much of a defence game, and Billy Gifford was off-color in shooting. Lynch and Charley Latham played up well, but by themselves could not do wonders, as Oddy was away off and his condition poor. Bob Cheyne captained.

For the visitors Kavanagh, in goal, was kept busy and he did grand work. Hayes was the star of the defence and Currie played hard. Roddy Finlayson was the big man of the home and did most of the work and got good support from Hoobin. Both Brennans played well, but John was not well. Art. Belfry, of Victoria was referee, but is not as good a man as Burns, of Vancouver, who was unable to come. Charles Cullin was the Shamrock's umpire.

The Shamrocks scored the first three goals and then Westminster scored three, the visitors getting the deciding goal in forty seconds on a rush. A large number of Westminster rushes were ineffective owing to poor passing at critical moments. Currie was laid out at one time on account of colliding with Tom Gifford, while Howard laid out Charlie Latham. Hayes, Weiss, Gray and Turnbull were the other roosters.

A piece of rich quartz from recent Poplar Creek discoveries is on exhibition at the fair.

NOTES OF INTEREST IN THE CAMPAIGN

Liberal Predictions are Based On Insufficient Evidence and Misplaced Confidence.

According to Mr. C. H. Lugrin, who has just returned from a tour of the northern portion of the Island, Major Hickey's candidature in Alberni "is looked upon as a joke." There have been occasions in which such jokes turned out rather badly for the regarders. Napoleon looked upon the British resistance to him at Waterloo as a huge joke, he considered that he had 'em corralled, and his main anxiety was in case any of them should escape. When 6 o'clock came he was in somewhat of a hurry himself.

Dr. Young, the Conservative candidate in Atlin, and conceded to be a certain winner there, is a brother of Mr. F. McB. Young, the Nanaimo barrister, who is contesting Comox in the Liberal interest.

It is admitted by arrivals from Ladysmith that Mr. David Murray's chances of winning as the Liberal candidate are one in ten thousand, while on the other hand, Mr. Alexander Bryden is improving his hold on the constituency every day. He has the miners' vote safely. What does not go to him will fall to Parker Williams, the Socialist.

Many local Liberals were observed to be wearing new hats and overcoats yesterday and to be sporting their best smile. A few were partaking of apples freely, and all hands seemed to be basking in the warm sunshine of Ottawa's great big sun. And Misther Riley arrived from the capital on Tuesday night, so he did. But what in the world has that got to do with the new outfits on the comely persons of the local Liberals, and the look of grachichude beaming on every countenance of them? None at all, at all.

Mr. Sheppard, of Nanaimo, has almost given up the hope of saving his deposit, so far has Liberal stock fallen in the Coal Capital. On the other hand, Mr. Ed. Quennell, the Conservative candidate, for many a long year one of Nanaimo's most popular and useful citizens, is gaining the confidence of the people more and more every day, and he will assuredly come out ahead of the poll next Saturday.

Mr. R. L. Drury's attempts to ridicule the statement of the Hon. Mr. McPhillips that London would be struck aghast if a Liberal government were to gain power in this province, and that it would be the death knell to English investment in this province, is criticized in the streets as not justified by the facts, because even late arrivals from England say the same thing when matters are fully explained to them.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper started yesterday on a tour of the interior and will speak at most of the Kootenay towns. The announcement of his tour has caused consternation in the Grit camp.

A well attended meeting was held by Mr. Bullock, Conservative candidate in the islands at Gabriola Island on Thursday, at which the candidate and others spoke to a large concourse of the island electorate. Mr. Bullock was given a very good reception, and he spoke well on the questions of the day. Capt. Clive Phillips Wolley, the noted writer, also spoke and was accorded a good reception. Messrs. Munro, Lumly, Matson and Critchley also addressed the meeting. Another meeting was held at Galiano on Friday and the candidate was well received there. He spoke well and was followed by Capt. Wolley, Messrs. Bryn, Critchley and Munro.

He was a Liberal spell-binder, and after the meeting was over he was searching for the praise that he thought should be forthcoming from the Liberals. "Wasn't my talk all right," said he. "Well, look here, you fellows, the campaign is short and the only thing for us to do is to make allegations and insinuations, and if they—meaning the Conservatives—haven't time to answer them, well, then, someone may believe them." Nuff sed.

The Vancouver Junior Conservatives turned out in force Thursday night to listen to addresses from Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper and Mr. A. H. B. Macgowan, one of the party candidates in the riding. Both speakers were attentively heard, and both were enthusiastically applauded.

The Hon. Charles Wilson, K. C., is expected back from his tour through the interior on Sunday and will be formally welcomed in Vancouver at a meeting in the Central Committee rooms on Hastings street on Tuesday night. The "Solid Five" are expected to give addresses on this occasion.

Ald. Forrester of New Westminster, who is carrying on a hopeless struggle in Dewdney against Premier McBride, was to speak at Agassiz Thursday night. Mr. Stuart Livingston went up to champion the Conservative cause.

According to a letter received in Vancouver from the Hon. Charles Wilson, everything is looking very favorable for a sweeping, Conservative victory in the interior on October 3rd. Hon. Mr. Green's election in Kaslo is assured, the Minister of Mines having gained many votes as the result of the rowdyism displayed by some of his opponents at the meeting on Saturday last.

Mr. F. McB. Young, the Nanaimo lawyer, who is the Grit candidate in Comox against Mayor Grant of Cumberland, is making a tour of the logging camps and settlements in the constituency, having been accompanied by Mr. W. Sloan, the Liberal "boss" in Northern Vancouver island.

DROWNING IN LARDO RIVER

Boating Accident Near Argenta Which Results in Loss of One Life.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nelson, Sept. 29.—A drowning accident occurred on Monday afternoon in the Lardo river near Argenta, at the head of Kootenay Lake. A young Englishman named Johnson, in company with two other men, attempted to cross the Lardo river in a small scow, when the boat became upset. One of the men swam ashore as soon as the upset occurred, but Johnson and the other man clung to the boat till they became almost numb. They then tried to swim ashore, but Johnson sank almost immediately after releasing his hold on the boat and did not come to the surface again alive. Johnson's companion reached the shore safely though greatly exhausted. This afternoon the body was found at the mouth of the river, nearly a mile below where the accident occurred. Johnson had only been in this country a short time and no particulars have been learned yet as to where his home was.

TROOPS FOR THE SOO.

Toronto, Sept. 29.—(Special.)—Men from the Royal Canadian Dragoons with horses, and the Royal Canadian Infantry men left at 4 o'clock this morning for the Soo by special train. The contingent was in charge of Colonel Buchan, D. O. C. At 1.15 p.m. another special train with 210 men and officers, 70 from each of the three city regiments, the Queen's Own, Highlanders and Grenadiers, left and are expected to reach there within fourteen hours. Major Mercer, of the Q. O. R., as senior officer, was in command.

RICH SPECIMENS OF GOLD QUARTZ

Collection of Samples From Poplar Creek for Royal City Fair.

Special to the Colonist.

Revelstoke, Sept. 28.—J. J. Young, of Calgary, arrived from Nelson tonight with a collection of gold quartz from Poplar Creek, to place on exhibition at the New Westminster Fair. The specimens are being taken to New Westminster in response to urgent telegrams from Manager Keary, and will doubtless prove one of the leading attractions of the fair. One piece of quartz boulder, weighing three hundred pounds, is studded with gold outcroppings. It was awarded first prize at the Nelson Fair as the richest specimen shown there. It is from the Lucky Jack mine. Among the collection are two pieces of yellow quartz from the Swede group, owned by the Great Northern Mines, Limited, which were recently taken out and which cast all previous specimens completely in the shade, one piece, though, weighing less than three pounds, containing two hundred dollars in gold. The value of the whole collection is several thousand dollars.

The Poplar Creek quartz may after be taken to the Spokane Fair, in response to a pressing invitation of the management.

Mr. Young reports that fifty or sixty tons of rich quartz have already been mined out, and that both the Lucky Jack and Swede properties are improving with depth.

Jacob Dover, of Nelson, accompanies the exhibit.

BOYCOTTING THE SERVICE.

Chicago, Sept. 30.—One million persons saw the great parade of the Centennial celebration which filed for three hours through the streets. The parade was practically destitute of music, with the exception of the bands belonging to the regiments of the National Guards, the regimental commanders having given the musicians the choice of marching or being court-martialled. Union musicians declined to parade because the Marine Band of enlisted United States marines had been engaged to play.

Lord Milner Still Hesitates

Prolongation of Ministerial Crisis Adds Discredit to Government.

Three Hours Consultation With Premier But No Decision Announced.

London, Sept. 30.—A prolongation of the ministerial crisis seems likely, judging from newspaper comment, to stul further discredit the government. The apparent waiting for Lord Milner's decision is commented on in Conservative as well as Liberal papers as emphasizing the dearth of first-class statesmen in the Conservative ranks. Lord Milner's reluctance to accept office is attributed, among other reasons, to hesitancy to commit himself as a party man. Another point made by the Liberal papers is the absence of a responsible Chancellor of the Exchequer at the moment that the country is experiencing a serious financial crisis, needing the presence of a strong finance minister. The Daily News ridicules the idea of placing a practically untried man such as Austin Chamberlain, in the position of Chancellor of the Exchequer at a grave crisis, when Great Britain is threatened with a serious loss of credit and a possible shock to the whole banking system.

The Daily Chronicle publishes an interview with Lord Rothschild, who said that he was convinced that politics had nothing to do with the financial depression. The Chronicle, editorially, differs from this view.

London, Sept. 29.—It was authoritively stated tonight that an official announcement of the composition of the reconstructed ministry need not be expected before the beginning of next week. Lord Milner is stul considering the offer of the colonial portfolio.

Premier Balfour and Lord Milner had a three hours' conference at the former's residence in Downing street. They divulged nothing regarding the personnel of the new cabinet.

Five thousand tickets were mailed today for Mr. Chamberlain's meeting at Glasgow, October 6. Applications of upwards of 50,000 tickets were received.

EMBEZZLES MONEY AND FLEES.

Berlin, Sept. 29.—The Frankfort Zeitung says Ephriam Kamer, head of a bank at Stanislaus, Galicia, has fled after embezzling $12,500, which had been deposited in the bank. Kamer, who is said to have lost the money in Bourse speculations and card playing, is reported to be on his way to America.

KILLED ON TRACKS.

Sleeping Workmen Run Over by Train Near Keewatin.

Winnipeg, Sept. 29.—(Special.)—Alfred Gault and William Cartwright employees of the Keewatin Lumber Company, were killed on the track near Keewatin today. Both men were sleeping on the track but were killed by different trains within a quarter of a mile's distance of each other.

FASHIONABLE WEDDING.

Toronto, Sept. 29 (Special.)—The marriage of Miss Kate Ross, daughter of the Premier of Ontario, to Charles Mitchell was solemnized this afternoon at the old St. Andrew's church, the pastor, Dr. Milligan, officiating. The bride was conducted to the altar by her father. Miss Florence Ross, sister of the bride, acted as maid of honor.

KEROUPATKINE REPLACED.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 29.—It is rumored in high military circles that General Keroupatkine will be appointed governor of the Caucausus, and that he will be replaced as war minister by General Bobrikoff, the governor of Finland, Prince Obelski succeeding to the latter's post.

Paris, Sept. 29.—Official advices from St. Petersburg indicate that General Sakharoff, the chief of state, will soon succeed General Kuropatkine as minister of war. The latter shared with M. Witte, the president of council of ministers and former minister of finance, disfavor growing out of the Manchurian complications. The change is considered significant of a modification of the Russian military policy in the Far East and along the Russian frontier in Europe being contemporaneous with a reduction of the military department at Kieff, commanding the Austrian frontier.

INFORMATION IS NOT WANTED

Government Refuse to Delay Railway Contract Pending Survey of Line.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Sept. 29.—Over 150 petitions were presented to the House today against the government's transcontinental policy.

Mr. Macpherson presented a petition signed by 750 British Columbians asking that fish traps be not allowed in British Columbian waters. As the petition was addressed to Hon. Mr. Prefontaine, it could not be received.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, replying to Mr. Hughes, said the government had been requisitioned to send troops to the Soo, but the authorities had been informed that the matter was entirely within the jurisdiction of the local magistrate.

The fall term of the Supreme Court opens October 6th. There are fifty-three appeals inscribed. The Ontario and Western lists are to be heard last.

The sixth Canadian convention of Charities and Correction opened here today. Sir Louis Davies presided. The principal address of the day was by Mr. Divine, secretary of the New York charity organization society.

The third reading of the national transcontinental railway bill was called. Mr. Borden made a slashing attack on the government's policy, taking the recent speech of Sir William Mulock as his text. He concluded by moving an amendment calling for fuller information through surveys before the line is commenced. This was defeated by 75 to 37. Other amendments to strengthen the contract were defeated by similar votes. Other amendments will be offered tomorrow.

WINNIPEG PHYSICIAN DEAD.

Winnipeg, Sept. 29.—Dr. A. C. Bourbeau, a popular young doctor of Ste. Agatha, died today aged 25 years. Typhoid was the cause. Dr. Bourbeau was born in Montreal, but he has lived in Winnipeg nearly all his life with his parents, who are both living. A medical course of great brilliancy was taken at Laval University, from which institution Dr. Bourbeau graduated with the examinations of 1902, taking the highest honors.

HANLON GETS DECISION.

San Francisco, Sept. 29.—Hanlon got the decision over Yanger at the end of the 20th round in the fight at the Mechanics' Pavilion tonight.

UNHAPPY HUNGARY.

Buda Pest, Sept. 29.—Francis Kossuth has issued a manifesto on behalf of the independence party concurring in the view that a surrender on the question of the use of the Hungarian language in the army is impossible, but declaring that he is determined to follow a policy of passive resistance and warning the nation against those desiring to lead it to uproar and violence.

HUNGARIAN PREMIER RESIGNS.

Buda Pest, Sept. 29.—In consequence of an adverse vote in the lower House of the Hungarian Diet today, Premier Pedervary again submitted his resignation and telegraphed to Emperor Francis Joseph begging for its acceptance. The resignation of the premier will be formally announced in the lower House tomorrow.

BRITISH DELEGATES DETAINED

St. John, N. B., Sept. 30.—Steamer "Crystal Stream," with delegates to the British Chambers of Congress on board, struck a sand bar off Indiantown yesterday, and immediately began to leak badly. She was able to reach Indiantown in safety and the delegates were landed.

Plenty Of Work For "Soo" Men

Many Big Corporations Offer Employment But Are Refused.

Regulars And Militia Arrive And All is Quiet At the Works.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Toronto, Sept. 30.—A despatch from the Soo says: "Every man coming in, and more too, could be immediately given work if they would take it, but they do not want to leave the Soo without their money, and doubt the stories in circulation that Clergue is practically assured of money to pay off all his indebtedness. These are the factors that are keeping them here.

The Canadian Pacific, Mackenzie and Sturgeon Falls Pulp and the Canadian Copper Company are only some of the big firms who are represented here in the hope of securing workmen, and on last night's train B. A. C. Craig, of the Canadian Corundum Company arrived, looking for between seventy-five and one hundred men. There is no lack of work for those who want it."

F. H. Clergue and C. N. Smith, John Barrie, secretary of the workingmen's committee and James Conmee, M. P., in consultation with Premier Ross, this afternoon in regard to the conditions at Sault Ste. Marie. An effort is being made to secure money to pay the men.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Sept. 30.—The regulars and militia sent from Toronto, arrived here at an early hour this morning. The ferry and street car services were resumed this morning. The Consolidated Lake Superior Company sent a special with thirty redcoats on board to the wood camps to bring in all workmen in their employ. The town council has been feeding the woodsmen since their arrival yesterday, but will inform them this evening that they must look elsewhere for food. It is thought that this announcement will cause trouble. Everything, however, is quiet at present.

FIVE THOUSAND REWARD.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 30.—A special despatch from Helena says: It has developed that the threats made by the Northern Pacific dynamiters against the Helena police were directed against the residence of Chief of Police Thos. Travis, and not the city jail, as first reported. The letter also contained personal threats against Chief Travis. The Travis residence is being heavily guarded. The reward of $5,000 offered by Governor O'Toole for the capture of the murderers expires Sept. 30, but will be promptly renewed.

TRADE IN FAR EAST.

London, Sept. 29.—An Odessa despatch to the Standard this morning reports that a conference of Siberian merchants and trades was recently held at Tomsk, Siberia, with the object of developing Russian commerce with China. The meeting arrived at an unsatisfactory conclusion, the bulk of evidence adduced proving that in the existing circumstances it is practically impossible for Russian manufacturers to compete successfully in China against those of western Europe and the United States. The administration of the Siberian railway has declared it impossible, without a loss of revenue, to greatly reduce the freight rates.

It is reported from Askabad, capital of Russian Trans-Caspian territory, that two million acres of wheat, barley and vegetables in that district have been destroyed by locusts.

FATAL GAS EXPLOSION.

New York, Sept. 30.—James Owners, a plasterer, was killed and three other workmen seriously injured by an explosion of gas on the roof of the Hotel Imperial today.

RESIGNATION CONFIRMED.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 30.—President Charles S. Mellen, of the Northern Pacific, confirmed the statement that his resignation has been presented to the directors of the system. He will succeed to the presidency of the New York, New Haven & Hartford road.

BURNT IN SANITORIUM.

Kansas City,, Sept. 30.—One person was burned to death and five were injured at a fire today that destroyed the private sanitorium of Dr. F. E. Ralph. The flames spread so quickly that the occupants were forced to jump from second story windows.

ALL QUIET AT "SOO."

Sault Sainte Marie, Ont., Sept. 29.—All is quiet here today. The Militia is expected to arrive from Toronto this evening.

The Situation in Asia Minor

Letters Received in New York From Beyrout Describes Disorders.

Massacre Started During Service on the American Warships.

New York, Sept. 29.—The following are extracts from letters from an American resident of Beyrout, Syria, received by a friend in New York. These letters were written after the arrival of the American squadron:

Beyrout, Aug. 26.—Between noon Thursday and noon Saturday there were nine conflicts, resulting in five murders. Today a number of us went on board the American ships to service. Just as we finished and came on deck, the dragoman of our consulate, Mr. Khuri, came on board, pale and breathless, and said a "massacre" was on in the upper part of the city. All the troops and cavalry had been called out. Later on I saw patrols of soldiers moving about all day long, and bands of armed Moslems with knives and pistols, with a Christian in charge. Threats are freely made of attacking foreigners in order to draw the attention of the Powers to the situation. The city will pass a sleepless night, one of terror for women and children.

Monday, Sept. 7, 2 p.m.—The killed yesterday were at least twenty-three. The consuls and officers from the ships saw many of the dead, and the wounded men and children screaming. Admiral Cotton made ready to land 500 men, who slept all night with cartridge belts on. The other consuls called on the admiral at 10.50 p.m., and all had one word about the present Vali. His usefulness here is ended. A guard and signal corps stands all night at the consulate.

The people who fled to the mountains yesterday have horrid stories to tell, and the excitement for hours was very intense.

The admiral said he understood that the wires were down to Constantinople. I understood from this that the Turkish version of the coming of the squadron was to have "right of way" to the United States. "The admiral says he will stay until he gets to the bottom of the business, and proceeded to open communication with Washington. The consul was in conference with him most of the afternoon. At this time the squadron had not even opened friendly relations with the shore. Neither men nor officers are allowed on shore until after business is finished."

PRESIDENT MELLEN RESIGNS.

St. Paul, Sept. 29.—The Despatch announces the resignation of President Mellen, of the Northern Pacific Railway, and his selection as president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford road, to take effect October 21st.

General Uprising Is Proclaimed

A Call Issued to Eastern Macedonians to Begin Active Operations.

Greeted With Enthusiasm And Peasants Flock to the Standards.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Sept. 29.—A telegram received here from the camp of General Zontcheff, the commander-in-chief of the Macedonian insurgents at Razloga, fifty-five miles from Sofia, announced that a general uprising was proclaimed September 28th in the districts of Razloga, Nevokop, Demirhissar, Melnik and Zerres, and that all the insurgent bands in Eastern Macedonia had received directions to begin operations.

The chief hope of the revolutionary organizations centres in the outbreak in Eastern Macedonia, which is expected to assume considerable proportions, as the leaders there are all officers of the Bulgarian reserve. This, the sympathizers with the Macedonian cause hope, will arouse a war feeling in the Bulgarian army and force the government to espouse the Macedonian cause.

Despatches received here from various sources say General Zontcheff has been greeted everywhere with the greatest enthusiasm, and that all the peasants are flocking to his banner.

A despatch from Rila reports continuous fighting all along the lines across the Turkish frontier. It is stated that the town of Razlog has been destroyed by the Turks and the Christian population of 4,700 persons massacred. Fugitives are arriving in hundreds. All the wires have been cut. The Turkish troops are flying in disorder from Butchevo.

Salonica, Macedonia, Sept. 29.—The American mission has presented a petition to United States Minister Leishmann and Nicholas R. O'Connor, the British ambassador, requesting them to secure the admission of a Red Cross Society into Turkey, or as an alternative, permission for members of the American missions to dispense charity.

A band of insurgents on September 27 attacked with bombs the Turkish quarter at Razloga, and were repulsed with losses. Orders have been received to stop the military movements, but large quantities of ammunition and fifteen guns were sent today to Demirhissar, forty-five miles from Salonica.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Sept. 29.—A despatch from Rilo, Monastir, says the town of Razloga has been in flames since Sunday night. The insurgents are attacking Butchevo and fighting is reported with the Turks.

Another fight is reported to have taken place near Okrhida, in which fifty Turks were killed and many wounded.

It is stated that all intelligent Bulgarians of the town of Okrhida were recently arrested on suspicion of communicating with the insurgent bands, and were sent in chains to Monastir. A letter from Philippolis, dated yesterday, says the authorities are having distributed rifles and ammunition in all centre villages for use in case of an attack being made by the Turks.

CHAMBERLAIN'S MANIFESTO.

London, Sept. 30.—Former Colonial Secretary Chamberlain has prepared a pamphlet which is in the nature of a manifesto and which will be issued Monday, on the subject of his fiscal policy pronouncement.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Christopher Robinson Deals With U. S. Claim to Indian Allegiance.

London, Sept. 29.—When the Alaskan boundary commission resumed its session this morning, Christopher Robinson, K. C., who suffered from severe indisposition yesterday, but who had benefitted by the night's rest, resumed his speech in behalf of the Canadian claims, though at the suggestion of Lord Chief Justice Alverstone, counsel remained seated.

Mr. Robinson dealt vigorously with the fallibility of the maps of the district under contention, claiming that the American deductions therefrom were therefore weak.

Mr. Robinson continued his speech after the luncheon adjournment, denouncing the United States contention that they had secured the allegiance of the Alaskan natives. He said: "With a bottle of whiskey and a blanket you can obtain the allegiance of any Indian."

CONSPIRATORS SENTENCED.

Would-be Avengers of Alexander and Draga Condemned to Prison.

Belgrade, Servia, Sept. 29.—The trial of the army officers charged with conspiracy against the murderers of King Alexander and Queen Draga, was concluded today. Sentences ranging from one month to two years were imposed. It is anticipated King Peter will pardon the conspirators.

SPRECKELS' FAMILY TROUBLES.

Honolulu, Sept. 29.—The attorneys for Clarence Spreckels assert that the marriage of Mrs. Thomas Watson (daughter of Mr. Spreckels) to Mr. Watson is void. Mrs. Watson, now of England, is suing her father for the recovery of a block of Honolulu property valued at $4,000,000, which she conveyed to him soon after her marriage in 1894. The marriage led to an estrangement between daughter and parents, and Mrs. Watson returned the property which had previously been presented to her by her father. The present suit is based on the fact that Mrs. Watson's conveyance did not bear her husband's signature. Mr. Spreckles' attorneys allege that Mr. Watson had been previously married in 1889, that the divorce which he secured in Utah in 1896 was illegal and that consequently his second marriage is void.

TRADE REPORT FOR THE WEEK

Pacific Coast Cities' Prospects Point to Continued Steady Demand.

Toronto, Sept. 26.—The sorting trade at Toronto continues quite active. The demand for domestic staple goods is greater than the supply in some cases, and retailers will have to wait for some weeks for deliveries in certain lines. The market for all staple goods is very firm. The demand from inland water points is now beginning to make itself felt, and large shipments will continue to go forward the next six weeks to take advantage of the low freight rates. The grain movement is growing. Prices of winter wheat are very firm, not having been effected by the drop in Chicago materially, owing to the light deliveries in Ontario and the good demand for export as well as for home milling.

At Quebec weather conditions during the past week appear to have benefited general trade, both wholesale and retail, and the sales in the former are reported large as this time twelve months ago. In shipping circles large quantities of grain continue to arrive by water, and in this respect large shipments for export are expected.

Vancouver and Victoria.—Reports from the Pacific Coast cities continue satisfactory. The demand for fall and winter goods is brisk, and the prospects point to a steady demand for the next couple of months. The dry goods trade has been better this fall than for a long time, and the trade in that line still continues active. Staple goods are firmly held.

The weather, having become more settled and favorable for the harvest, there is a better feeling in trade circles at Winnipeg.

Trade at Hamilton, as reported for Bradstreets this week, continues to show a fair amount of activity. Fall orders are coming to hand freely of late, being stimulated by the cooler weather.

Business at London is not as active as it was last week, when many buyers were attracted by the Western Fair. Values are firm.

RETURN FROM LABRADOR.

St. John, N.B., Sept. 29.—The steamer Virginia Lake, which has returned here from Labrador, brings the members of the Labrador exploring expedition organized by Colonel William Glazier, of New York, whose stay in Labrador was much briefer than was expected. Its return after so short a period indicates that a comparatively small amount of exploration has been done.

MASS MEETING PROTESTS TURKS

St. James Hall London Crowded to Denounce Porte's Misrule.

London, Sept. 29.—A mass meeting of protest against the situation in Macedonia was held in St. James' hall here tonight; the hall was crowded, and an overflow meeting had to be held. It is estimated that 3,000 were gathered within the hall, where they were addressed by the Bishop of Worcester, James Bryce, M. P., and Rev. R. J. Campbell, pastor of the City Temple, and others. Resolutions were adopted urging the government to take action looking to putting an end to Turkish rule in Macedonia.

Letters of regret from the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, Earl Spencer and many other prominent men of ability to attend and expressing sympathy with the object of the meeting, were read.

REIGN OF TERROR IN YALU.

Che Foo, China, Sept. 30.—A band of Russianized Chinese brigands have raided Takusan and kidnapped fifteen wealthy Chinese, whom they are holding for ransom. A reign of terror exists in the Yaloo district. The Russian troops are holding the Korean side of the river.

Welcomed To the Far West

Canadian Manufacturers Receive An Ovation On Arrival At Vancouver.

Grand Banquet And City Brilliantly Illuminated In Honor of Visitors.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Sept. 29.—The platform at the C. P. R. station was crowded from end to end at 2:05 today to welcome the Canadian manufacturers and the visitors had every assurance in that eager crowd of the great interest Vancouver takes in their visit, and of their hearty welcome. They were formally welcomed by the members of the Board of Trade, members of the Manufacturers' Association of British Columbia, city council and other bodies.

Mr. George E. Drummond, head of the party, said that coming West their eyes had been opened as to the magnitude and importance of the Dominion. Manitoba, he said, and Northwest had been a revelation. One result would be that Eastern manufacturers would make greater efforts to control and hold the great trade growing up in the West.

One unique feature of the trip was that the party decided to do no tipping. A collection, however, was taken up which amounted to $1500 and this will be divided fairly between the train attendants on the return trip east.

Luncheon was tendered the party shortly after their arrival at the Hotel Vancouver. D. R. Ker, chairman of the local branch of the Manufacturers' Association, presided and all public bodies were represented. The toast to the King was given by Acting Mayor McQueen, who also extended the visitors a hearty welcome on behalf of the city. The speaking was chiefly by Vancouver's prominent residents. Mr. Bell-Irving spoke representing the canning interests, Mr. J. G. Scott and R. H. Alexander representing the lumbering interests delivered addresses. Messrs Campbell Sweeny of the Bank of Montreal, and W. Godfrey of the Bank of British North America, spoke on finance. President Lockyer of the Board of Trade and W. H. Malkin spoke on commerce and Mr. J. J. Banfield spoke on real estate. The visitors will be taken to the lumber mills and manufacturing institutions tomorrow, and on Thursday to the fair to see the Shamrocks play and the big display of cattle, vegetables and fruit.

Tonight the city is brilliantly illuminated and the distinguished guests of the city are having a trolly ride on the principal streets on special cars, passing through a glare of electric illuminations.

ROOSEVELT REMAINS FIRM.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 29.—President Roosevelt tonight informed the labor leaders that his decision not to dismiss Foreman Miller because he was a non-union man, was final, and that the question of his personal fitness must be settled in the regular routine of administration.

RUSSIAN METHODS IN THE FAR EAST

Earl of Lonsdale Just Returned From Orient Gives His Impressions.

San Francisco, Sept. 29.—The Earl of Lonsdale has arrived on the steamer Ventura on his way home after making a tour of the world. He is accompanied by his wife, the Countess of Lonsdale, and a retinue of servants. During the past few months he has been traveling through the Orient and Australia, studying the social, political and industrial conditions. In speaking of Australia he says that conditions there, resulting from the political situation, are both unsatisfactory and alarming.

Of English politics, he said, he had not been able to keep in as close touch with them as he would have liked.

His observations in the Orient led him to believe that Russia was playing an interesting game in the Far East. She may withdraw a battalion of troops, but as she does so she sends in a railroad battalion to take its place, and these battalions are there for work more serious than to take care of railroads. Russia is prepared to take all the trade now enjoyed by America. It will oust all the Americans from the Yalu river for one thing, cutting into the lumber trade now being shipped from this Coast by opening up the rich timber belt owned by Russian firms in the Yalu district.

The Earl and Countess will, in about two weeks, sail from New York, for England.

APOSTOLIC DELEGATE COMING.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 29.—(Special.)—Monsignor Sbarretta, apostolic delegate to Canada, was in Winnipeg today for a few hours, en route from Ottawa to Victoria and other British Columbia points. His excellency is accompanied by his secretary, Rev. Father Stickney.

IAN HAMILTON ON CANADIANS

Learned to Know Them on Battle Fields And Learned to Like Them.

Montreal, Sept. 29.—General Ian Hamilton was today presented with a handsome gold-headed cane by the men who served under him in South Africa. In replying Gen. Hamilton said he admitted that because of their inexperience he at first felt sceptical as to their ability and he questioned once the wisdom of Gen. Smith-Dorien in sending them into the field on one particularly trying occasion. But the reply of General Smith-Dorien was: "These Canadians have never yet failed in anything they have been asked to do." And so he found it. As time went on he learned that there were men from Canada who could fight and fight well. He had been with them and among them and he liked them. They called themselves veterans, but they were only so-called. They were too young and yet they were entitled to the term.

The Party A Big One

Thursday Evening Will Witness Arrival of Manufacturers' Excursion.

One of the Most Influential Bodies Which Ever Visited the Coast.

Will Be the Guests at a Citizens' Reception in the Legislative Hall.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The day after tomorrow will see the arrival in Victoria of perhaps the most important body of visitors who have come to the Pacific Coast the present year—the big party making up the Canadian Manufacturers' excursion. Owing to a mishap to the train in which the party is traveling, a day was lost east of Winnipeg, so that the arrival here will not be until Thursday evening, instead of tomorrow night, as was at first intended.

Every arrangement has been made to give the foremost business men of Canada proper reception and adequate entertainment. The citizens who hail from Nova Scotia have organized for the occasion and will extend a formal welcome to those in the party who are from the maritime provinces. On the evening of Thursday all of them will be guests at a reception by the citizens in the legislative hall at the Parliament buildings. Light refreshments will be provided for the occasion by the government and Sir Henri Joly has kindly offered to look after the musical arrangements. On Friday the party will visit Esquimalt and the ships of H. M. navy in the morning, and be taken for a drive around the city in the afternoon. Following are interesting references to a number of the leading members of the party, taken from the columns of a Winnipeg exchange:

Mr. W. K. George, one of the vice-presidents of the Manufacturers' Association, is the head of the Standard Silver Company, Toronto. He takes a prominent part in the association's affairs, and is a strong believer in the policy of Canada for the Canadians. He recognizes the importance of Western Canada as a field for trade expansion, and feels that the bond between East and West should be strengthened, and he thinks this can be accomplished by a solidity of trade interests. Mr. George is president of the National Club, Toronto.

Mr. C. H. Waterous, of the Waterous Engine Company, is another member of the party whose name has been familiar in the Northwest for many years. He is no stranger here, and has had a branch warehouse in Winnipeg for over twenty years. He has always evinced the utmost confidence in the West, and has devoted special attention to the needs of the country in this line of manufacture.

Mr. McLaughlin, miller and grain merchant of Toronto, is another member of the party who is known here.

Mr. Noel Marshall, head of the Standard Fuel Co., is a well known personality in Toronto. As well as being a keen business man, he is a patron of sports and is one of the Queen City's most popular men. He is president of the Toronto club.

J. S. Hamilton, president of the Peele Island Wine and Vineyard Co., is another member of the party whose name is familiar in eastern business circles. He has come west to look up new openings for trade and get in closer touch with present interests.

Two gentlemen with the party are credited with the successful organization of the Manufacturer's association. They R. J. Younge, the general secretary, and J. F. M. Stewart, secretary of the Toronto branch. They are active young men and have shown much ability in their respective positions, having accomplished the lion's share of the work of getting the association into its present excellent working shape.

Lieut.-Col Gartshore, vice-president of the McClary Manufacturing Co., of London has been coming west since 1879, and feels at home as soon as he strikes Winnipeg. Asked as to the present excursion, the colonel said: "I think the great value of this excursion west will be two-fold. In the three weeks the party will see more of the west and get a better idea of its possibilities than they could in months coming individually. And, secondly, the meeting together of manufacturers from all parts of Canada, the getting acquainted at our annual gatherings, the interchange of methods of business; in fact, the general swapping of ideas will be of untold benefit not only to ourselves as manufacturers, but I think also to the west. Of course, we have hardly shaken down yet, as we have been only one day and two nights on the train, but speaking roughly I should say that the foundry people have about the largest representation. I may be wrong in this, for of course I look for men of like interests with myself first. The trip so far has been delightful, and I am sure we shall enjoy every minute of it."

Asked as to the western branch and whether further extensions were in prospect, Colonel Gartshore said: "Our experience has been that the more room we make the less we have, and I suppose that will come true of the west. Just at the moment we hope that we have space enough for another year at least."

G. F. Cleveland ,of the J. L. Goodhue company, belt manufacturers of Montreal, is with the party.

Mr. Eastwood, of New Glasgow, who is accompanied by Mrs. Eastwood, represents the Jas. Eastwood Co., builders of railway cars and other heavy lines of machinery.

Mr. Harry Cockshutt, the Ontario vice-president, was kept constantly busy shaking hands with old friends.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Burton are spending the Winnipeg allowance of time with Rev. J. B. and Mrs. Silcox, Hargrave street. Mr. Burton represents the Merchants' Dyeing Company, a concern that imports enormous quantities of English made cloths for dyeing and finishing in Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Gray were met by friends. Mr. Gray is of Wm. Gray & Son Limited, of Chatham. The carriages of the house have long enjoyed a wide reputation in the west.

Mr. C. E. Harvey has the honor of representing Christie, Brown Co., Ltd., Toronto. The manufacturers of eatables were not strongly in evidence, perhaps they think the west can raise her own.

Mr. Whitten is here for Geo. Tuckett & Sons. Canada's great tobacco manufacturers.

Mr. Dolp, of Preston. is here for the Metal Shingle and Siding Co. Both these gentlemen find their goods popular in the west.

Mr. and Mrs. Hewton, of Kingston, were noted. Mr. Hewton represents the Kingston Hosiery Co., one of the few woollen goods people who have come west with the manufacturers.

Mr. S. A. Jacobs, of Montreal, represents the New York Silk Waist Co.

Mr. J. S. Neil, vice-president of the J. Bruce-Payne Cigar Co., and Mr. J. M. Fortier, of the J. M. Fortier Cigar Co., Montreal, are guests at the Queen's. This is Mr. Fortier's first visit to the west for several years.

Mr. W. L. Edmonds, editor of the MacLean Publishing Co.'s papers is with the manufacturers. This is Mr. Edmond's first trip west and he will transact business for his house as well as take in the sights.

DUKE OF RICHMOND DEAD.

Sudden Cold During House Party Results Fatally.

London, Sept. 28.—The Duke of Richmond, Lennox and Gordon died late Saturday night at Gordon Castle, Banffshire, as the result of a chill contracted on Thursday last. The Duke had been giving a large house party and the castle was full of guests when the gravity of his seizure was announced. Most of the guests left the castle Friday and Saturday.

The deceased was the sixth Duke of Richmond. He was born February 27, 1818, and succeeded his father in 1860. He held at various times the government positions of president of the Board of Trade, Lord President of the council and secretary for Scotland. He will be succeeded by his eldest son, the Earl of March.

CONSERVATIVE NOMINATED.

Guelph, Ont., Sept. 28.—C. Kelowepfer, ex-M. P., has been nominated by South Wellington Conservatives for the House of Commons at the next general election.

PROMINENT TORONTONIAN DEAD

Toronto, Sept. 28.—(Special.)—Samuel Rogers, president of the Queen City Oil Company, and brother of Elias Rogers, the well-known capitalist, is dead, aged sixty-nine years.

G. E. Lumsden, assistant provincial secretary, died at his home here yesterday of cancer of the liver.

REV. G. BOND ILL.

Toronto, Sept. 28.—Rev. G. Bond, who was appointed editor of the Christian Guardian a little over a year ago, has resigned on account of ill health. The authorities of the Methodist church here, however, deny this and state they are hopeful his health will be sufficiently restored for him to be back at his post in a few weeks.

THE WAGNER MONUMENT.

Preparations for the Unveiling at Beyreuth Proceeding in Spite of Family.

Berlin, Sept. 26.—It is uncertain whether Emperor William will be present at the unveiling of the Wagner monument October 1st. The managing committee supposes that he will, and is daily drilling a squadron of trumpeters who are to salute his majesty. The music there during the week's celebration will be less brilliant than the promoters expected, the engagements of most of the foreign artists having prevented their acceptance of the invitations sent to them and the antagonisms of the committee with others of the German musical world have caused many refusals to attend the musical congress. Besides this, the committee, to please the Wagner family, renounces its intention to invite a number of composers and critics, but the Wagner family is not coming after all, according to the latest report from Beyreuth.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Brooklyn "L" Tied Up and Much Property Destroyed.

New York, Sept. 26.—A fire which originated in the electric cable tunnel in the basement of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit power house, at First avenue and Fifty-second street, South Brooklyn, late today did $200,000 damage and raged for several hours, interrupted the entire surface system of the "L" of Brooklyn. The power house was practically destroyed with all its valuable machinery.

SCHOONER STRANDED.

Coal Carrier From Australia Runs on Ocean Beach During Fog.

San Francisco, Sept. 26.—The four-masted schooner Gifford, Capt. Micher, from Newcastle, N. S. W., to this port, went ashore last night on the Ocean Beach and now lies in a precarious position. She carried a crew of twenty-seven men, all of which are safe. Her cargo consists of 3600 tons of coal. The Gifford was seventy-eight days, out and on nearing this port the fog was so dense that she lost her bearings and stranded.

SHIPPING VICTORIA JUBILEE PRESENTS

Much Difficulty Experienced in Forwarding Collection to St. Louis.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Toronto, Sept. 28.—The packing of the Victoria Jubilee presents for shipment to St. Louis was completed this morning and Mr. Christie, who has been in charge of them, will leave for England in a few days. The size of the cases has proved a great difficulty in shipping them, and to facilitate the work the United States government sent two of the most commodious cars in the Republic. The doors of these cars are seven feet six inches by four, but this opening was not large enough to accommodate the cases containing the ostrich fan, presented to the late Queen by the Boer women of Cape Colony, and the chairs of state made of elephant tusks. These cases had to be taken apart and taken into the cars, the valuables placed in them, then closed up again. The presents will be watched by four men until they reach St. Louis, when they will be placed in the vaults of a trust company.

Bruce Gordon, of Napanee, was shot and probably fatally wounded while taking his gun out of a boat on Hay Bay.

CHICAGO'S CENTENNIAL.

Six Day Celebration of Great Event Commenced Yesterday.

Chicago, Sept. 26.—The celebration of Chicago's centennial anniversary began today and will continue six days, the exercises to end with a civic mass meeting at the Auditorium at which the mayors of several of the largest cities in the country will be heard. The programme prepared contains special features for each day. The Indian show at Lincoln park, where six tribes of Indians will live as their ancestors lived is the centre of great interest, the most prominent feature being the presence among the representatives of the six tribes of Charles Pokagon, descendant of the Chief Pokagon ,who once ruled over Chicago. The spectacular event of the opening programme will come tonight. Tons of powder will be burned on twenty-eight corners within the elevated railroad loop, typifying the burning of the city in 1871. Twenty-nine historical tablets were put in place during the day, the ceremonies being held in the public library building. Mayor Harrison delivering the address of welcome in behalf of the city. Buildings were profusely decorated.

U. S. COMMANDER DEAD.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 28.—Rear-Admiral Copper, of the Asiatic fleet, has advised the Navy Department by cable of the death yesterday at the Yokohama hospital of Commander E. M. Hughes, of the gunboat Annapolis.

CARTER-RUHLIN DRAW.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 28.—"Kid" Carter and Gus Ruhlin fought a hard rough six-round draw fight tonight at the Washington Sporting Club.

ASTHMATICS NEVER DIE from Asthma, if they take a thorough treatment of CLARKE'S KOLA COMPOUND. It's positively the only remedy that will cure this dread disease. Even extreme cases, life being a burden, have received such benefit, as to make life a pleasure. Try it sufferer, you'll be more than satisfied with the results; $2.00 a bottle or 3 for $5.00 postpaid. The Griffiths & Macpherson Co., Limited, Toronto.

Massacres At Beyrout

Associated Press Correspondent's Description of Outrages in Syrian City.

Timely Arrival of United States Warships Stopped All Disorder.

Native Christians Puzzled at Permitted Murders in Sight of Ships.

Beyrout, Syria, Sept. 28.—As this despatch is being sent, the situation at Beyrout remains unchanged, there being a great feeling of uncertainty. The correspondent of the Associated Press went on board the United States cruisers Brooklyn and San Francisco yesterday afternoon and found them armed camps. The bluejackets and marines were all in readiness to land at a moment's notice, ammunition filled their belts and arms were stacked on deck. Rear-Admiral Cotton informed the correspondent that he was prepared to afford Americans and Europeans in general, the fullest protection possible.

Fortunately the fanaticism of the people has not gone so far beyond us as to cause them to attack foreigners, but business is at a standstill, the streets are deserted and the shops are closed. The only remedy seems to be in the prompt dismissal of the governor, Beshid Pasha. He has been in undisputed power for six years, and has surpassed all predecessors in the art of squeezing money out of his already poverty-stricken people. Guards to watch the American mission property here were furnished by the government last night. Had the governor renewed hostilities, Admiral Cotton was ready to land 500 marines. The American ships played their searchlights upon the city, illuminating not alone the property of the Syrian Protestant College, but also dark alleys and byways frequented as a rule by shady characters.

The disturbances here began on the night of Friday, September 4. A murder was committed in Beyrout, which was by no means an unusual thing, but in this instance the tables were turned and a native Christian killed a Moslem. The Christians became much wrought-up over the affair and a genuine fright prevailed.

"Now the Moslems will go out tonight," they said, "and five Christians will die for the Moslem that is slain." On Saturday night and on the Sunday following there was an uprising against the Christians in different parts of the city. Thirty persons were massacred in one quarter, and a reign of terror was inaugurated throughout the whole city. A visit to the scene of the greatest slaughter found a Turkish officer dead on the ground, another with blood streaming from a wound in his face, while in the homes of the neighborhood victims lay dead or writhing in agony. On Sunday morning a church was attacked in the same vicinity while services were in progress, but no one was killed. Panic-stricken, the Christians fled from the city or remained in their homes behind barricaded doors, while Moslems, armed with clubs, revolvers and knives, paraded the streets and fell on any chance victim that came their way.

Monday found the situation no better. All day stores remained closed, the streets were deserted and business came to a complete standstill. One or two persons who ventured out were knived for their temerity. The foreign residents had not at first felt any great personal danger, but the attempt to assassinate the American consul, Mr. Magellissen, followed by an attack on Saturday of an armed Moslem with two accomplices, to force an entrance into the home of an American resident, were incidents calculated to destroy confidence, and the arrival of the American cruisers in the midst of these troubles brought relief, especially to the foreign residents of the city. At this writing the foreigners are free to come and go without molestation. It is to be hoped, however, that the presence of these warships will not alone mean protection to the foreign residents, but that they will also have a moral influence, and thereby secure the pacification of the city.

It is difficult for the native Christian to understand why his people are permitted to be put to death when a shot or two from these cruisers lying in the harbor and representing a Christian nation, strong and mighty, would put an end to the trouble. He does not stop to reason about international law, the rights of other nations and the policies of conservative government.

When, after the massacres of 1860, the Lebanon district was made a province with a Christian governor, whose appointment had to be ratified by the Powers, a great mistake was made by not including Beyrout within that province, for Beyrout is practically a part of the Lebanon district. It is a seaport and the commercial capital of the whole region; furthermore, its Christian population is far in excess of the Moslem element. Practically, it is a Christian city, and as such its government should be similar to, or identical with, that of Lebanon. As it is now, the city is ruled by the Turks.

While the Moslem element in the city are not Turks, they are adherents to the Sultan's religion and loyal to his government in principle. Hence they are supporters of the government in a large measure in all religious controversies and political disagreements, and thus is the Christian city of Beyrout compelled to submit to misgovernment and persecution. Not long ago the Associated Press correspondent made a trip through the Lebanon district. He drove over splendid roadways and through cleanly villages and looked into the faces of a happy people. Everywhere he beheld evidences of thrift and good government, but he noticed the absence of many young men from the villages. "Where are the young men?" he asked. "They have gone to America," was the reply. And not only the young men, but many families had gone to America also. Some had gone and come back and told marvelous tales of the new world and its opportunity. Wherever the correspondent went, there was scarcely a family, it seemed, not having a representative in the country.

One morning the correspondent saw a carriage driving away in which were two children. Their father, who had gone to America had finally amassed sufficient money to make it possible for them to follow after him. A woman, who had taken care of them, made much ado about their going, and when their driver cracked his whip and the horses went charging down the street of the village, it was pitiful to see the old woman running after them, waving her hands and crying out in anguish.

"Now that the Lebanan province is so much better than it used to be under Turkish rule," the correspondent asked, "Why do these boys go to America? Why do they not remain at home and take advantage of the better life that has come to them?"

The answer came readily as follows: "The political changes that were made in the Lebanano district did not go far enough. With the education of the people and a taste for better things, came a desire for opportunities as such are not open in the narrow confines of the district. And here is where the powers made a tremendous error. Beyrout was not included in the scheme of reform when the Lebanon province was created. She was let out and today, while it is the metropolis is the metropolis, the port and the feeder of the district, it is in the hands of the Turk and closed to the people of Lebanon as a place of residence, labor or business, only as they shall submit to Turkish rule. As this is odious to them, they look to other lands for a larger life than that which their own can give them."

Thus can be seen how Beyrout is not only deprived of good government, but the whole of the Lebanon district is crippled in her industrial and commercial life, and is deprived of the full prosperity that ought to be hers.

CONQUEST OF MOROCCO.

France Denies the Rumor of Intention to Annex the Kingdom.

Paris, Sept. 26.—The French Foreign Office declares that any negotiations with Great Britain on the subject of Morocco do not go beyond the question of a general good understanding. The officials flatly deny that France is entertaining schemes for a protectorate or a conquest of Morocco, and express surprise at the persistence of the press reports attributing such plans to France and asserting that Great Britain's consent has been purchased by concessions in Egypt. The utmost that could happen in the case of certain eventualities would be that France would exercise her right of assisting the Sultan in policing the frontier districts.

THE KING'S HEALTH.

Visit of Physician to Balmoral Gives Rise to Unnecessary Alarm.

London, Sept. 26.—The report published by a news agency in the United States that Sir Frederick Treves, surgeon-in-ordinary to the King, had been summoned to Balmoral Castle to attend King Edward and that alarm had been caused thereby, is incorrect. Sir Frederick was not summoned to Balmoral, he went there on a personal visit to the King. The London papers of Thursday announced the visit to take place Saturday. Throughout the week His Majesty exhibited the best of health, dividing his time between strenuous outdoor life and in sessions with Premier Balfour and others regarding the position of the new cabinet. Sir Frederick Treves has retired from the practice of his profession.

Receiver Asked For Soo Works

Stockholders Will Now Ask the Courts to Protect Their Interests.

Agent For Bondholders Unable to Gain Possession of Works.

Philadelphia, Sept. 26.—The North American tomorrow will say: "Consolidated Lake Superior stockholders will move formally tomorrow for a receivership as the surest way to protect their equity in the property. This action has been determined upon in view of the uncertain attitude of Speyer & Co., and a conviction that the time has come when the step cannot be delayed longer without danger. Application for the appointment of a receiver for the $117,000,000 corporation will be made in Connecticut. Promptly after the expected granting of the petition for receivership application will be made in New York for the appointment of an auxiliary receiver. This will be accompanied by a petition for an injunction to restrain the Speyer collaterals being disposed of. The management and board of directors of the company it is understood have agreed to intersperse no obstacles.

Detroit, Sept. 26.—A despatch from Sault Ste. Marie says: James Bicknell, upon finding that he was unable to gain possession of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company's plants here today, admitted that unless he chose to resort to violence, which he should not do, his only course would be to go to the courts. He informed Mr. Coyne that any expense incurred either in litigation or damage to the plant in attempting to get possession he would hold Coyne personally responsible. Mr. Bicknell in his former statement to Mr. Coyne said: "My position is just this: The mortgages are in default. They provide that upon default a receiver may be appointed and such receiver has been appointed. He cannot do anything with the property until he obtains possession. The consolidated directors and the directors of the several subsidiary companies have decided to close down operations and the operations are now closed down and in the hands of a very small number of people who are either in the employ of the subsidiary companies or looking for their remuneration with all the attending difficulties from them. Of course, if the property is closed down, it is necessary that somebody should have the responsibility and expense of all the properties to which I take possession. What I ask is the possession of all the properties included in each mortgage of the Lake Superior Power Company, Sault Ste. Marie Pulp and Paper Company, Algoma Central and Hudson's Bay Railway and the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway. I have nothing whatever to do with the arrears in wages. I suppose they will be cared for by the directors who employed them."

St. Paul, Sept. 26.—A despatch from Sault Ste Marie, Mich., says: "Inquiry fails to authenticate reports regarding disturbance here on account of the closing of the Consolidated Lake Superior mills. The facts are all men who want work can get it immediately.

TO REBUKE TARTE.

Montreal, Sept. 26 (Special).—A mass meeting of the citizens of St. Mary's division will be held at St. Bridget's Hall, Maisonneuve, next Monday evening to protest against the conduct of the federal member, ex-Minister of Public Works, Hon. Joseph Israel Tarte. The meeting will be addressed by leading Liberals of Montreal district.

SIX DROWNED NEAR SELKIRK

Rev. McLaughlin and Five Children Lost From Sail Boat.

Winnipeg, Sept. 28.—Norman Post, a barber aged about 28, committed suicide in his room at the Occidental hotel today by taking carbolic acid. Deceased had just returned from British Columbia, had a good record and no reason whatever is known for his suicide. He had quite a sum of money on his person. His parents reside at Tilsonburg, Ontario.

A message from Selkirk tonight says no further tidings have been heard of Rev. Mr. McLaughlin and five Indian children, who left Beren's river last week by sailboat for Selkirk. It is feared all have perished.

Mr. James Boswell, who was paralyzed in the Rugby game on Saturday, was reported to be much better this afternoon. Whether the injury will be permanent or not will not be known for several days.

In Defence Of His King

With a Knife Loyal Canadian Resents Insult to His Majesty.

Blacksmiths' Strike on C. P. R. Called Off and Results Are Nil.

Great Activity Suddenly Develops in Vancouver Police Circles.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Sept. 28.—Because he refused to retract unpatriotic statements regarding His Majesty King Edward VII., Arthur Milne, a miner of Fernie, was nearly killed a few days ago, it is alleged, by Jack Fitzgerald, a bartender. News of the affray was received by the local police today. It appears that Milne is an American, and has been doing a great deal of talking in favor of the Boers. Fitzgerald is a patriotic citizen, and he objected to Milne's language. The two got into a row and were separated. Fitzgerald went away, procured a big butcher knife, and came back to renew the fight. He got hold of Milne, and, forcing him to his knees in the middle of the street, he demanded that the American should repeat "God Save the King" after him. Milne refused at first, and the barkeeper began to prod him with the knife. Finally, Milne repeated the words, and then, it is alleged, Fitzgerald began stabbing him, and five wounds of a serious character were made in Milne's body. The latter was taken to the hospital and his assailant to jail. Milne was thought at first to be mortally wounded, but is now recovering.

The blacksmiths' strike has been declared off on the Pacific division of the C. P. R. by the strikers. The demand for advanced pay was not acceded to.

A landslide at English bay caused by the undermining of the bank has resulted in nearly $1000 damages to the new septic tank there.

Queen's Park is a busy scene, owing to the active preparations for the big fair. The main hall has undergone a thorough course of repairs and floor space holders are completing their preparations for putting in their attractions. The athletic oval is in the pink of condition. All that is needed now is fine dry weather to make the fair a big success.

Ootsa, the land of promise, British Columbia's new Zion, makes a beautiful picture, as word-painted by Wilbert Johnson, who accompanied J. W. McIntosh on his last trip to the untrodden wilds between the great mountains beyond Bella Coola. Perennial summer, tall grass so high that the ponies let loose in it were lost to view; Black, rich loamy soil. "We dug down several feet," said Wilbert Johnson, "and as far as we went the earth was black and rich."

Here is Mr. Johnson's story as he told it: "I panned every stream we came across. I had a pan with me and we found colors in them all. The hills look like hills in the Klondike. They are round on the top and the streams on the summits yielded gold. I tried to sink to bedrock twice. Once I was washed out and another time the bedrock slanted off so that it could hold nothing, but every pan as I dug down showed gold. I feel convinced that strikes will be made in the country. How can it be otherwise when I could find no gravel which was not auriferous. Then the meadow lands. From the time we left the divide we passed through miles upon miles of meadowlands, great wide stretches of waving grass as high as our head, with bare sections of gravelly high lands here and there. The country we passed through about Ootsa Lake and Lake Francis Bulkey Lake and other bodies of water would make homes and wide possessions for 1500 families. We sat down one night and figured it out. I know nothing of the country beyond where we were. But I saw plenty waiting for 7500 happy people. Waiting for a parental government to build them a road that they might go in and out to the markets of the world. When the province is older it will be one of British Columbia's richest possessions where a prosperous community will send out year after year rich men to end the evening of their lives closer to civilization and further from the harships incident upon a pioneer's life. This will not be until the government builds a wagon road. Some, however, are going now. They cannot wait for government aid in carving out their fortune. Mr. McGee is one of these venturesome men. He has taken in his wife and family. Mrs. McGee is a brave woman to make the trip. It is a hard trip for a woman, but Mr. McGee and his wife are path finders. They have made money in the States ranching, and on hearing of the great Ootsa of British Columbia Mr. McGee came and saw, and was convinced that he would settle at once in a locality that he described as the richest ranch country he had seen in his long experience. He told me that D. V. the world would see him again in ten years, when he would some out to civilization with enough money to spend the rest of his life as comfortably as he wanted to without labor. Mr. McGee will take up a large cattle ranch, grow his own vegetables and fruit, as the climate is balmy the year around and rain never even rusts the hay, and when his cattle is ready for the market he will drive them leisurely from Ootsa Lake fifteen miles to the divide, letting them fatten by the way. He will then cross the twelve miles of mountain and strike the Bella Coola valley where a good road already built and lots of feed by the way for fifteen miles further will enable him to reach the fine wharves at Bella Coola landing, where he can ship his cattle to the markets of the world. The hard part of the travel is that twelve miles over the mountain. If the government would build a road across the divide under considerable expense, as the grade is steep, they would have plain sailing for the rest of the way across country, as the roadbed is already made and they would only have no grade the road and remove the trees and rocks in the way, while the bridges would all be easily constructed. I have taken up land there will do improvement work on it. But I will not settle until the government road is built, and there are hundreds waiting for the road besides me."

While the good people were attending church Sunday, a handful of earnest men and women were preaching and singing to the wretched inmates of the filth-invested, ill-smelling city lockup. On Saturday night while the members of happy families who were enjoying the comforts of plenty, and harmonious companionship the police were busy, more than usually busy gathering in the impoverished wretches whom drink had reduced, or who were plunging their desperation and hopelessness of spirit into the forgetfulness of intoxication, and today the city lock-up is gorged with these wretched people, the smell is so thick that it causes a choking sensation like the heavily laden atmosphere in a smoking room when it is first entered from the fresh air.

Thirteen of these drunks, most of them incapable of taking care of themselves were gathered in on Saturday, and several more on Sunday. All of them are of the drunk or vagrant class, except George Moore, who is charged with stealing some personal effects of C. Dent. While these poor fellows were being put away, the police were busy reporting disorders occurring all over the city. Several citizens have been put down as missing, and some of them may have come to a violent end. A well-known insurance man, it is said, after losing at the gaming table several hundred dollars worth of premium money collected by him, has disappeared. He has a wife and three children in the city. Emil Wilcox reports that his half-breed friend Alex. McDonald has been lost since Friday. He was a large man, 61 years of age, and six feet tall, his face was strongly pitmarked. He bought a ticket on Friday to go on the Mainlander, but did not board the boat. Mr. Wilcox is anxious for his safety.

G. W. King reports his driver missing, whom he describes as a clean-shaven man of 23 years of age.

A telephone message received from Chief Miller of Westminster was to the effect that pursuant to a request made to him he had gathered in Mr. Patrick accused of stealing a boat and two nets, in company with a Mr. Irvin from Cook's slip two months ago. A policeman was sent to bring Mr. Patrick from Westminster to share the horrors of Vancouver's jail with the other poor wretches. The proprietor of the Globe restaurant also reported that sneak thieves went through the rooms above the restaurant and took therefrom a lady's hunting case gold watch, a gold ring with bangle, a gold ring with a carving in the shape of a shield, a bracelet of five-cent pieces with the King's head on them, a man's watch chain and a mouth organ. The thieves made a good job of it, as there is no trace of them. Then there were complaints of bad boys. Bad boys on Dunsmuir street amused themselves by breaking down a fence in front of a widow's house and committing other acts of wantoness, while on Dunlevey avenue bad boys acted disorderly and made themselves in other respects a nuisance in the community. W. M. Loucks reported his dog stolen from the Leland Hotel and another man his puppy sneaked away from his residence. A notice, just arrived, was pinned on the upper works of the police desk. It offered $50 reward—only $50—for the turning over to the Folsom, Cal., penitentiary authorities, Convict 4748, his other name being R. M. Garden, who escaped from that prison on July 27th, while he was serving a 45 years' term. Garden is 27 years old and six feet one inch tall. He must be very clever to hide all those inches from the world, or perhaps detectives do not think it worth their while to look him up, if the Folsom authorities think he is only worth $50 to them when he is serving a 45 years' term.

The police report informally that a bunch of toughs arrived on Saturday to be present at the Westminster fair. They are being closely watched. One man who is evidently a tinhorn gambler of some description wears a pair of overalls and gets himself up generally to give the impression to the gullible that he is an honest working-man. The most peculiar report of all, however, comes from a Mr. Kidd. It seems so odd, so unusual, that an officer, a man with brass buttons and peaked cap, should whip out a horse pistol and push it under a peaceable citizen's nose and then walk away. That is what Mr. Kidd says happened, and Mr. Kidd, according to the police, is worthy of having every credence placed in his story.

This is the story. Mr. Kidd lives at 261 Princess street. When he was escorting a young lady to her home on Victoria drive about 10:30 Saturday night, he was accosted by a man with a gun. The man followed him threateningly and pointed the gun at him. The weapon was of great size and seemed to him as large as the old-fashioned horse-pistols. The man did not shoot or make any demands for money, and soon went away. On seeing the young lady home he returned alone and again saw the man, who this time did not approach him. He had a good look at him and noticed that he wore a blue suit with brass buttons and a peaked cap.

ARGUING BEFORE ALASKA TRIBUNAL

Christopher Robinson Suddenly Taken Ill But Continues Until Adjournment.

London, Sept. 28.—The opening of the third week of the session of the Alaskan Boundary Commission found D. T. Watson, the American counsel, continuing his presentation of the American case. He concluded at 12.45 p.m., after speaking since Wednesday afternoon.

Lord Chief Justice Alverstone expressed the appreciation of the commissioners, saying:—"Thank you for your very powerful argument," then, at a nod from the Lord Chief Justice, Christopher Robinson, K. C., rose and commenced his speech in behalf of the Canadian claims.

After luncheon Mr. Robinson became fatigued and nearly fainted, and stimulants had to be administered to him, but the Canadian lawyer struggled on gallantly. His failing voice and growing pallor, however, prompted Lord Alverstone to adjourn the session earlier than usual. Mr. Robinson, who is 75 years of age, pluckily insisted that he was able to continue, but Lord Alverstone pleaded that he had an engagement of his own as a reason for cutting the sitting short. Stimulants had again to be administered to Mr. Robinson, and it is probable he will not continue tomorrow.

ANARCHIST'S OUTRAGE.

Steubenville, Sept. 26.—Two efforts were made tonight at Long Run mines to wreck property and kill employees. The attempts are thought to be the work of a discharged Italian, who professed to be an anarchist. An electric motor was started into the mine, and before it stopped great damage to the mine's interior was done and many miners had narrow escapes. A string of coal cars were started down the incline at the same time to wreck the tipple, but they jumped the track and went over the trestle.

FATAL FOOTBALL GAME.

One Winnipeg Player's Neck Dislocated and Another's Ankle Broken.

Winnipeg, Sept. 26.—James Boswell, one of Winnineg's best Rugby football players and a member of the Winnipeg champion eight, who won honors at the Worcester regatta, was fatally injured in a football match here this afternoon. His neck was dislocated during a scrimmage. Edwards, another player, had his ankle broken.

AFTER CLERGUE'S WORKS.

Toronto, Sept. 26.—(Special.)—The Mail and Empire says Sir Christopher Furness, the English capitalist, is back of the reorganization of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company, and that some months ago he invested $3,000,000 in the concern. It is said his representatives will make a strong bid for the Sault assets.

HOMESTEADERS' LITIGATION.

Appleton, Minn., Sept. 26.—Judge Juale, has announced that he will decide in favor of the settlers in the litigation with Russsell Sage. His decision will confirm the title of homestead settlers to about 24,000 acres of the choicest land ties. Russell Sage was trustee of the old Hastings & Dakota Railroad Company, and has no claim whatever thereto. The litigation involves the title to fully $1,000,000 worth of property representing the homes and fortunes of 150 farmers.

Lord Milner Still Considering

Premier Balfour May Postpone Cabinet Reconstruction Pending Answer.

Commissioner About to Start For England to Consult Ministers.

London, Sept. 26.—Lord Milner has not accepted the Colonial secretaryship, as was stated in a report current here tonight. The Associated Press learns, however, that he contemplates leaving Carlsbad for England for the purpose of conferring with Premier Balfour. It will be probably several days before Lord Milner can definitely decide whether to reconsider his refusal to become Mr. Chamberlain's successor. Other reports circulated here announce a serious hitch in the reconstruction of the cabinet and are based solely upon a general lack of knowledge of Lord Milner's intentions.

The Associated Press learns further that Mr. Balfour regards Lord Milner as vital to the success of the cabinet, and is willing to postpone the reconstruction of the new ministry indefinitely as long as there is a chance of getting the Commissioner of South Africa to accept the vacant post. If, after personal appeals Lord Milner persists in his refusal, Lord Selborne will probably take over the charge of the Colonial Office.

CAMPAIGNING IN NICOLA.

Spences Bridge, B. C., Sept. 26 (Special).—The Premier returned here tonight after campaigning Nicola with Mr. McManamon, the Conservative candidate, whose election is practically assured. Reports from Semilkameen conced Shatford and Fulton's return and Kamloops also is admitted by the Liberals. Throughout the interior the campaign is in full swing.

All Bulgarian Captives to Die

London Times Learns That All Prisoners Will Be Put to Death.

Porte's Countermanding Movement of Troops Reassures Bulgaria.

London, Sept. 28.—The Times learns that the palace committee at Yildez Kiosk, has recommended that all Bulgarians in the future, whether armed or unarmed, shall be shot. It is stated that the Sultan holds the same view, and that orders have been issued.

Salonica, Sept. 28.—Bakhzir Pasha, who was responsible for the massacres at Krushevo and Smilevo, has been decorated with the Order of the Medjidie of the first class. He has been sent to the district of Lastoria, where six villages have already been burned and many insurgents killed.

Sofia, Sept. 28.—The situation is much brighter today and the war clouds appear to have lifted. The Porte's assurance that the forty-two battalions recently ordered to Pied from Monastir and Adrianople, will not be removed, has lessened the apprehensions of the Bulgarian government.

The commission, appointed for the purpose at the time of yesterday's demonstration of Macedonians in the city, this afternoon waited on Premier Petroff and asked him if the government intended to do anything to help the Macedonians. Petroff replied that the ministry was acting in what it conceived to be the best interests of Bulgaria, and would continue the same policy.

BALFOUR LEAVES BALMORAL.

London, Sept. 26.—Premier Balfour and Lord Esher, deputy governor of Windsor Castle, left Balmoral this morning. Mr. Balfour went to his estate at Whittingham, Preston Kirk, and is not expected to return to London until after the Sheffield meeting, October 1st.

FLOUR MILLS RESUMING.

Minneapolis, Sept. 26.—The flour mill owners have started two more mills and are gradually getting men to take the places of the strikers. The latter sent a delegation to the university today to ask the students to not take the places offered to them. They also requested the secretary of students Y. M. C. A. to stop hiring men, but he declined to do so. A boycott was then declared by the strikers on a local grocery concern that has been furnishing provisions to the strike breakers in the mills. The final and definite refusal of the owners to arbitrate on the ground that they had already made all the concessions possible if the business is to be run at a profit, caused both sides to settle down on a long struggle.

RAILROAD WRECK.

Chattanooga, Sept. 28. — Cincinnati Southern passenger train No. 2, leaving Chattanooga at 10 o'clock, was derailed today. The engineer and several members of the crew were killed.

TENDENCY OF THE TIMES.

The tendency of medical science is toward preventive measures. The best thought of the world is being given to the subject. It is easier and better to prevent than to cure. It has been fully demonstrated that pneumonia, one of the most dangerous diseases that medical men have to contend with, can be prevented by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Pneumonia always results from a cold or from an attack of influenza (grip), and it has been observed that this remedy counteracts any tendency of these diseases toward pneumonia. This has been fully proven in many thousands of cases in which this remedy has been used during the great prevalence of colds and grip in recent years, and can be relied upon with implicit confidence. Pneumonia often results from a slight cold when no danger is apprehended until it is suddenly discovered that there is fever and difficulty in breathing, and pains in the chest, then it is announced that the patient has pneumonia. Be on the safe side and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as soon as the cold is contracted. It always cures. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

CHURCH BURNED.

New York, Sept. 26.—The Episcopal Church of the Archangel on St. Nicholas avenue, near One Hundred and Fourteenth street, was totally destroyed by fire tonight.

A WONDERFUL BOOK.

As a work for family reference there was probably never compiled a more useful book than Dr. Chase's Recipe Booke. Besides containing the symptoms of disease, their cause and cure and the great prescriptions gathered together during half a century of medical practice, this book is replete with receipts for cooking and has a complete department devoted to the care of farm stock, bees, domestic animals, etc. For full particulars write Edmanson Bates & Co., Toronto.

Thirty-six years ago the mortality from major surgical operations in London hospitals was about 33 per cent. This has been reduced to 3 per cent by the application of Lister's antiseptic principles.

Saanich S[illegible] Grand[illegible]

Thirty-Sixth Ann[illegible] of the North[illegible] Saanich [illegible]

Voted By Visitor[illegible] Ever Held[illegible] Distri[illegible]

(From Sunda[illegible]

Yesterday was a[illegible] grounds of the South[illegible] tural Society, the sec[illegible] fair attracting a lar[illegible] tors who were charm[illegible] tainment provided for[illegible] astonished at the exc[illegible] hibits. A band was [illegible] besides giving a goo[illegible] music throughout the [illegible] during the evening w[illegible] able dance was held.

Great credit for t[illegible] show attaches to the[illegible] and directors: Wm. [illegible] dent; W. H. LePo[illegible] president; Fred. T[illegible] H. Hanner, treasurer. [illegible] Harrison, George Sin[illegible] Kay, W. Dean, C. E[illegible] cotte, H. F. Haldon [illegible] art.

The show is voted [illegible] the best ever held in [illegible] spicuous among the e[illegible] displays of roots and f[illegible] diwork of the ladies w[illegible] the exhibits of needle[illegible] articles and other fanc[illegible] doubtful if some of the[illegible] better schools of art th[illegible] minion could show mor[illegible] er pains or better taste[illegible] tive work than that sh[illegible] of Saanich. The pat[illegible] longing to Mrs. W. J.[illegible] also those belonging to [illegible] and Mrs. Crawford; th[illegible] Baker and of Mrs. S. [illegible] general needlework of [illegible] Mrs. J. G. McKay, [illegible] Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. H[illegible] Gill, Mrs. Copeland, [illegible] thour, Mrs. Thomson, [illegible] C. F. Walker, Mrs. W[illegible] were specially worthy [illegible]

THE PRIZE[illegible]

The prize winners [illegible] classes were as follows:

GRAIN, GRASS[illegible]

Fall wheat, bushel—1,[illegible] R. Scott.
Spring wheat, bushel—[illegible] Mount Tolmie; 2, W. Bre[illegible]
Chevalier barley, bush[illegible]
Rough barley, bushel—[illegible]
Oats, bushel—1, Marco[illegible] Scott; 3, P. Merriman.
Field peas, white, bush[illegible] rison; 2, G. Sangster.
Beans, bushel, fit for [illegible] goose.
Timothy hay, one bale—[illegible]
Fodder corn—1, F. Tur[illegible] Bros.
Sweet corn, 12 heads—[illegible] S. Fairclough.
Best collection of fora[illegible] roots, to be correctly na[illegible] field.
Best collection of grai[illegible] length, 3 in. diameter—M[illegible]
Best collection of grain[illegible] to be named correctly—[illegible]

ROOTS.

Best early potatoes, red, [illegible] our.
Best late potatoes, whi[illegible] Turgoose; 2, H. G. Oldfie[illegible]
Best late potatoes, red, [illegible] Bros.
Best collection potatoes[illegible] named—1, Tanner Bros.; [illegible]
Best 6 Swedish turnips—[illegible] 2, G. Sangster.
Best 6 Aberdeen turni[illegible] Bros.; 2, W. Thompson.
Best 6 white turnips—1[illegible] 2. S. Fairclough.
Best 6 turnips, any oth[illegible] Turgoose; 2, S. Fairclough[illegible]
Best 6 mangols, red—1[illegible] Lewtas Bros.
Best 6 mangols, yellow—[illegible] 2, S. Fairclough.
Best 6 long carrots, w[illegible] field.
Best 6 long carrots, red—[illegible] 2 W. Mitchell.
Best 6 intermediate c[illegible] S. Sandover; 2, W. Dean.[illegible]
Best 6 short carrots, [illegible] clough; 2, W. Le Poer Tre[illegible]
Best 6 onions—1, Mrs. [illegible] Vitch.
Best collection onions, [illegible] named—1, W. Le Poer T[illegible] Bros.
Best 6 parsnips—1, W. [illegible] 2, S. Fairclough.
Best 2 Savoy cabbages—[illegible] 2, W. Thompson.
Best 2 cabbages, other t[illegible] T. Oldfield; 2, W. Vitch.
Best 6 long beets—1, J.[illegible] J. Bell.
Best 6 globe beets—1, [illegible] H. Puchll.
Best 6 kohl rabi—H. S. [illegible]
Best 2 cauliflowers—1, [illegible] W. Thomson.
Best two vegetable ma[illegible] Poer Trench; 2, J. Thomas[illegible]
Best 2 pumpkins—1, W[illegible] Harrison.
Best 2 Hubbard squash—[illegible] 2, J. T. Harrison.
Best collection of squas[illegible] T. Harrison; 2, J. J. Rey[illegible]
Best 2 red cabbages—W[illegible]
Best 12 shallots—1, W. [illegible] McKay.
Best 6 tomatoes—1, Miss [illegible] Donald.
Best collection of toma[illegible] riety named—Miss Exley.
Best 2 cucumbers—1, J.[illegible] W. Le Poer Trench.
Best 2 citron melons—[illegible] Miss Exley.
Best 6 bunches of celer[illegible] field; 2, J. T. Harrison,
Best collection of vege[illegible] tioned in catalogue, name[illegible] Trench.

BREAD, BUTTER[illegible]

Fresh butter, 4 pounds[illegible] John; 2, H. T. Oldfield; 3[illegible]
Package salt butter, n[illegible] pounds—J. W. Brethour.
Bread—1, Miss Veitch; 2[illegible]
Graham bread—1, Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. Munro.
Fruit cake—1, Mrs. J. J[illegible] S. Brethour.
Lemon cake—1, Mrs. L. [illegible] Martindale.
Cocoanut cake—1, Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. A. Munro.
Heaviest 12 hen eggs, fre[illegible] field; 2, Mrs. McDonald.
Best sample of honey [illegible] Armstrong.
Best sample of honey in[illegible] Armstrong; 2, Vanner Bro[illegible]
Best display of honey—[illegible]

APPLES, FALL V[illegible]

Best 5 Duchess of Olde[illegible] Bros; 2, S. Brethour.
Best 5 Gravenstein—1,[illegible] Trench; 2, H. T. Oldfield.
Best 5 Alexander—1, T.[illegible] Sangster.
Best Wealthy—1, T. K[illegible] ster; 2. Tanner Bros.
Best 5 Fameuse—1, J. [illegible] B. Moore.
Best 5 Twenty-Ounce—[illegible] Stewart Bros.
Best 5 Yellow Transpa[illegible] ster; 2, Tanner Bros.
Best 5 Wolf River—R. [illegible]
Best 5 any other fall va[illegible] son: 2, J. J. Rey.
Best 5 Lemon Pippin—[illegible]
Best 5 King of Tompkins[illegible] 2, T. A. Brydon.
Best 5 Yellow Bellflow[illegible] Kay; 2, Stewart Bros.
Best 5 Baldwin—1, Ste[illegible] F. Walker.
Best 5 Northern Spy—1[illegible] J. McKay.
Best 5 Golden Russet [illegible] Trench.

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Answer.

About to Start
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Lord Milner has not l secretaryship, as ort current here to- ated Press learns, contemplates leaving nd for the purpose Premier Balfour. It several days before definitely decide der his refusal to nberlain's successor. ated here announce he reconstruction of based solely upon a wledge of Lord Mil- ress learns further egards Lord Milner ess of the cabinet, pone the reconstruc- stry indefinitely as hance of getting the th Africa to accept , after personal ap- persists in his re- will probably take e Colonial Office.

IN NICOLA.

C., Sept. 26 (Spe- returned here to- ing Nicola with Mr. Conservative candi- is practically as- n Semilkameen con- Fulton's return and mitted by the Lib- he interior the cam-

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—The Times learns ommittee at Yildez, ended that all Bul- re, whether armed e shot. It is stated ds the same view, e been issued. 28.—Bakhzir Pasha, for the massacres ilevo, has been dec- der of the Medjidie He has been sent to oria, where six vil- been burned and ed. e situation is much e war clouds appear e Porte's assurance battalions recently m Monastir and be removed, has ensions of the Bul-

ppointed for the pur- yesterday's demon- nians in this city, d on Premier Pe- if the government thing to help the ff replied that the in what it conceiv- terests of Bulgaria, the same policy.

ES BALMORAL.

—Premier Balfour puty governor of Balmoral this morn- ent to his estate at n Kirk, and is not London until after , October 1st.

S RESUMING.

26.—The flour mil! two more mills and g men to take the s. The latter sent university today to not take the places hey also requested dents Y. M. C. A. ut he declined to do hen declared by the rocery concern that provisions to the he mills. The final of the owners to ar- d that they had al- concessions possible be run at a profit, o settle down on a

D WRECK.

t. 28. — Cincinnati train No. 2, leaving o'clock, was derailed r and several mem- e killed.

F THE TIMES.

ical science is toward The best thought of en to the subject. It prevent than to cure. nonstrated that pneu- st dangerous diseases ve to contend with, the use of Chamber- Pneumonia always from an attack of in- as been observed that ts any tendency of pneumonia. This has many thousands of emedy has been used valence of colds and nd can be relied up- dence. Pneumonia of- ht cold when no dan- til it is suddenly dis- fever and difficulty s in the chest, then he patient has pneu- side and take Cham- y as soon as the cold ays cures. For sale ealers.

BURNED.

26.—The Episcopal angel on St. Nich- One Hundred and as totally destroyed

FUL BOOK.

y reference there was d a more useful book cipe Booke. Besides ms of disease, their e great prescriptions ng half a century of book is replete with and has a complete o the care of farm nimals, etc. For full anson Bates & Co.

the mortality from ons in London hos- per cent. This has cent by the applica- ptic principles.

Saanich Show Grand Success

Thirty-Sixth Annual Exhibition of the North And South Saanich Society.

Voted By Visitors the Best Fair Ever Held In the District.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Yesterday was a gala day at the grounds of the South Saanich Agricultural Society, the second day of the fall fair attracting a large number of visitors who were charmed with the entertainment provided for their pleasure and astonished at the excellence of the exhibits. A band was in attendance, and besides giving a good programme of music throughout the day was on hand during the evening when a most enjoyable dance was held.

Great credit for the success of the show attaches to the following officers and directors: Wm. Thompson, president; W. H. LePoer Trench, vice-president; Fred. Turgoose, secretary; H. Hanner, treasurer. Directors: J. T. Harrison, George Simpson, J. G. McKay, W. Dean, C. E. Birch, E. Marcotte, H. F. Haldon and George Stewart.

The show is voted by all visitors as the best ever held in the district. Conspicuous among the exhibits were the displays of roots and fruits. The handiwork of the ladies was well shown by the exhibits of needle work, crocheted articles and other fancy offerings. It is doubtful if some of the graduates of the better schools of art throughout the Dominion could show more deftness, greater pains or better taste in their respective work than that shown by the ladies of Saanich. The patchwork quilt belonging to Mrs. W. J. Armstrong, and also those belonging to Mrs. S. Brethour and Mrs. Crawford; the rag rug of Mrs. Baker and of Mrs. S. Brethour and the general needlework of Mrs. McGregor, Mrs. J. G. McKay, Miss Martindale, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Hornsby, Mrs. McGill, Mrs. Copeland, the Misses Brethour, Mrs. Thomson, Miss John, Miss C. F. Walker, Mrs. White and others were specially worthy of commendation.

THE PRIZE LISTS.

The prize winners in the various classes were as follows:

GRAIN, GRASS, SEED.

Fall wheat, bushel—1,, P. Merriman; 2, R. Scott.
Spring wheat, bushel—1, B. B. Moore, Mount Tolmie; 2, W. Brethour.
Chevalier barley, bushel—L. Hagan.
Rough barley, bushel—Marcotte Bros.
Oats, bushel—1, Marcotte Bros.; 2, R. Scott; 3, P. Merriman.
Field peas, white, bushel—1, J. T. Harrison; 2, G. Sangster.
Beans, bushel, fit for cooking—F. Turgoose.
Timothy hay, one bale—J. G. McKay.
Fodder corn—1, F. Turgoose; 2, Lewtas Bros.
Sweet corn, 12 heads—1, F. Turgoose; 2, S. Fairclough.
Best collection of forage plants with roots, to be correctly named—H. T. Oldfield.
Best collection of grain, in sheaf, full length, 3 in. diameter—Marcotte Bros.
Best collection of grains, 5 lbs. samples, to be named correctly—G. Sangster.

ROOTS.

Best early potatoes, red, 50 lbs.—S. Brethour.
Best late potatoes, white, 50 lbs.—1, F. Turgoose; 2, H. G. Oldfield.
Best late potatoes, red, 50 lbs.—Marcotte Bros.
Best collection potatoes, 6 each, variety named—1, Tanner Bros.; 2, F. Kneaves.
Best 6 Swedish turnips—1, S. Fairclough; 2, G. Sangster.
Best 6 Aberdeen turnips — 1, Marcotte Bros.; 2, W. Thompson.
Best 6 white turnips—1, Marcotte Bros., 2, S. Fairclough.
Best 6 turnips, any other variety—1, F. Turgoose; 2, S. Fairclough.
Best 6 mangols, red—1, J. J. Rey; 2, Lewtas Bros.
Best 6 mangols, yellow—1, H. S. Oldfield; 2, S. Fairclough.
Best 6 long carrots, white—H. S. Oldfield.
Best 6 long carrots, red—1, S. Fairclough 2 W. Mitchell.
Best 6 intermediate carrots, white—1, S. Sandover; 2, W. Dean.
Best 6 short carrots, red—1, S. Fairclough; 2, W. Le Poer Trench.
Best 6 onions—1, Mrs. J. Bell; 2, W. Vitch.
Best collection onions, 6 each variety named—1, W. Le Poer Trench; 2, Tanner Bros.
Best 6 parsnips—1, W. Le Poer Trench; 2, S. Fairclough.
Best 2 Savoy cabbages—1, H. T. Oldfield; 2, W. Thompson.
Best 2 cabbages, other than Savoy—1, H. T. Oldfield; 2, W. Vitch.
Best 6 long beets—1, J. J. Rey; 2, Mrs. J. Bell.
Best 6 globe beets—1, S. Fairclough; 2, H. Puchli.
Best 6 kohl rabi—H. S. Oldfield.
Best 2 cauliflowers—1, H. T. Oldfield; 2, W. Thomson.
Best two vegetable marrows—1, W. Le Poer Trench; 2, J. Thomas.
Best 2 pumpkins—1, W. Vitch; 2, J. T. Harrison.
Best 2 Hubbard squash—1, Mrs. J. Bell; 2, J. T. Harrison.
Best collection of squashes named—1, J. T. Harrison; 2, J. J. Rey.
Best 2 red cabbages—W. J. Walker.
Best 12 shallots—1, W. Dean; 2, J. J. McKay.
Best 6 tomatoes—1, Miss Exley; 2, A. McDonald.
Best collection of tomatoes, 6 each variety named—Miss Exley.
Best 2 cucumbers—1, J. T. Harrison; 2, W. Le Poer Trench.
Best 2 citron melons—1, J. J. Rey; 2, Miss Exley.
Best 6 bunches of celery—1, H. T. Oldfield: 2, J. T. Harrison,
Best collection or vegetables not mentioned in catalogue, named—W. Le Poer Trench.

BREAD, BUTTER, ETC.

Fresh butter, 4 pounds—1, Mrs. R. T. John; 2, H. T. Oldfield; 3, Miss Exley.
Package salt butter, not less than 25 pounds—J. W. Brethour.
Bread—1, Miss Veitch; 2, Lewtas Bros.
Graham bread—1, Mrs. W. Brethour; 2, Mrs. Munro.
Fruit cake—1, Mrs. J. J. McKay; 2. Mrs. S. Brethour.
Leman cake—1, Mrs. L. Turgoose; 2, Miss Martindale.
Cocoanut cake—1, Mrs. J. J. McKay; 2, Mrs. A. Munro.
Heaviest 12 hen eggs, fresh—1, H. T. Oldfield; 2, Mrs. McDonald.
Best sample of honey in jars—W. B. Armstrong.
Best sample of honey in comb—1, W. R. Armstrong; 2, Vanner Bros.
Best display of honey—W. R. Armstrong

APPLES, FALL VARIETIES.

Best 5 Duchess of Oldenburg—1, Tanner Bros; 2, S. Brethour.
Best 5 Gravenstein—1, W. Le Poer Trench; 2, H. T. Oldfield.
Best 5 Alexander—1, T. A. Brydon; 2, G. Sangster.
Best Wealthy—1, T. Kneares; 2, C. F. ster; 2. Tanner Bros.
Best 5 Fameuse—1, J. J. McKay; 2, B. B. Moore.
Best 5 Twenty-Ounce—1, Mrs. Birch; 2, Stewart Bros.
Best 5 Yellow Transparent—1, G. Sangster;2, Tanner Bros.
Best 5 Wolf River—R. Clarke.
Best 5 any other fall variety—1, J. Thomson; 2, J. J. Rey.
Best 5 Lemon Pippin—F. Turgoose.
Best 5 King of Tompkins—1, J. J. McKay 2, T. A. Brydon.
Best 5 Yellow Bellflower—1, J. J. McKay; 2, Stewart Bros.
Best 5 Baldwin—1, Stewart Bros; 2, C. F. Walker.
Best 5 Northern Spy—1, W. Dean; 2, J. J. McKay.
Best 5 Golden Russet — W. Le Poer Trench.
Best 5 Rhode Island Greening—Tanner Bros.
Best 5 Roxbury Russett—J. J. McKay.
Best 5 Ben Davis—1, Tanner Bros; 2, W. Thomson.
Best 5 Blenheim Orange— 1, Mrs. S. Sandover; 2, T. A. Brydon.
Best 5 Blue Pearmain—G. Sangster.
Best 5 Canada Reinette—1, Tanner Bros.; 2, C. F. Walker.
Best 5 Ribston Pippin—1, J. J. McKay; 2, T. A. Brydon.
Best 5 Stark—Tanner Bros.
Best 5 Grimes Golden—Tanner Bros.
Best 5 Newton Pippin—W. Thomson.
Best 5 any other winter variety—1, S. Brethour; 2, J. Camp.
Best collection of apples, 5 each named, quality and variety to be considered in judging—1, J. Comp: 2, J. J. McKay.

PEARS.

Best 5 Bartlett—1, F. Turgoose; 2, J. Camp.
Best 5 Flemish Beauty—S. Brethour.
Best 5 Louise Bonne de Jersey—Tanner Bros.
Best 5 Beurre Clairgean—G. Sangster.
Best 5 any other variety—1, J. T. Harrison; 2, Mrs. McDonald.

PLUMS.

Best 12 Yellow Egg—1, A. Munroe; 2, H. T. Oldfield.
Best 12 Pound Seedling—1, A. Munroe; 2, W. Le Poer Trench.
Best 12 Bradshaw—W. Dean.
Best 12 French prunes—W. Le Poer Trench.
Best 12 Italian prunes—1, Mrs. Birch; 2, W. Le Poer Trench.
Best 12 peaches—1, G. Thomas; 2, J. T. Harrison.
Best 6 orange quinces—1, F. Turgoose; 2, G. Sangster.
Best 6 quinces, other variety—1, Mrs. Birch; 2, W. Thomas.
Best 3 ounces of grapes, outdoor productions—1, W. R. Armstrong; 2, A. Simpson.
Best 12 crabapples, Transcendent — W. Thomson.
Best 12 crabapples, Siberian—J. Camp.
Best 12 crabapples, Florence — T. A. Brydon.
Best collection of jams, quarts—1, Mrs. J. T. Harrison; 2, Mrs. W. Thomson.
Best collection of bottled fruits, quarts—1, Mrs. J. J. McKay; 2, Mrs. A. Munro.
Best collection of jellies, pints—1, Mrs. J. J. McKay; 2, Mrs .J. T. Harrison.
Best quart bottle of vinegar — 1, Mrs. Sandover; 2, Mrs. J. J. McKay.
Bes quart bottle of wine—1, G. Thomas; 2, Mrs. J. T. Harrison.
Best quart bottle of cider—1, Mrs. S. Sandover; 2, Mrs. J. T. Harrison.

FLORAL—PLANTS.

Fuschias, 3, glass set—1, Mrs. S. Sandover; 2, Miss C. Turgoose.
Geraniums, 3—1, Miss C. Turgoose; 2, Mrs. S. Sandover.
Begonias, 3—Mrs. S. Sandover.
Six pot plants, other than above—Mrs. S. Sandover

CUT FLOWERS.

Chrysanthemums, 12—1, Mrs. J. T. Harrison; 2, Mrs. J. Bell.
Dahlias, 12—1, Mrs. J. T. Harrison; 2, Mrs. Jensen.
Stocks, 12—1, Mrs. S. Sandover; 2, Mrs. J. T. Harrison.
Sweet peas, 12—1, Mrs. J. J. White; 2, Joyce Brethour.
Asters, 12—1, Mrs. J. J. White; 2, Mrs. S. Sandoover.
Pansies, 12—Mrs. J. T. Harrison.
Carnations, 12—1, G. Thomas; 2, Mrs. J. J. McKay.
Hand bouquet—1, Mrs. J. T. Harrison; 2, Mrs. C. F. Walker.
Best 6 button-hole bouquets—1, Mrs. S. Sandover; 2, Mrs. J. T. Harrison.
Best table bouquet—1, Mrs. W. Bissett; 2, Mrs. J. J. White.

LADIES' WORK.

Patchwork quilt, silk—Mrs. W. J. Armstrong.
Patchwork quilt, ordinary — 1, Mrs. S. Brethour; 2, Mrs. Crawford.
Rag rum—1, Mrs. Baker; 2, Mrs. S. Brethour.
Butonholes, 6 on linen—1, Mrs. J. G. McKay; 2, Miss Martindale.
Drawn-work, any article—1, Miss Martindale; 2, Reta Brethour.
Netting—Reta Brethour.
Tatting—1, Mrs. W. Copeland; 2, Miss McGill.
Hemstitching—1, Mrs. J. T. Harrison; 2, Mrs. M. Hornsby.
Knitted cotton lace—1, Miss L. Martindale; 2, Mrs. J. T. Harrison.
Knitted stockings or socks—1, W. Brethour ;2, Miss Martindale.
Darning stockings or socks, pair—1, Mrs. W. Brethour; 2, Mrs. J. J. White.
Crochet cotton lace—1, Miss Martindale; 2. Mrs. W. Thomson.
Crochet wool shawl—1, Miss Ethel John; 2, Miss McDonald.
Hand-made lace, Battenberg — 1, Miss Ethel John; 2, Mrs. J. J. White.
Hand-made lace, Point or Honiton—1, Mrs. W. Copeland; 2, Miss Martindale.
Silk embroidery on linen, any article—Miss Ethel John; 2, Miss Martindale.
Embroidery, fancy stitches, any article—1, Mrs. W. Thomson; 2, Miss Ethel John.
Crochet wool rug—Mrs. W. Copeland.
Bedroom slippers, knitted or crocheted—1, Mrs. J. J. White; 2, Miss Ethel John.
Cotton underwear, hand-made, perfume—1, Miss Ethel John; 2, Mrs. J. J. White.
Painting on silk or other material — 1, Mrs. C. F. Walker; 2, Pearl Harrison.
Best sofa pillow—1, Mrs. W. R. Armstrong; 2, Pearl Harrison.
Best tea cosy—1, Mrs. J. J. White; 2, Mrs. W. Thomson.
Best handkerchief or other case—1, Mrs. C. F. Walker; 2, Miss Martindale.
Best photo frame—1, Miss Martindale; 2, Mrs. J. J. White.
Best pin cushion—Mrs. J. J. White.

GIRLS' WORK, UNDER 16 YEARS.

Cotton underwear, hand-made—1, Miss Cora John; 2, Miss Pearl Harrison.
Button holes, 6 on linen—Joyce Brethour.
Drawn-work, any article—Joyce Brethour.
Hemstitching, any article—1, Miss Cora John; 2, Joyce Brethour.
Silk embroidery on linen—1, Miss Cora John; 2, Joyce Brethour.
Battenberg lace—Joyce Brethour.
Crochet—1, Joyce Brethour; 2, Miss Cora John.
Tating, any article—Joyce Brethour.

GIRLS' WORK, UNDER 12 YEARS.

Darning stockings or socks—Miss Cora John.
Outline work, any kind—1, Cora John; 2, Miss Ella John.
Silk embroidery on linen — Miss Ella John.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

R. Layritz, for best collection of apples off trees. purchased from him, 12 fruit trees, winner's choice, value $4—1, Tanner Bros; 2. G. Sangster.
For best suckling colt, sired by Clansman, given by Messrs W. & R. Thompson, donors not to compete—1, P. Merriman; 2, Marcotte Bros; 3, C. Mcllmoyle.
For best collection of root crops, goods value $5, given by R. H. Johnston, Victoria—1, H. T. Oldfield! 2, S. Fairclough.
Jay & Co.'s special for best collection of vegetables grown from their seeds, $5—H. T. Oldfield.

CATTLE, ANY BREED.

Bull and 4 females—1, Healdon Bros.; 2, J. Watt.
Bull, any age or breed—1, Healdon Bros.; 2, W. Brethour.
Milch cow—1, J. Watt; 2, F. Turgoose.
Fat cattle for butcher—1, Haldon Bros; 2, G. Sangster.

DURHAM.

Bull, 3 years old and over—1, E. Knowles
Bull, 2 years old—1, Marcott Bros.
Bull, 1 year old—1, J. S. Shopland; 2, R. E. Knowles.
Bull calf—1, R. E. Knowles; 2, R. E. Knowles.
Cow—A. Munro.
Heifer calf—1 and 2, W. and R. Thomson.

JERSEY.

Bull, 3 years old and over—1, Lewtas Bros; 2. C. S. Birch.
Bull, 1 year old—1, J. Boyce.
Bull calf—1, Dawson Bros.
Cow—1, J. Camp; 2, J. Watt.
Heifer, 2 years old—1, E. R. John; 2, J. Watt.
Heifer, 1 year old—1, E. R. John; 2, W. Dean.
Heifer calf—1, E. R. John; 2, J. Watt.

HOLSTEIN.

Bull, 4 years old and over—A. S. Simpson.
Bull, 2 years old—F. Neaves.
Bull, calf—F. Neaves.
Cow—W. Thompson.
Heifer, 1 year old—F. Neaves.

AYRSHIRES.

Bull, calf—W. Le Poer Trench.
Cow—1, Holland Bros; 2, W. Thompson.
Heifer, 1 year old—1 and 2. Holland Bros
Heifer, calf—1, W. Thompson; 2, Holland Bros.

POLLED ANGUS.

Bull, 3 years old and over—1, Holland Bros; 2, T. Sangster.
Bull, calf—1 and 2, Holland Bros.
Cow—1, G. Sangster; 2, Holland Bros.
Heifer, 2 years old—1 and 2, Holland Bros.
Heifer, 1 year old—1 and 2, Holland Bros.
Heifer, calf—1 and 2, Holland Bros.

GRADED.

Cow—1, W. Thompson; 2, W. Brethour.
Heifer, calf—1, A. Munro.

SHEEP—COTSWOLD.

Ram, 2 shears and over—1, Holden Bros.
Ram lamb—1 and 2, Holden Bros.
Ewe, shearling—1 and 2, Holden Bros.
Ewe, sherling—1 and 2, Holden Bros.
Two Ewe lambs—1 and 2, Holden Bros.

SOUTHDOWNS.

Ram, shearling—1, G. Sangster; 2, J. S. Shopland.
Ram lamb—1 and 2, G. Sangster.
Ewe—1 and 2, G. Sangster.
Ewe, shearling—1 and 2, G. Sangster.
Two ewe lambs—1, G. Sangster; 2, J. S. Shopland.

OXFORD DOWNS.

Ram, shearling—1 and 2, G. Sangster.
Ram, lamb—1, C. S. Birch.
Ewe—1, C. S. Birch; 2, Marcott Bros.
Two ewe lambs—1, C. S. Birch.

SHROPSHIRE.

Ram, 2 shears and over—1, F. Turgoose; 2, C. S. Birch.
Ram, shearling—F. Turgoose.
Ewe, shearling—1, F. Turgoose.
Two ewe lambs—1, F. Turgoose.
Two fat sheep any breed, goods value—1, Holden Bros.; 2, Marcott Bros.

HORSES—HEAVY DRAUGHT.

Stallion—1, W. R. Thompson.
Span horses—1, J. Bryce; 2, R. E. Knowles.
Single horse—1 and 2, W. & R. Thompson.
Two year old gelding or filly—1, R. E. Knowles; 2, S. Fairclough.
Brood mare with foal at foot—1, J. Bryce; 2, W. & R. Thompson.
Sucking colt—J. Bryce; 2, W. & R. Thompson.

LIGHT DRAUGHT HORSES.

Stallion—1, W. & R. Thompson.
Span horses—1, C. S. Birch; 2, J. G. McKay.
Single horse—1 and 2, J. G. McKay.
Three year old gelding or filly—1, J. G. McKay.
Two year old gelding or filly—1, C. Heal; 2, E. R. John.
Yearling gelding or filly—1, Holden Bros.; 2, Marcott Bros.
Brood mare, with foal at foot—1, G. Adamson; 2, C. S. Birch.
Sucking colt—1, G. Adamson; P. Merryman.

ROADSTERS.

Span horses—1, Bishop & Clark.
Buggy horse—1, C. Mcllimoyl; 2, J. Jennings.
Saddle horse—1, W. Wayne; 2, A. Simpson.
Three years old gelding or filly—1, C. Mcllimoyl; 2, F. J. Sluggett.
Two year old gelding or filly—1, F. J. Sluggett; 2, G. Sangster.
Brood mare, with foal at foot—1, C. Mcllimoyl; 2, Holden Bros.
Sucking colt—1, C. Mcllimoyl; 2, Holdon Bros.

GENERAL PURPOSE.

Team—1, E. Hobbs; 2, W. Thompson.
Mare and foal—1, Marcott Bros.; 2, E. Hobbs.
Horse—1, Marcott Bros.
Two year old gelding or filly—1, S. Fairclough; 2, J. G. McKay.
Sucking colt—1, Marcott Bros.

SWINE—BERKSHIRE.

Boar—1, W. Thompson; 2, Lewtas Bros.
Bred sow, under twelve months—1, W. Le Poer Trench; 2, J. W. Brethour.

CHESTER WHITES.

Boar—1, R. E. Knowles.
Brood sow, in farrow at the meeting, or that has been so within the last six months—1, Lewtas Bros.; 2, Marcott Bros.
Bred sow under twelve months—1, W. Brethour; 2, Marcott Bros.
Bred boar, under twelve months—1, Marcott Bros; 2, Marcott Bros.

YORKSHIRES.

Brood sow in farrow at the meeting, or that has been so within the last six months—1, W. Brethour.

TAMWORTHS.

Boar—1, Holden Bros.
Brood sow, in farrow at the meeting, or that has been so within the last six months—1, Holden Bros.
Bred sow under twelve months—1 and 2, Holden Bros.
Bred boar under twelve months—1 and 2, Holden Bros.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

R. Layritz, for best collection of apples off trees purchased from him, 12 fruit trees, winner's choice, value $4. Won by Tanner Bros.

Sylvester Feed Co., Ltd., 12 packages condition powders for best display of poultry. Won by B. B. Moore.

For best sucking colt, sired by "Clansman," given by Messrs. W. & R. Thompson. Donors not to compete. Won by C. Mcllmoyl.

Best table bouquet for amateurs only, goods, value $1, given by R. H. Johnston, Victoria. Won by Mrs. Bissett.

For best collection of root crops, goods value $5, given by R. H. Johnston, Victoria. Won by H. T. Oldfield.

Jay & Co.'s special for best collection of vegetables grown from their seeds was won by H. T. Oldfield.

In connection with the exhibition a very exciting game of baseball was played, the teams being comprised of picked players from Saanich and Cedar Hill. The Saanich team, however, proved the better players, defeating Cedar Hill 20 to 9. The game was exciting from start to finish, lots of "rooting" being done for both sides. Following is the score:

Cedar Hill—E. E. King, center field; J. C. McCrae, pitcher and third base; Lancelot Clark, right field; H. Todd, catcher; J. Miller, shortstop; A. W. McMoran, second base; Mr. Longhre, third base and pitcher; J. A. McCrae, first base; W. Clark, left field; total, 9.

Saanich—R. Sluggett, third base; A. Ferguson, first base; W. Gordon, pitcher; P. Ferguson, second base; F. Dawson, shortstop; F. Frank, left field; Xavier Rey, right field; J. Brooks, centre field; Larry Hagan, catcher and captain; total, 20.

WEST COAST LIGHTS.

Board of Trade Asks for Aids to Navigation.

The following report was made by the special committee of the Board of Trade yesterday, relative to increased aids to navigation on the little-lighted West Coast of Vancouver Island: Your committee would point out the great necessity for the placing of lights, buoys, etc., on the West Coast of Vancouver Island. At the present time there is in existence on over 500 miles of dangerous coast practically only two lighthouses and five buoys.

In regard to the placing of the most urgent lights, buoys and fog horns, would recommend as follows:

1. Fog alarms at Cape Beale lighthouse.
2. Referring to Templar Channel, the eastern entrance to Clayoquot Sound, would say that though a site for a lighthouse was cleared on Lennard Island in the early part of the year, no further progress has been made in building.
3. Lighthouse on eastern point near Hesquoit.
4. The light on Great Bear rock western channel of Barkley Sound, with sectors at, or at, some suitable point so as to aid the navigation of this channel and the entrance of Ucuelet harbor.
5. Clayoquot Sound, several buoys could be placed to advantage, as there are numerous rocks and shoals.
6. North and south danger rocks, mouth of Quatsino Sound, should be buoyed.
7. Fog alarm or automatic buoys at entrance of San Juan harbor.
8. Beacon built, or large buoy on end of spit, at western side of entrance to Hesquoit harbor.
9. Lighthouse, Entrance Island, mouth of Quatsino Sound.
10. Lighthouse, Lookout Island, western entrance to Kyuquot.

Ralph Smith, M. P., was present and promised to give the matter his support.

TATOOSH REPORT

Tatoosh, Sept. 26.—7 p. m.—Rain; wind east, ten miles. Outward, schooners Camano Gamble, San Francisco; Helene Hadlock, San Francisco; bark Prussia, Blakeley for San Fracisco; steamer Wyefield, Nanaimo for San Francisco; Californian, Seattle for Honlulu. Inward, United States steamer Columbine, Astoria for Puget Sound, 8:30; British bark Dunfermline, Shang-

Two Sealers Return to Port

Top Liner of the Fleet Returns From Behring Sea With 787 Skins.

Triumph Arrives With 689 Skins and a Quantity of Whalebone.

Two sealing schooners reached port yesterday, the Dora Sieward, Capt. Blakstad, with 787 skins, the highest catch of the season, and the schooner Triumph, Capt. C. Burns, with 689 skins and 300 pounds of whalebone. The schooners which formed part of the fleet of nine vessels fitted out early in the season with white crews, went to the Copper Islands after cruising off the Vancouver Island coast, and afterward to Behring Sea. Of the fleet the Geneva, as will be remembered, got into trouble and was disabled en route to Honolulu, and the Vera, Oscar and Hattie and City of San Diego, returned early in the season. The Casco arrived a few days ago with 645 skins, and now the Dora Sieward and Triumph have arrived, and the Allie I. Alger, which has about 680 skins, and the Carlotta G. Cox with 500 odd, are still to come of the "white" fleet.

The schooner which arrived yesterday brought no later news of the "Siwash" schooners in the Behring Sea than that brought by the Casco, the only catch added to those reported by the vessel which arrived previously, being that of the Director, which had 400 skins. The crew of the Triumph tell of finding the whale from which they took the bone brought to port by them. They found the big fish dead, drifting off the fair weather grounds, and cut the gone out of one side of the big mammal's jaw. A tackle was made on the schooner in the effort to turn the head over so that the sealers could cut the bone out of the other side of the head, but, although they hove the schooner down til her rail was at the water they could not turn over the big fish and had to let it go.

The Triumph brought to port three of the hunters of the schooner Allie I. Algar, there having been trouble on board that schooner during the season. A couple of hunters left the schooner early in the season and went to the Carrie C. W. after difficulties with Capt. St. Clair, and later in the season the remaining hunters had trouble with the Japanese members of the foc-sle. It seems the Japs were in the majority and, so the returned hunters say, tried to take things into their hands. One day while the schooner was lying to, the crisis came, and there was a cutting scrape which may result in the arrest of a Japanese on board the Allie I. Algar when that vessel gets to port.

Arthur Plough was the vistim of the Japanese, and with Tom Peppenburg and Joe Wyms, he arrived in port on the Triumph. He had been trying to catch birds with a fishing line, as is often done by the sealers, when the Japanese came and tried to take the line from him. He resisted and was kicked by the Jap. A fight followed, in which the Japanese got the worst of it after about fifteen minutes of rough and tumble fighting. Then the Jap went to his bunk, and about an hour afterward Plough went to the foc'sle to get his coat. When he was leaving again the Japanese attacked him from behind with a knife, and stabbed him twice on either thigh. He staggered aft and the captain dressed his wounds, the hunters who were on deck keeping the Japanese from inflicting further injury to him as he ran.

After his wounds were dressed the victim, and the two hunters who arrived with him, left the schooner and boarded the Triumph, which was spoken soon afterward. Rather than have further trouble with the Japanese on the Algar they remained with the vessel.

The Dora Sieward and Triumph are anchored in James Bay and will land their skins at the Sealing Company's wharf today.

FOUR FREIGHTERS.

To Be Built in Near Future for P. C. S. S. Co.

Four new freight steamers for the Pacific Coast S. S. Co., are to be commenced without delay. J. F. Lawless, manager of the Pacific Coast S. S. Co., who is visiting Puget Sound, said in this regard: The plans have been prepared in every detail and have gone to headquarters, with my approval and recommendation that the vessels be built as quickly as possible. I consider them a necessity. The day has come when the people must have the lowest possible freight rates on land or water.

"These new vessels are designed to be strictly modern freighters. They will have a carrying capacity of from 1,500 to 2,000 tons each. Each vessel will have limited passenger accommodation—say, for thirty people.

"The idea is to construct such a vessel as will be fit for any of the company's runs, from Guaymas to Nome; to equip it with the most modern freight-handling appliances."

In the construction of these vessels, which will have a minimum speed of ten and one-half knots an hour, special attention is to be paid to deck space in the matter of handling heavy machinery and freight where the measurement space far exceeds that of weight measurement.

The forward hatches are to be twelve feet six inches by nineteen feet six inches, and those aft ten feet six inches by seventeen feet six inches.

The new steamers are to be of wood, 260 feet long and thirty-one feet beam, costing in the neighborhood of $175,000 each. As yet plans have not progressed to the stage of the company's announcing where they will be built, other than in some of the shipyards on the Pacific.

MAY RESIGN.

Report That Manager of P. C. S. S. Co. Will Leave That Company.

James F. Lawless, manager of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, has tendered his resignation, according to a well grounded rumor bearing every evidence of authenticity, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. Mr. Lawless, when interviewed, relative to the report, declined either to confirm or deny the rumor.

The Post-Intelligencer's information is that Mr. Lawless has contemplated resigning for several weeks, and that formal announcement of his separation from the company will be made within the next ten days.

That Mr. Lawless stands well with the authorities of the Pacific Coast Company and that under his management the Pacific Coast Steamship Company has been most prosperous from a business and financial point of view is generally known. The business of the company during July is said to have trebled that of the corresponding month of 1902, August doubled that of 1902, and the September showing is reported to be equally good.

The story that Mr. Lawless has resigned carries with it a report that he has been offered a more lucrative position entirely apart from the transportation service, though his salary as manager of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company is one of the largest paid on the Pacific Coast in any capacity. Though a comparatively young man, Mr. Lawless has been railroading and in the general transportation business for about twenty-five years. He became associated with the Pacific Coast Company with the reorganization about five years ago and was long its general auditor. That position he resigned about fifteen months ago to accept the management of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company with headquarters in San Francisco.

LAUREL BRANCH WRECKED.

Valparaiso, Chili. Sept. 29.—The British steamer Laurel Branch, Captain Lee, has been lost off Steamert bay. Twenty-eight passengers and crew were saved. The rest, it is feared, were drowned.

London, Sept. 29.—A cable message from Valparaiso announced that all on board the steamer were saved.

EMPRESS ARRIVES.

Hongkong, Sept. 29.—The Empress of China arrived at 9 o'clock this morning from Victoria.

Colwood Staunch For C. E. Pooley

The Veteran Conservative Representative Warmly Welcomed

School House Was Well Filled—Some Telling Arguments Against the Grits.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Colwood school house was well filled last evening on the occasion of Mr. C. E. Pooley's address to his constituents. Mr. Henry Cogan, ex-M.P.P., officiated as chairman, and briefly introduced Mr. Pooley, who said he was very glad to see so many ladies present. He had addressed a meeting at Metchosin on Saturday evening last at which the ladies also turned out well. Regarding himself, he said he had for twenty-one years been their representative in the legislature, and he hoped to be so for four years more. This was the first appeal on straight party lines, it had been agreed upon by both sides as the proper solution of the many complicated questions that had arisen. The legislative conditions had been uncertain and unsatisfactory to such an extent that capital was rather afraid of investment in this province. It was felt that until something was done to ensure stability, that prosperity was not possible. Everybody knew that he had always been a staunch Conservative, and as such he appealed tonight for their support and assistance. (Applause.) He would speak regarding the road grants and say that Esquimalt had had its fair share for roads and bridges. Some $73,000 had been received in excess of the taxes paid in . When he was first returned to the House the assessment was only about $4,000. The Hudson's Bay Company, of which the Puget Sound Company is a branch, was a large land-holder in the district, and he had observed a very grave discrepancy in the assessment, the Hudson's Bay Company not being assessed for its fair proportion. On appeal to the assessor who examined into the matter, he upheld the appeal, and now $18,000, or thereabouts, is the sum paid into the treasury. The roads throughout Esquimalt were, on the whole, very good. The road work was kept up so well that even strangers from distant parts of the Empire praised them. When he was first returned to the House they were not so good. He had always done his utmost to have them improved by securing suitable grants. Even in the winter one could drive at five or six miles an hour behind a good team over the very worst portions. He denied most emphatically the statement made at Mr. Jardine's Lampson street meeting that nothing had been done since Mr. Pooley sat in the House. Mr. Pooley then pointed out the great importance of the navy to this part of the country, and said that he had striven to get the road from Victoria to Esquimalt into a good state, and with excellent results. (Hear, hear.) He then spoke of the civil service as one who had had experience in it for sixteen years. Some people who had visited the government buildings and observed that all hands were not quite so busy as formerly concluded at once that the service was over-staffed. He explained that the many great strikes which had come on in this year suddenly and almost simultaneously, at Ladysmith, Fernie, Vancouver, etc., had simply paralyzed business in all directions, and this had affected even the government offices. But, of course, it was probably only temporary. He advocated a commission of enquiry to examine into this matter, like that appointed under the Walkem government at a similar crisis. The experience then had been that business throughout the country, having begun to improve, all the civil servants were required as before, because the revival of business brought back the normal condition in the government offices. He hoped the same thing would happen now, and that not a man of the civil service staff would have to be dispensed with. The business of the country could only improve with a strong, stable government in power, such as he hoped to see elected next Saturday night. He highly praised the courtesy and efficiency of the civil service officials. He did not think them overpaid. They had here no pension to look forward to, as they had in England and Eastern Canada. He gave an interesting description of the arduous nature of the civil service official's work, and how it unfitted one for ordinary duties in the outer world. He thought the luckiest day of his life that on which he stepped out of the civil service and became an independent man. He was now an independent man, and would be so till he died. And he wanted every voter to be free and independent, and let no man coerce them into giving their vote for this man or that, but as their own independent mind directed. (Applause.) If they thought him the proper candidate, then let them vote for him, but if they thought his opponent was the man, then let him have it. If anybody had heard anything about coercion as coming from himself or friends, he would be glad to hear about it. On the fish trap question he said the matter was under two heads. First, the provincial government have the foreshore rights, while the Dominion government have power over the water. The late provincial government had, after consideration, granted certain leases for the erection of fish traps—there the provincial government's powers ended. It rested with the Dominion government to grant or refuse the necessary licenses. Mr. Aulay Morrison, who has probably more weight with the Dominion government than any other member from this province, advised the Dominion government not to grant the licenses; and later notification of refusal to allow erection of traps was received. Yet Mr. Jardine, according to a circular which had fallen into the hands of voters in Esquimalt district, ran to the effect that the people must vote for him or get no fish traps. This was an extraordinary thing, because it did not seem reasonable to believe that Mr. Jardine could set aside the declared positive policy of the Dominion government in this matter. Then there was Mr. W. H. Keary, of New Westminster, a gentleman of probably much more influence thna Mr. Jardine; he said, "vote for me and there shall be no fish traps." (Laughter and applause.) Mr. Pooley had used his best endeavors to advise the British Columbia government to erect fish traps. A petition had been got up urging the government to take action, and Mr. Pooley was asked to head that petition, which he did with pleasure, as it was exactly what he had been contending for. As long as he was member he would try his best to have such traps established on those coasts—(hear, hear)—and throughout the province. (Hear, hear.) Many Fraser river canners have obtained leases, and no doubt they will catch their fish here and send them to the Fraser to be canned. But the province would benefit very largely. The Dominion government has a splendid hatchery, and the British Columbia government an even better one at Seton Lake, near Lillooet. But what good was all this great output of young salmon doing this province? He described in graphic terms the enormous catches of salmon on the American side, British Columbia salmon returning to the Fraser. The vast mass never reach the Fraser at all. Why should not our own people have this first right to catch our own fish, hatched in our own hatcheries? As soon as we have the right to put our traps on those shores, the Americans will say the traps are not necessary and abandon them, and so give the fish a chance to increase. He had done his utmost to get the fish traps.

Mr. Wales—Haven't the local government known about this fish trap business for some time?

Mr. Pooley—Yes; last year tne policy described to you was formulated, but nothing could be done until the declaration of the decision of the Privy Council in London as to the right to the foreshore, the decision was that the provincial government had authority over the foreshores. As soon as that was known the provincial government took steps so far as they could to settle the matter.

Mr. Pooley, continuing, spoke on the railway question. An argument had been advanced that governments should never deal with corporations. That was a most fallacious argument, for governments must look to people who have the money. They were the only people a government could deal with, for they were the only people able to undertake those great enterprises. He pointed to the decision of the people of Victoria regarding the great hotel, where the vote was overwhelmingly in favor of a contract with that great corporation, the C. P. R. It was almost too puerile for any man to advance such an argument as that governments should not deal with corporations. No company will begin building a railway into new country unless it sees some certainty of fair interest upon its investment. A land subsidy, he held, was far more preferable to cash bonuses. Land in alternate blocks was the best method of bonus. These railway lands should be sold on exactly the same terms as those held by the government. (Hear, hear.) For a young country like British Columbia, which needed so much opening up, land grants were the most sensible, not cash. If cash were given, the cities escaped the necessarily increased taxation; the weight of the burden would fall on the lands outside the cities. He could not see why the dwellers outside the cities, who have certainly done their full share in opening up the country, should shoulder all the burden.

Mr. Wales—Can you get any railway to sell land on government terms? You have been in the House all these years now, can you mention one railway in this province that sells its lands on such terms?

Mr. Pooley—No, I cannot; but in the days when those railways were built it was very difficult indeed to induce capital to undertake such tasks at all. But the people and the government were gaining experience and such things would scarcely happen again. He concluded by asking the electors to sustain him at the polls on Saturday, as they had done so nobly on many former occasions, and sat down amidst hearty applause.

Mr. H. D. Helmcken spoke in reference to the treatment meted out to the province in the Chinese Immigration Act. The Dominion government owes the province $258,250 on account of this act, under the agreement of half the net proceeds of receipts from the Chinese head tax. Mr. Helmcken said that Mr. Geo. Riley had stated at a recent meeting in Victoria that, owing to the Conservative government bringing the Chinese here, a lazeretto for lepers had to be established in the Gulf. Mr. Riley had also declared that until the provincial government paid the city of Victoria $10,000 owing, the Dominion government would not pay its bill to the province. Thus, the people of British Columbia were to be treated entirely at the pleasure of Ottawa. Mr. Helmcken had procured all the correspondence regarding the payment of the debt to this province. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to his credit be it said, had ordered the cheque to be forwarded, and it was now on the way to the province. Mr. Helmcken then read the correspondence. It was evident the matter had been pitch-forked from one minister to another at Ottawa; it was nobody's business, until it came before Sir Wilfrid Laurier, when action was taken. Mr. Helmcken showed that Mr. Riley had been widely astray in stating the amount due from the provincial government at $10.000—that was the amount for the three cities, Victoria, Vancouver and Nanaimo. And this money could not be paid because of the dilatoriness of the Ottawa government; if the people wanted that sort of treatment, let them vote for the Liberals and they would get plenty of it. Mr. Helmcken complimented Mr. Pooley on his speech and upon his work for the district. The burning question was the fish traps. He and Mr. Pooley were at one on this matter. Any delay had been owing to the Privy Council's consideration of the question. Other questions of importance connected with the traps were coming up, while all the time the Americans were catching those fish at one cent apiece, while our people, with nets, could only catch them at from 12½ to 15 cents a fish. Why should those foreigners, for they were foreigners when it came to questions of business, be allowed to catch our fish in this way, while our people dared not touch them except under a heavy handicap? Regarding Mr. McBride's statement against fish traps, he said that such statement was Mr. McBride's personal declaration, but if the Dominion government granted the licenses, the licenses would certainly be put into operation. So far as a leader's statement binding his followers, what about Messrs. Keary and Jardine's statements, so conflicting, and not at all in line with their own leaders, Mr. Joseph Martin's, views in the matter? Mr. Helmcken then quoted the Rev. Dr. Rowe's letter regarding the licensed victuallers' alleged action in trying to get the candidates to pledge themselves to effect more lenient legislation under the Sunday Act. He, however, had not been waited on by any deputation, and he stood before them absolutely unpledged to any such thing. Mr. Helmcken then explained to the audience the new distribution of the Dominion constituencies, pointing out that Esquimalt district was now included with Nanaimo. He described the difficulties which would arise when consultation with the member was necessary, and the general absurdity and inconvenience of the new arrangement. Mr. Pooley had served the district faithfully and well for twenty-one years; his return year after year was very good evidence of satisfaction, and he appealed to them strongly to send him to that House again as their representative. Mr. Helmcken said that some people might think him very audacious in coming down here to speak for Mr. Pooley, but he had many friends and interests here, and felt that he had a right to speak in this district. He concluded by asking all to vote for Mr. Pooley on Saturday.

A very successful and interesting meeting was brought to a close by a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, who gracefully acknowledged the compliment in a few well-chosen words.

"ALWAYS SO EXACTLY INFORMED"

A few days ago we reproduced a most appreciative letter received from a reader on the Atlantic seaboard, and we now present a fac simile of a clipping from "La Patrie," of Paris, France, which, coming from such a source, is certainly very flattering. This clipping shows that The Colonist has earned for itself a reputation for reliability in news gathering which is practically world-wide and on the Continent is quoted as an authority on matters pertaining to the Far East.

Révolution au Thibet

Les intrigues anglaises en Asie centrale

(Service spécial de la Patrie)

Victoria (Vancouver), 4 août. — La *Victoria Colonist*, toujours si exactement informé sur les affaires asiatiques, apprend de Shanghai que, d'après des nouvelles parvenues de Ta-Chien-Lou (ville de la frontière sino-thibétaine), une révolution a éclaté au Thibet. Exaspéré à la nouvelle que des soldats anglais avaient passé la frontière des Indes et s'apprêtaient à envahir leur pays, le peuple se souleva.

Le Dalaï-Lamma (grand-prêtre) profita de la situation troublée pour se saisir du gouverneur chinois et l'emprisonner; mais le peuple le fit remettre en liberté. On ignore quelle issue a eue la révolution. Le gouvernement anglo-indien envoie de nombreux émissaires dans le pays.

Quiet Evening At the Council

Outside of Ordinary Routine Work Little Important Business Was Transacted.

Streets' Committee Advise Making No Repairs on James Bay Bridge.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Nothing of especial interest transpired at yesterday evening's meeting of the city council, routine work in the main occupying the attention of the city fathers. A report was read from the streets' committee in which the recommendation was made that it was unadvisable to proceed with the work of effecting the repairs on the James bay bridge asked for by the B. C. Electric Railway Company.

His Worship Mayor McCandless presided, and with the exception of Messrs. Cameron and Yates all the aldermen were in their places.

J. Stuart Yates wrote, saying owing to his leaving for England he would be compelled to resign from the executive of the Agricultural Association. Mr. George Sangster would act in his stead as chairman of the live stock committee.

Ald. Grahame was appointed in Ald. Yates' stead on the executive.

Collector of Customs A. R. Milne called attention to a breach of the customs law—the use of a diving plant from the military reserve on the work of the Point Ellice bridge.

His Worship said anything which had been done in this connection was done without the knowledge of the council.

It was decided to institute an inquiry into the matter and put the blame where it belongs.

Drake Jackson and Helmcken wrote on a legal matter bearing on the extension of Douglas street. Received and filed and the property mentioned would be expropriated at once.

W. J. Pendray notified the board that the water on the flats had inundated the lower floors of his cabins. Referred to the Mayor and city solicitor.

Messrs. Langley & Martin notified the board that the Victoria Chemical Company was about to extend its wharfage facilities. Referred to the city engineer.

Ald. Grahame wanted to know what was the good of giving this permission if it was intended to do away with the works was a nuisance? He moved that it be referred to the city solicitor as well. Ald. Grahame's amendment was carried.

W. E. Seagraves presented an account for $195. Referred to finance committee.

J. G. Elliott, secretary of the Board of Fire Underwriter's, wrote approving of the appointment of a wiring inspector. Filed.

Thomas Hendry, re lots on Palmer estate, complained of the streets being obstructed by lumber.

Ald. Kinsman said the matter was up in the council once before and the letter was then referred to the city engineer for report.

A. J. Kitto, for Miss Bransen, wrote saying she was seriously injured by falling on a defective sidewalk and asking that she be compensated. Referred to the city solicitor for report.

Madeline Hughes, of 61 Second street, complained again of the bone-grinding plant on King's road.

Ald. Dinsdale said the nuisance was to have been abated in thirty days, but it was not done.

Referred to sanitary inspector with instructions to abate the nuisance at once.

C. H. King applied for the position of caretaker at the Isolation hospital. Referred to the Board of Health.

A number of applications for the position of clerk of the works on the Carnegie library were laid over until next Monday.

The city clerk reported having forwarded to the city engineer for report Arthur Johnson's complaint re drain running through property on John street; James Dupen's request re trees on Yates street and A. Malpas' request for sidewalk on David street. Received and filed.

The purchasing agent and water commissioner reported having awarded the contract for water pipes to Messrs. R. P. Rithet Co., their's being the lowest tender. The figures have already been published. Received and adopted.

Employees of the water works department asked for a pair of gumboots per man each year. Referred to streets, sewers and bridges committee.

The streets' committee advised that no repairs be made on James bay bridge at present. Ald. Stewart moved its adoption. The tramway company could run over the bridge if they wanted to at their own risk. This was seconded and the motion carried.

The standing committee on finance recommended the payment of monthly accounts. Adopted.

The Yates' street paving by-law was finally passed. The council then adjourned.

The Colonist.

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LIBERAL FORECASTS.

The Times, in the dumps in regard to the chances of the Liberal candidates in Victoria and on Vancouver island generally, is endeavoring to bring assistance to their cause by making it appear that what calls itself the Liberal party elsewhere in the province will be victorious. We admit that no man with new lists and new constituencies can safely prognosticate in any particular constituency which candidate will win, unless he is very intimately acquainted with local conditions. But we assert nevertheless that, both in its declaration of principles, and in its choice of individual candidates, the Conservative party has very greatly the best of it, and that, the unforeseen and unknowable barred, the result of the election is bound to be a Conservative victory, and a sweeping victory at that. However, even upon the assumption of the Times that the parts of British Columbia with which we in Victoria are not personally familiar, intend to return a majority of Liberal candidates, we beg to point out that, between those candidates and the ticket in Victoria, there is a vital difference of opinion as to who shall be the Liberal leader. To our mind it is rather strange in the Victoria Times to put forward as an argument why four Liberals opposed to the leadership of Mr. Joseph Martin should be returned, its opinion, or the opinion of authorities on which it relies, that a majority of Liberals agreeable to his leadership will be elected from other points of the province. The Liberal ticket in Victoria is an anti-Martin ticket. It is a ticket which would rather see the Conservatives in power than the Liberals, under the leadership of Mr. Joseph Martin. It is simply thumbug upon the part of the Times to quote the favorable chances of pro-Martin candidates on the mainland as an argument in favor of anti-Martin candidates in Victoria, even if its prognostications were founded upon any reasonable certainty which they are not. We are quite aware that if the Colonist were to claim a sweeping majority for the Conservatives throughout British Columbia, it would simply be set down by the doubtful contingent of voters as an equally unreliable and biased statement. Therefore we do not do so. WE MERELY SAY THAT WE HAVE YET TO MEET A WELL-INFORMED LIBERAL WHO DOES NOT ADMIT THAT THE LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE PARTY WILL CARRY BRITISH COLUMBIA BY A LARGE MAJORITY. And, that our statement may not be misunderstood, we add that a large number of well-informed Liberals are in touch with the Colonist newspaper. A Liberal-Conservative victory is as certain as anything mundane can be, and it is victory which will be won from the Eastern boundary of the province to the Pacific Ocean. Still, we do not speak except at second hand for sections of the province with which we are not familiar. But, speaking for Victoria, we have no hesitation in saying that the Liberal candidates are dead where they stand, and that the electorate declines to have anything to do with them or the cause they represent; a cause which makes the triumph of the Liberal party subsidiary to the downing of Mr. Joseph Martin in British Columbia politics.

GOOD RESULTS.

The gentlemen who, three weeks ago today, were the guests of Victoria and of the provincial government on a trip by water to visit some of the leading industries of the east coast of Vancouver island, do not appear at all to have been of the usual type of sight-seeing tourist. On the contrary they would seem to be taking immediate steps to secure an early and practical benefit out of the vast Canadian resources which confronted them everywhere on their tour through the Dominion. A large number of the Imperial Chambers of Commerce delegates held a meeting in Montreal last week, with the object of discussing how the interests of Canadian industries could best be promoted in Great Britain and what, in their opinion, as a result of their observations in this country, would prove the best investments for British capital. The feeling was strongly expressed by the delegates that more Old Country investments should be diverted into Canada than has hitherto been the case, and that less should find its way into United States channels. It is clearly recognized by these gentlemen that the immediate need for the development of the Dominion's wealth is capital judiciously invested, and plenty of it. With this in view, therefore, they have made up their minds to influence investment in the direction of Canada. The definite decisions arrived at by this meeting were, of course, not made public, Mr. Kenneth B. Murray pointing out that they were simply delegates, and as such could not pledge themselves to any course of action until they had seen their own Chambers of Commerce. He stated, however, that he had strong grounds for hope that this congress would be of great benefit to Canadian industries. This news will be received with no little satisfaction throughout the Dominion, but nowhere more so than in British Columbia. It is quite in line with the expressed enthusiastic opinions given utterance to by the delegates while here. Their astonishment at the extent and variety of the industrial possibilities unfolded before them on their little tour of the east coast of the island was simply unbounded. To those of us who have lived here for years the present stage of development of our resources seems an ordinary everyday thing, to be taken as a matter of course, and rather to be grumbled at because it is not more advanced. We must remember, however, that it must strike the visitor in a very different light. Where, for instance, in the old world, could he see in the space of a few hours' trip amongst charming scenery a great smelting industry, a great lumbering industry, and a great coal mining industry? And then, to know that all these industries, together with the mines and forests which supply them, are but the outside fringe of an untouched and practically unexplored country! Is it any wonder that our Chamber of Commerce guests were at once amazed and delighted at these evidences of the boundless wealth lying within our borders? Keen, practical men of affairs, they have come amongst us to see and judge for themselves. The verdict has been overwhelmingly in Canada's favor, and the private meeting of last week in Montreal is but the precursor of great councils among the financial giants of the Mother Land, the result of which will be the fullest and most judicious development of Canada's resources, from ocean to ocean, by the brains and capital of our own people.

EXAGGERATED REPORTS.

The gratifying fact is now assured that the ill effects of the recent severe storms in Manitoba and the Territories have been greatly exaggerated by the first reports. These reports were of a most alarming character, some going even so far as to say that practically the entire crop was ruined—a manifest and ridiculous impossibility. The press prevaricator, who waxes especially fat on death and destruction, was prominently to the fore. He always has his little hammer ready to knock Western Canada, but on this occasion the gloomy and depressing nature of his "authentic" reports fairly out-Heroded Herod. The authorities, however, were quick to secure information of a more reliable and less blue ruin nature, and J. Obed Smith, Immigration Commissioner, has, after exhaustively weighing the information received from various agents and other sources at the disposal of the department, wired the chief officials at Ottawa that the cash value of the 1903 yield will far exceed even that of the phenomenal previous year. His estimate of the damage to crops caused by the recent storm is in striking contrast to the alarmist reports above referred to. Mr. Smith says in part: "The loss to crops from the recent storm will not exceed ten per cent in quantity in Manitoba, although discoloration will pull down the grade a point or two. In the Territories, owing in a certain portion of the crop being uncut at the time of the storm, and, therefore, liable to loss, the damage may amount to twenty per cent, but not more." This news will occasion great gratification to many who have friends and relatives in Canada's big wheat country. It will also raise up once more the ever-recurrent question of how to deal with, punish and suppress the newspaper Ananias, who, like the poor, appears to be always with us.

They give female suffrage in the Australian commonwealth and some statistical busybody, who did not know how to leave ill enough alone, has gone to work and made a census of the male and female electors. The results are not promising for the future of the "mere man" under the Southern Cross. The estimate gives 917,708 female voters as against only 841,281 male voters. Trouble is expected.

Mr. J. L. Retallack, the Liberal candidate in Kaslo, has published a card stating that the Victoria gang are seeking re-election as the Conservative party and that the Hon. R. F. Green is one of them. This is an idiotic sectional appeal. Kootenay and Yale have two members of the cabinet, Vancouver and the Lower Mainland have three and Vancouver island has one. The Hon. R. F. Green is a Kootenay storekeeper who has never been in Victoria in his life except upon the political business of the Kootenay country. The Hon. A. S. Goodeve is a Rossland storekeeper, who was never in Victoria till he was sworn in as Minister of the Crown. We know what Mr. Retallack means by the Victoria gang. He means a gang in the upper country of which he has always been himself a loyal and devoted adherent, and for which the people of Victoria have exactly as much admiration as have the people of Kootenay.

PERSONALITIES.

Mr. R. L. Drury does not apparently like the way he is being treated by the Colonist. Why, we do not know. We have never been kinder to any political opponent than to Mr. Drury. There is something so touching about the self-sacrificing patriot that it disarms criticism. Mr. Drury is upon a high plane. Away down in the mists and tortuosities of practical politics, we look up to Mr. Drury walking upon the heights above the meanness and littleness of ordinary men. In return, Mr. Drury has refrained from calling Mr. Hayward and his colleagues dishonest men. The language in which he has done so reflects his magnanimity. We quote it from the Times:—

There was one thing which he wished to say in regard to the Colonist's treatment of him. He disclaimed ever having entered into personalities. It was a most improper thing for a man who had voted away millions and millions of the people's property to sit in the House, and others sitting with him who are now appealing to the public in this campaign. Supposing a trustee of an estate puts his hand in your pocket and helped himself, and the same principle applied. He would leave it to the public to apply the adjective. (Cries "a thief," "he is a rogue.")

Mr. Drury—"Well, I will not use the word dishonesty for fear it might be misconstrued, and I would be accused of using personalities against Messrs. Hayward and his colleagues.

From that language we should infer that Mr. Drury thinks that Mr. Hayward and his colleagues are dishonest. It is, therefore, most generous of him to refrain from saying so. To let your audience infer that you think certain men opposed to you in politics dishonest, to compare them to embezzling trustees, and then, mentioning them by name, to say that you decline to call them dishonest because you never indulge in personalities—what finer example of magnanimous courtesy in politics could possibly be imagined? We do not know how, adequately, to give credit to Mr. Drury, but we assure our readers that we shall always treat him with the tenderness which his exalted consideration for the reputation of other citizens deserves.

A MATTER OF FACT.

Mr. Riley, in a Liberal meeting at Spring Ridge on the 24th of September, is reported in the Times to have said that the government owed the city of Victoria $10,000 for the up-keep of Darcy Island as a lazaretto, and that he had seen to it in an interview with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright that the province would not get the $125,000 due it from the Dominion government until they paid the city of Victoria that $10,000. Now, there were several mistakes in that statement. The first mistake is in the amount due the province from the Dominion. It was not $125,000, but $258,000. The second mistake is in the amount due the city from the province. It is not $10,000, but $6,042.82. It is a mistake to say that this amount is due from the province at all. It is due really to the city of Victoria from the Dominion government. All the lepers in Canada except those of British Columbia, are cared for by the Dominion government. It is an injustice that the lepers of British Columbia should not be cared for by the Dominion government also. It is an injustice placed upon the cities of British Columbia, which the Dominion government has now transferred to the provincial government by making the care of the lepers the condition of a payment of money rightfully due the province of British Columbia. Of course, the province has to reimburse the cities, although the real debtor of the cities is the Dominion, and we do not know that there has at any time any intention of evading or refusing this payment, unjust as the action of the Ottawa government has been. However, the greatest mistake made by Mr. Riley was in saying that the province was not going to get the money until it did as he directed, because at the moment he spoke the province had already got the money, or at least it was in the mails on its way from Ottawa to Victoria. Mr. Riley must indeed be a political magician if he can accomplish things at Ottawa, while in actual ignorance of what has already been done by the Ottawa government, in regard to a matter in which he claimed on a Victoria platform, to have arranged things. This money was due and payable to the provincial government on the 30th of June. Being part of last year's revenue, it was unquestionably spent before it was received. And the spending of money before its receipt means accommodation from the bank and the payment of interest. So here we have a sum of $258,000 not received and banked by the province until three months after it should have been received and banked, on which, of course, the provincial government must have been paying interest. That interest at four per cent. per annum is one per cent. for the three months, or a sum of $2,580. That interest has been thrown away, thrown into the maw of the banks, and is a sum of money which makes quite a respectable proportion of the whole sum to be paid to the city of Victoria. Now, if we take Mr. Riley at his own word that his interview with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright caused the delay, all we can see in it is that he caused the province to lose $2,580 without making any gain for the city of Victoria. That is a nice case of robbing Peter to pay Paul. If that is the way in which Mr. Riley exercises his influence at Ottawa there is room for congratulation that in this matter at least the Dominion government acted over his head. If this policy had been kept up a little longer the province would have lost more than was coming to the city of Victoria. The Dominion government did not have the interests of Victoria at heart. It desired to place the burden on any other shoulders than its own, and possibly the party men mixed up in the matter desired to discredit and embarrass the Conservative government of British Columbia. If they did, they were doing so at the direct cost of the province, and the city of Victoria is a part of the province of British Columbia. We noticed that in the same meeting Alderman Cameron said that not a cent of the money had been paid to the city of Victoria. He evidently did not know but he surely as an alderman might have known that the city had been asked by the provincial government for a statement of its claim, and that in the letter in the hands of the city treasurer at the time that he was speaking the following words occur: "I wish to have a statement ready, so that immediately after the money has been received from Ottawa the claim will be paid," and also that that letter was signed by the Deputy Minister of Finance. The only digerence we can see between the Dominion government and the provincial government was that the latter claimed that it should receive its dues before it paid over any money to the city, and that the former claimed that the province should pay over the money before it received its dues. The undertaking of the province to pay a sum of $6,000 is surely good. If it is, the whole thing is reduced to a hollow and paltry excuse to keep the cash out of the provincial exchequer as long as possible. Then in the event of a Liberal victory, it would have been promptly paid over and a splurge made about the result of a provincial government in sympathy with Ottawa. A man with a bad case of cataract in both eyes could see through a paltry political dodge like that. And that is Liberal politics. A scheme like that is dear and refreshing to the Liberal heart. But to twist it round and make it appear to have been concocted in the special interests of the city of Victoria is a master stroke in the game of peanut politics. The Liberal party will have to think of something better than that in order to win British Columbia.

ANTIQUATED.

We have received the following excessively interesting letter against fish traps:

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 28, 1903.

Dear Sir,—I note with much interest items in your paper, the Victoria Daily Colonist, with reference to the question of salmon traps in British Columbia.

In one issue of your daily a few days since, you stated that all Victoria people were for the traps to be constructed, and that it would mean millions to Victoria.

Now, Sir, without wasting your valuable time, and hoping you will pardon me for debating your statement regarding traps, I would like to draw your attention to a few important reasons why fish traps should not be constructed in British Columbia waters:

1. If traps were constructed from five to ten thousand fisher folk would have a means of livelihood taken from them.

2. The Dominion government would lose $5.00 license fees from each of these men thrown out of employment; say $50,000 per annum.

3. Traps would ruin the fishing boat, net and sail industries, besides placing an enormous amount of dead stock on canners' hands.

4. The salmon (which are already caught in excess) would be caught in such large numbers that future runs of salmon in years to come would be so decreased in numbers as to eventually empty the sea of salmon fish altogether.

The only reason that fish traps are asked for is because canners in British Columbia want to get their salmon for nothing or next to it. It is only a stock phrase to say that because Americans have traps that Canadians ought to have them likewise. The Canadian canners have managed without traps to make a good profit on their goods so far; let them continue on the same old lines and give an honest fisherman a chance to make a living.

Apologizing once again for trespassing on your time, I remain faithfully yours.

"LIVE AND LET LIVE."

It is excessively interesting because it reproduces exactly the arguments used against the introduction of machinery and railways, which shows that there is a type of man which never dies and which history teaches nothing. His first point is the point made a century ago by the handloom weavers. His second point is very strange, for surely an equal revenue could be derived from the industry in any case, only fish would be taxed instead of fishermen. His third point is exactly what innkeepers and stage drivers said about railways. His fourth point gives no good reason why an industry supporting 10,000 people in the United States should not be transferred to Canada. If it is true as he says that Canadian traps would deplete the fish supply, is that supply not being equally depleted by American traps? If it is true that gill nets yield fair profits against American competition, why should they immediately cease to do so against Canadian competition?

EDUCATION.

Sir Norman Lockyer, in his presidential address to the British Association this year has been stirring things up on this subject. His address was based on the text that "a relative decline in national wealth derived from industries, must follow a relative neglect of scientific education." He elaborated that text and concluded with a demand upon the government for twenty-four million pounds sterling for the purpose of establishing universities for scientific research as distinct from polite learning. His is another note added to the chorus of distrust of our common educational methods and the need of something better, or let us say different. We noticed something that bears upon this in some recommendation to intending immigrants to Canada. It warned doctors, lawyers, preachers, and teachers to keep away, because our colleges were turning out more doctors, lawyers, preachers and teachers than the country could absorb. Is it correct to say that these professions, in a country by no means overpopulated, in fact, in great need of population are already overcrowded? We think it is correct. Then why is that have been paying interest. That interest at four per cent. per annum is one per cent. for the three months, or a sum of $2,580. That interest has been thrown away, thrown into the maw of the banks, and is a sum of money which makes quite a respectable proportion of the whole sum to be paid to the city of Victoria. Now, if we take Mr. Riley at his own word that his interview with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright caused the delay, all we can see in it is that he caused the province to lose $2,580 without making any gain for the city of Victoria. That is a nice case of robbing Peter to pay Paul. If that is the way in which Mr. Riley exercises his influence at Ottawa there is room for congratulation that in this matter at least the Dominion government acted over his head. If this policy had been kept up a little longer the province would have lost more than was coming to the city of Victoria. The Dominion government did not have the interests of Victoria at heart. It desired to place the burden on any other shoulders than its own, and possibly the party men mixed up in the matter desired to discredit and embarrass the Conservative government of British Columbia. If they did, they were doing so at the direct cost of the province, and the city of Victoria is a part of the province of British Columbia. We noticed that in the same meeting Alderman Cameron said that not a cent of the money had been paid to the city of Victoria. He evidently did not know but he surely as an alderman might have known that the city had been asked by the provincial government for a statement of its claim, and that in the letter in the hands of the city treasurer at the time that he was speaking the following words occur: "I wish to have a statement ready, so that immediately after the money has been received from Ottawa the claim will be paid," and also that that letter was signed by the Deputy Minister of Finance. The only digerence we can see between the Dominion government and the provincial government was that the latter claimed that it should receive its dues before it paid over any money to the city, and that the former claimed that the province should pay over the money before it received its dues. The undertaking of the province to pay a sum of $6,000 is surely good. If it is, the whole thing is reduced to a hollow and paltry excuse to keep the cash out of the provincial exchequer as long as possible. Then in the event of a Liberal victory, it would have been promptly paid over and a splurge made about the result of a provincial government in sympathy with Ottawa. A man with a bad case of cataract in both eyes could see through a paltry political dodge like that. And that is Liberal politics. A scheme like that is dear and refreshing to the Liberal heart. But to twist it round and make it appear to have been concocted in the special interests of the city of Victoria is a master stroke in the game of peanut politics. The Liberal party will have to think of something better than that in order to win British Columbia.

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too much reserved for the so-called learned professions. These professions were the outcome of a much simpler and less complex civilization than ours is now. Modern civilization make multiform calls upon its children far outnumbering the "clerking" of the Middle Ages or the "learned" professions of the intermediate period from which we are now emerging. We must not cling to the ancient categories, but broaden our educative sympathies and ideals to the vastly broader and more varied conditions in which we live now.

RETAIL MARKETS

This week there are again no changes to report in the retail prices as published in these columns last week. Flour is still about the same, there having been no further attempts of the wholesalers to put up prices higher than they went on the first of last month. Fruit from the neighboring districts continues to come in encouragingly, in spite of the wet weather, and it is to be noted that the packing is better done, no doubt, owing to the few plain hints given out in the Colonist on the matter. Prices on the ordinary staples are steady, and the threatened rise in sugar has not yet taken place. One article that is betraying a tendency to soar is pork in all its manufactured forms, such as hams and bacons, etc. This is said to be owing to the great demand for export in the United States lately. The prices are as follows:

Corn, whole, per ton	$30
Corn, cracked	$32
Corn, feed meal	$32
Oats, per ton	$30
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs.	40
Rolled oats, B. & K., per lb	4
Rolled oats, B. & K. per 7-lb sack	35
Flour—	
Ogilvie's Hungarian, per sack	$1.50
Ogilvie's Hungarian, per bbl.	$5.75
Lake of the Woods, per sack	$1.40
Lake of the Woods, per bbl.	$5.50
Moose Jaw, per sack	$1.50
Moose Jaw, per bbl.	$5.75
Excelsior Flour, per sack	$1.50
Excelsior Flour, per bbl	$5.75
Hudson Bay Co. Flour, per sack	$1.50
Hudson Bay Co. Flour, per bbl.	$5.75
Enderby Flour, per sack	$1.50
Enderby Flour, per bbl.	$5.75
Pastry Flour—	
Snow Flake, per sack	$1.40
Snow Flake, per bbl	$5.50
Three Star, per sack	$1.35
Three Star, per bbl	$5.00
Drifted Snow, per sack	$1.85
Drifted Snow, per bbl.	$5.25
Sugar—	
B. C. Granulated, per sack	$5.50
China or Scotch, per sack	$5.40
Yellow, per sack	$5.00
Coal Oil—	
Pratt's coal oil	$1.75
Eocene oil	$1.85
Feed—	
Hay, baled, per ton	$16 to $18
Straw, per bale	75
Middlings, per ton	$30
Bran, per ton	$28
Ground feed, per ton	$28
Vegetables—	
Beans, per lb	5
Chili peppers, per lb.	30
Cabbage, per head	5 to 10
Cauliflower, per head	10
Onions, per lb	3
Carrots, per lb	1½ to
Beet root, per lb.	3
New potatoes, per sack	$1.25
Sweet potatoes, per lb	5
Green peas, per lb., local	5
Celery	10 to 15
Tomatoes, per lb.	6
Cucumbers, each	5
Artichokes, per lb	2
Eggs—	
Fresh Island, per dozen	40
Eastern eggs, per dozen	30
Fresh cream, per pint	30
Cheese—	
Canadian, per lb	20 to 25
Butter—	
Manitoba, per lb	30
Best dairy, per lb	20 to 25
Victoria creamery, per lb	35
Cowichan creamery, per lb.	30
Fresh Island butter	20 to 25
Fruits—	
Bananas, per doz.	30 to 40
Oranges, per doz.	25 to 50
Plums, per lb	4
Watermelon, each	40 to 50
Squash, each	5 to 10
Apricots, per lb	8
Pears, per lb	6
Peaches, per lb.	10
Cocoanuts, each	10@15
Lemons, California, per doz.	25
Local apples, per box	$1 to $1.25
Currants, per lb	10 to 12½
Raisins, per lb	12½
Sultanas	17½
California	12½
Loose Muscats	8 to 10
Mixed peel, per lb	15
Jams, Assorted—	
Cross & Blackwell's, 1-lb. jars	25
Local jams, 5-lb. pails	75
Local jams, 2-lb jars	35
Local jams, 1-lb jars	25
Poultry—	
Dressed fowls	20 to 25
Fish—	
Smoked salmon, per lb	15
Spring salmon, per lb	10
Cod, per lb	8
Halibut, per lb	8
Smoked halibut	12½
Halibut, frozen	8
Flounders	6
Crabs, per dozen	50 to 75
Bloaters	10
Kippers	12½
Salt mackerel, each	15
Salt cod, per lb	10
Salt tongues and sounds, per lb.	20
Salt Holland herring, per keg	$1.50
Salt salmon, each	25
Salmon bellies, per lb	12½
Meats—	
Beef	10 to 18
Mutton, per lb	12½ to 18
Pork	11 to 17
Lipton's bacon	27
Lipton's ham	22
Hams, American, per lb.	22
Bacon, American, per lb.	22 to 25
Bacon, rolled	16
Bacon, long clear	18

MAKE BABY FEEL GOOD.

A baby's temper depends upon how he feels. If ailing he will be cross, worry the mother and annoy everybody in the house; if feeling well he will be bright, active and happy. It is easy to keep your baby feeling good by profiting by the experience of mothers who give their little ones Baby's Own Tablets. One of these mothers, Mrs. C. W. Shore, Castleton, Ont., says:—"Our child, eight months old, has always been troubled with indigestion. We had medicine from two doctors and tried other remedies without benefit. I then sent for a box of Baby's Own Tablets and found them just what was required. The child is now all right and is doing welll."

Indigestion, colic, constipation, diarrhoea, simple fevers, in fact all the minor ailments of little ones are cured by Baby's Own Tablets. They always do good and cannot possibly do harm, and may be given to the youngest infant with perfect safety. Sold by druggists or direct by mail, at 25 cents a box, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

NOT AFRAID TO ENDORSE IT.

People have learned to have such confidence in Dr. Chase's Ointment as a cure for every form of piles that they do not hesitate to endorse it at every opportunity. As a result Dr. Chase's Ointment is probably recommended by more persons than any preparation on the market today. There is no guesswork about its effect—relief is prompt and cure certain.

Cravenette Rain Coats for Boys at $5.50, $7.50 and $7.75. B. Williams & Co.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

"Prizes" with common soaps are dearly paid for at the expense of clothes and hands.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

Fruit Packages

A full line of packages consisting of strawberry crates and baskets, cherry boxes, plum crates, apple and pear boxes, etc., are carried in stock by

F. R. STEWART & CO.,

Wholesale Fruit Merchants. 40 Yates St.

25C. TRIAL TRIP

"THE COLONIST" AND "MAIL AND EMPIRE"

(Weekly Editions)

From Now Until the End of the Year for 25c.

Send 25 cents, Coin, Stamps or Money order to this office, and have both papers sent to your address for the balance of the year.

New Subscribers may have both papers from now until the end of 1904 for $1.50.

THE COLONIST

VICTORIA. B. C.

VANCOUVER AGENCY

The Branch Office of THE COLONIST For the Mainland has been Removed to

542 HASTING'S ST.

Where Subscriptions May be Paid and Orders for Printing and Advertising Left. Subscribers and Others Are Cordially Invited to Call at the Above Address and Avail Themselves of the Facilities of the Office.

W. R. CREECH, AGENT.

THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO.

LIMITED.

HEADQUARTERS FOR THE FOLLOWING LINES:

IRON AND STEEL — IRON PIPE AND FITTINGS
BUILDERS' HARDWARE — MECHANICS' TOOLS
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GARDEN TOOLS

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

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Waterproof Shoes

Men's English Kip Lace Boots, high and low cut, $3.50 to $5.00.
Men's Chrome Calf and Kip Boots, Stout Soles, $3.00 to $5.00.
Men's Laced Stout Soles, durable boots, $2.25 a pair.
Men's Buff Lace Boots, $1.50 a pair.
Ladies Noiseless Boots, flexible soles, $4.00 a pair.
Boys' Watertight Boots, $1.50 and $1.75 a pair.
Headquarters for Men's Sporting and Snagproof Rubber Boots.

James Maynard

85 Douglas Street. Odd Fellows' Block.

Harvest Services at Colquitz.—This evening, beginning at 7.30, a harvest festival will be held under the auspices of the Church of England in Colquitz hall. Rev. John Grundy will preach the sermon. In addition to the usual harvest hymns the choir, under the leadership of Mr. Cross, will sing Sir John Goss' anthem, "O Taste and See How Gracious the Lord Is." The offertory will be for the Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada. On Sunday, the 4th, the anthem will be repeated at the service at 7 p.m., and there will be a special offertory towards the fund for building a mission room.

Dr. Grant to Speak.—Rev. Roland D. Grant, D. D., of the First Baptist church, Vancouver, is announced to preach in Calvary Baptist church next Sunday. The subject of the morning service will be "The New Christology," and of the evening, "The Failure of the Church and Why." He will also lecture in the same place on Monday evening, his lecture being a graphic portrayal of Satan's transactions with Job, and entitled, "Satan's Credentials." No admission will be charged to the lecture, and all are cordially invited.

Special Church Services.—Next Sunday in Centennial Methodist church the services will be of special interest, being the occasion of their anniversary and thanksgiving services. The church is being very beautifully decorated, and the choir will furnish a specially attractive musical programme. Rev. E. S. Rowe, D. D., has been secured to preach in the morning, and the pastor in the evening.

A VERY GOOD RULE.

It is well known that the majority of human ills arise from constipation of the bowels and on this account many people make it a rule to see that the bowels move once every day. If you are subject to constipation you can be cured by the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. These Pills not only make the bowels active, but by their action on the liver ensures a regular flow of bile, nature's own cathartic and so remove the cause of serious disease.

5c. Family Corkscrew

No Home Need be Without One. Strong and Durable

Cyrus H. Bowes, Chemist.

Phones 425 and 450. Open All Night. 98 Government St., near Yates St.

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Odd Fellows' Block.

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Successful Fair Held at Duncan's

Annual Exhibition of the Agricultural Society Last Week.

List of Those Who Won Prizes in the Various Classes And Competitions.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

In dull, cold and rather showery weather, which undoubtedly seriously interfered with the success of the exhibition, the annual agricultural show was held at Duncans on Friday and Saturday last The entries were very numerous, numbering in all 1,045, and the competition, especially in the vegetables and fruits, very keen. The judges however got through their work in good time, and the awards gave every satisfaction. Mr. R. M. Palmer, judged the fruits, vegetables, etc., and declared the vegetables to be about as fine an exhibition as has been seen in the country, the roots being exceptionally fine. The fruit this year is not quite up to usual standard, either in quality or quantity. The stock made a very good showing, especially in the horses, sheep and poultry departments, and the competition in these was also very keen. The promptness and courtesy of Secretary Mellin and assistants D. C. Hills and F. A. Harrison made it very pleasant both for the visitors and the press, and the prize tickets were placed as soon as they could be written after the judging was finished. Fruits, vegetables, flowers, ladies' work etc., were judged on Friday, and the balance on Saturday.

Messrs. Robson and Glendinning of Ontario, judged the stock, and their remarks as to why the prize winners were so judged was very instructive to the farmers present.

The number of visitors from outside points was large considering the threat-state of the weather.

I was very unfortunate for the society that the attendance was so slim, as the success of the exhibition, financially, depended entirely on the number of the general public paying for admission. Of course the government grant of $300 assisted very materially, and Secretary Mellin expects that when everything is settled there will be no shortage, although that there will be a surplus is a remote possibility.

The hotels provided very generously for the visitors, and gave a first-class service, and handled the catering very successfully. There was no crowding; nobody was kept waiting, and all who attended expressed themselves as well satisfied with their visit. Mr. Smith, of M. R. Smith & Co., judged the bread exhibit; Mr. Hall, of Watson & Hall, judged the jam; Mr. Berrow, of Chemainus, judged the flowers; Mrs. A. Huxtable judged the ladies' exhibit and Mr. J. Chalmers, S. S. Island, judged the poultry.

The bareback hurdle contests proved very amusing, and were quite the event of Saturday.

The chopping contest proved very interesting, and lasted for over two hours. There were many post entries.

The total gate receipts for yesterday were $182.75.

The exhibit of ore from the Richard III. mine was very fine, and showed up well. Mr Woods intends bringing it to Victoria show next week.

The prize winners are appended below.

Judges—Messrs. Robson and Glendinning, Ontario.

HORSES—DIVISION 1.

Class 1. Best draught brood mare and foal at foots, 4 entries—1, J. N. Evans; 2, P. Flett.
Class 2. Light brood mare, 5 entries—1, R. Barclay; 2, A. Leakey.
Class 3. Colt or filly sired by "Just in Time," 7 entries—1, R. Barclay; 2, J. N. Evans.
Class 4. Saddle horse, 7 entries—1, R. Barclay; 2, J. S. Wilkinson.
Class 5. Pony (under 14.2), 7 entries—1, C. F. Rivers; 2, A. C. Johnson.
Class 6. Pony ridden by boy, 4 entries—1, W. H. Elkington; 2, B. Whittome.
Class 7. Pony ridden by girl, 1 entry.
Class 8. Three-year-old colt or filly, 4 entries—1, Horace Davie; 2, J. Wisemiller.
Class 9. Two-year-old colt or filly, 3 entries—1. A. R. Wilson; 2, P. Flett.
Class 10. One-year-old colt or filly, 2 entries—1, J. L. Hird.
Class 11. Buggy horse, 4 entries—1, L. F. Norie; 2, C. L. Kingston.
Class 12. General purpose horse, 9 entries—1, D. Evans; 2, W. P. Jaynes.
Class 13. Draught horse, 6 entries.
Class 14. Single turn-out, 6 entries.
Class 15. Double turn-out, 4 entries.
Class 16. Farmers' team, 4 entries.
Class 17. Hurdle jumper, 9 entries.
Class 18. Hurdle jumper (bareback), 9 entries.

CATTLE—DIVISION II.

Class 19. Pure bred shorthorn bull, 3 entries—1, G. H. Hadwen; 2, David Evans.
Class 20. Jersey bull (pure bred), 4 entries—1, W. J. Jaynes; 2, E. M. Skinner.
Class 21. Holstein bull (pure bred), 1 entry—1. H. Bonsall.
Class 22. Red polled bull, 2 entries—1 and 2, Robert Barclay.
Class 23. Pure bred bull, any other kind, 2 entries—1, A. R. Wilson.
Class 24. Shorthorn cow, 2 entries—1, D. Evans; 2, W. C. Brown.
Class 25. Jersey cow, 2 entries—1 and 2, W. P. Jaynes.
Class 26. Pure bred cow any, other breed, no entries.
Class 27. Pure bred red polled cow, 2 entries—1 and 2, Robert Barclay.
Class 28. Pure bred Holstein cow, 2 entries—1 and 2, H. Bonsall.
Class 29. Grade milch cow, 7 entries—1 A. R. Wilson; 2, Robert Barclay.
Class 30. Milch cow, sweepstakes, 6 entries—1, H. Bonsall; 2, Robert Barclay.
Class 31. Two-year-old heifer, 4 entries—1, W. P. Jaynes; 2, H. Bonsall
Class 32. Yearling heifer, 5 entries—1, W. P. Jaynes; 2, H. Bonsall.
Class 33. Fat beef, 1 entry—1. W. Kingston.

SHEEP—DIVISION III.

Class 34. Pedigree ram, 8 entries—1, H. Bonsall; 2, J. Richards.
Class 35. Southdown ram, 8 entries—1, Thos. Castley; 2, D. Evans & Sons.
Class 36. Shropshire ram, 6 entries—1 and 2, H. Bonsall.
Class 37. Oxford ram, 1 entry—1, H. Bonsall.
Class 38. Norfolk ram, no entries.
Class 39. Cotswold ram, no entries.
Class 40. Leicester ram, no entries.
Class 41. Two fat sheet, 5 entries—1, Peter Flett; 2, J. McPherson.
Class 42. Two ewes (large), 4 entries—1, H. Bonsall; 2, J. McPherson.
Class 43. Two ewes (small), 5 entries—1, D. Evans & Sons; 2, T. A. Wood
Class 44. Three lambs, half bred or grade, 7 entries—1, H. Bonsall; 2, A. S. Drummond.
Class 45.—Southdown lambs, V.I.F.A., 3 entries—1 and 2, D. Evans & Sons.
Class 46. Shropshire lambs, V.I.F.A., 5 entries—1, A. S. Drummond.
Class 47. Norfolk lambs, V.I.F.A., 1 entry.
Class 48. Two Southdown ewes, V.I.F.A., 3 entries—1, D. Evans & Sons; 2, Peter Flett.
Class 49. Two ewes, Shropshire, V.I.F.A., 1 entry—1 A. S. Drummond.
Special. Southdown ram, any age, V. I. F. A., 2 entries—1, Thos. Castley.
Special. Shropshire ram, any age, V. I. F. A., 3 entries—1, H. Bonsall.

SWINE—DIVISION IV.

Class 50. Pure bread Berkshire boar, 2 entries—1, A. Parry; 2, Major Mutter.
Class 51. Yorkshire boar, no entry.
Class 52. Chester white boar, 2 entries—1, D. Alexander; 2, Major Mutter.
Class 53. Tamworth boar—1 entry—1, W. Ford.
Class 54. Best boar in show, 4 entries—1, A. Parry; 2, D. Alexander.
Class 55. Pure bred sow, 2 entries—1, 1 and 2, Major Mutter.
Class 56. Chester white sow, 2 entries—1and 2, Major Mutter.
Class 57. Grade sow, no entry.

POULTRY—DIVISION V.

Judge J. Chalmers, S. S. Island.
Class 58. Brahma (cock).
Class 59. Cochin (cock), 1 entry—1, J. S. Jones Class 59. Cochin (hen), 4 entries—1 and 2, J. S. Jones.
Class 60. Langshan (cock), 3 entries—1 and 2, J. S. Jones.
Class 60. Langshan (hen), 4 entries—1 and 2, J. S. Jones.
Class 61. Plymouth rock, barred (cock), 2 entries—1 and 2, J. W. Flett.
Class 61. Plymouth rock, barred (hen), 3 entries—1 and 2, J. W. Flett.
Class 62. Plymouth rock, white or buff (cock), 1 entry—1, J. S. Jones.
Class 62. Plymouth rock, white or buff (hen), 3 entries—1 and 2, J. S. Jones.
Class 63. Wyandottes, laced (cock), 1 entry—1, G. H. Hadwen; 2, J. S. Wilkinson.
Class 63. Wyandotte, laced (hen), 1 entry—1 and 2, J. S. Wilkinson.
Class 64. Wyandottes, white or buff (cock), 2 entries—1, J. S. Jones.
Class 64. Wyandottes, white or buff (hen), 3 entries—1 and 2, J. S. Jones.
Class 65.—Minorca, any color (cock), 1 entry—2, A. McKinnon.
Class 65. Minorca, any color (hen), 3 entries—1 and 2, J. S. Jones.
Class 66. Black Spanish (cock), 1 entry—1, A. S. McKinnon.
Class 66 Black Spanish (hen), 1 entry—1, A. S. Drummond.
Class 67.—Leghorn, white or buff (cock), 5 entries—1 and 2, J. S. Jones.
Class 67. Leghorn, white or buff (hen), 4 entries—1 and 2, J. S. Jones.
Class 68. Leghorn, brown (cock), 1 entry—2, W. Ford.
Class 68. Leghorn, brown, no entry.
Class 69. Andalusians (cock), no entry.
Class 69. Andalusians (hen), no entry.
Class 70. Dorking, any color (cock), 2 entries—1 and 2, D. W. Mainguy.
Class 70. Dorking, any color (hen), 4 entries—1 and 2. D. W. Mainguy.
Class 71. Orpingtons, buff or black, (cock) 2 entries—1, G. H. Hadwen; 2, J. S. Wilkinson.
Class 71. Orpingtons, buff or black (hen), 1 entry—1, J. S. Wilkinson.
Class 72. Hamburg, any color (cock), 1 entry—1. J. S. Jones.
Class 72. Hamburg, any color (hen), 3 entry—1 and 2, J. S. Jones.
Class 73. Hondaus, no entry.
Class 74. Polish, any color (cock), 1 entry—1, J. S. Jones.
Class 74. Polish, any color (hen), 3 entries—1 and 2, J. S. Jones.
Class 75. Pit, game, no entry.
Class 76. Game, any other variety (cock), 1 entry—2, Mrs. M. Jackson.
Class 76. Game, any other variety (hen), 1 entry—2, Mrs. M. Jackson.
Class 77. Poultry, any other breed, 1 entry—1, J. S. Jones.
Class 78. Bantams, game, no entry.
Class 79. Bantams, any other variety (cock), 1 entry.
Class 79. Bantams, any other variety (hen), 1 entry.
Class 80. Pair turkeys, 1 entry—1, W. Forrest.
Class 81. Pair geese, 2 entries—1, A. McKinnon; 2, G. W. Lilley.
Class 82. Pair ducks, white, 2 entries—1, L. F. Norie; 2, A. McKinnon.
Class 83. Pair ducks, colored, no entry.
Class 84. Best display poultry, 3 entries—1, J. S. Jones.
Class 85. Best trio cockerels, 3 entries—1 and 2, J. S. Jones.
Class 86. Best trio of pullets, 4 entries—1 and 2, J. S. Jones.
Class 87. Dressed poultry, 4 entries—1, Mrs. Cloutier.
Class 88. Best pair of broilers, 4 entries—1, J. S. Jones.
Class 89. Best pair of ducklings, no entry.
Class 90. Best dozen eggs, 6 entries—1, Mrs. Drummond; 2, W. C. Brown.

DIVISION VI.

Class 91. Bushel spring wheat, 3 entries—1 and 2, D. Alexander.
Class 92. Fall wheat, no entry.
Class 93. Barley, no entry.
Class 94. Oats, 5 entries—1, T. Castley; 2, W. H. Elkington.
Class 95. Field peas, no entry.
Class 96. Rye, no entry.
Class 97. Vetches, 1 entry—1, W. Bazett.
Class 98. Six ears field corn, 5 entries—1. W. C. Duncans; 2. A. Robinson.
Class 99. Six stalks ensilage corn, 6 entries—1, G. H. Hadwen; 2, W. P. Jaynes.
Class 100. Collection grass seeds, no entry.
Class 101. Timothy seed, no entry.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES—DIVISION VII.

Class 102. Six Swedish turnips, 13 entries—1, A. R. Wilson; 2, E. A. Leather.
Class 103. Six turnips, any other variety, 10 entries—1, Major Mutter; 2, M. Edgson.
Class 104—Six Marigolds, long, 8 entries—1, Horace Davie; 2, A. Parry.
Class 105. Six Marigolds, gold, 10 entries—1, A. Parry; 2, W. P. Jaynes.
Class 106. Six carrots, white, 16 entries—1, F. H. Maitland-Dougall; 2, W. H. Elkington.
Class 107. Six carrots, long white, 7 entries—1, none; 2, F. H. Maitland-Dougall.
Class 108. Six carrots, long red, 6 entries—1, F. H. Maitland-Dougall; 2, L. F. Norie.
Class 109. Six early rose potatoes, 7 entries—1, J. McPherson; 2, Wm. Forrest.
Class 110. Six any other variety, early, 18 entries—1, D. Alexander; 2, M. Edgson.
Class 111. Six carman, 6 entries—1, D. Alexander; 2, J. J. Hargreave.
Class 112. Six late rose, 6 entries—1, W. C. Duncans; 2, D. Evans & Son.
Class 113. Six Dakota red, 2 entries—1, J. W. Flett; 2, none.
Class 114. Six Burbank seedling, 9 entries—1, J. Humphreys; 2, W. H. Elkington.
Class 115. Six any other variety, late, 16 entries—1, A. Dirom; 2, J. Alexander.
Class 116. Six Kohl rabi, 2 entries—1, C. F. Gibbons; 2, none.
Class 117. Six onions, red, 3 entries—1, J. Alexander; 2, A. McKinnon.
Class 118. Six onions, yellow, 6 entries—1, A. Alexander; 2, W. Kingston.
Class 119. Six onions, white, 2 entries—1, E. Johnson; 2, A. McKinnon.
Class 120. Quart eschalots, 6 entries—1, D. Evans & Sons; 2, A. Dirom.
Class 121. Two red cabbages, 1 entry—1, W. C. Brown; 2, none.
Class 122. Collection field roots, 5 entries—1, W. Forrest; 2, W. Ford.
Class 123—Two Drumhead cabbage, 5 entries—1, W. C. Brown; 2, D. Holmes.
Class 124. Two Savoy cabbage, 6 entries—1, W. C. Brown; 2, W. Forrest.
Class 125. Two cabbage, any other variety, 7 entries—1, W. Forrest; 2, D. Holmes.
Class 126. Two cauliflowers, 3 entries—1, W. C. Brown; 2, A. R. Wilson.
Class 127—Six table carrots, 22 entries—1, A. Dirom; 2, Mrs. A. Green.
Class 128. Six parsnips, 10 entries—1, Mrs. A. Green; 2, W. C. Brown.
Class 129. Six table beets, long, 10 entries—1, D. Alexander; 2, M. Edgson.
Class 130. Six table beets, turnip, 13 entries—1, A. McKinnon; 2, A. R. Wilson.
Class 131. Six salsify, no entry.
Class 132. Two bunches celery, 2 entries—1, E. Johnson; 2, A. McKinnon.
Class 133. Six ears sweet corn, 6 entries—1, W. C. Duncans; 2, J. J. Hargrave.
Class 134. Six luks, no entry.
Class 135. Cucumbers, 7 entries—1, J. J. Hargreave; 2, D. Alexander.
Class 136. Two vegetable marrow, 4 entries—1, A. R. Wilson; 2, E. L. Leather.
Class 137. Two squash, 5 entries—1, D. Alexander; 2, D. Holmes.
Class 138. Two Hubbarc squash, 8 entries—1, A. R. Wilson; 2, G. Kier.
Class 139. Six tomatoes, 4 entries—1, D. Alexander; 2, A. R. Wilson.
Class 140. Collection garden vegetables, 4 entries—1, D. Alexander; 2, A. R. Wilson.

FRUITS—DIVISION VIII.

Class 141. Collection of fruit, 2 entries—1, G. H. Hadwen; 2, D. Alexander.
Class 142. Winter apples, 5 kinds, 5 entries—1, F. H. Maitland-Dougall; 2, Mrs. A. Prevost.
Class 143. Autumn apples, 1 entry—1, W. C. Duncans.
Class 144. Commercial apples, 3 entries—1, J. H. Hadwen; 2, W. C. Duncans.
Class 145. Packed box of apples, 7 entries—1, J. Robertson; 2, H. O. Welburn.
Class 146. Duchess of Oldenburgh, 1 entry—1, Mrs. Wisemiller.
Class 147. Any other kind, summer, 1 entry—1, G. H. Hadwen.
Class 148. Alexander, 5 entries—1, H. O. Welburn; W. C. Duncans, highly commended.
Class 149. Wealthy, 1 entry—1. D. Ford.
Class 150. Twenty ounce pippin, 1 entry.
Class 151. Gloria mundi, 3 entries—1, S. M. Lamb.
Class 152. Gravenstein, 13 entries—1, F. H. Maitland-Dougall; G. H. Whittome, highly commended.
Class 153. Blenhein orange, 3 entries—1, R. H. Whidden.
Class 154. Ribstone pippin, 3 entries—1, G. H. Hadwen.
Class 155. 9ny other kind autumn, 4 entries—1, W. Ford.
Class 156. Baldwins, 3 entries—1, G. H. Hadwen.
Class 157. Northern spy, 4 entries—1, W. C. Duncans.
Class 158. Golden Russet, 3 entries—1, W. C. Duncans.
Class 159. R. I. Greening, 4 entries—1, W. Bazett.
Class 160. Ben Davies, 6 entries—1, G. H. Hadwen.
Class 161. Canada Reinette, 1 entry—1, J. Wisemiller.
Class 162—King of Tompkins county, 11 entries—1, T. A. Wood; James Rowe, highly commended.
Class 163. Any other kind winter, 13 entries. F. H. Maitland-Dougall; J. Robertson, J. Alexander and W. C. Duncans all highly commended.
Class 164. Twelve crab apples, 10 entries—1, G. H. Hadwen.
Class 165. Five plates pears, 2 entries—1, H. O. Welburn. D. Alexader highly recommended
Class 166. Five Bartlett pears, 16 entries—1, A. Robinson; L. F. Norie highly commended.
Class 167. Beurre d'Augon, 1 entry; no prize.
Class 168. Flemish beauty, 2 entries—1, C. Duncans.
Class 169. Louise Boune, 5 entries—1, H. O. Welburn.
Class 170. Five pears, any other variety, 6 entries—1, Mrs. Wisemiller; S. M. Lamb highly commended.
Class 171. Pond's seedling plums, 4 entries—1 E. M. Skinner; T. A. Wood highly commended.
Class 127. Yellow egg plums, 2 entries—1, A. Robinson.
Class 173. Coe's golden drops, 3 entries—1, R. H. Whidden.
Class 174. Plate of prunes, 5 entries—1, F. H. Maitland-Dougall; 2, J. Wisemiller.
Class 175. Five peaches, 3 entries—1, G. H. Hadwen; 2, A. Parry.
Class 176. Five quinces, 3 entries—1, Mrs. A. Prevost; 2, Miss Holmes.
Class 177. Watermelons, 1 entry—1, A. R. Wilson.
Class 178. Muskmelons, 4 entries—1, J. J. Hargrave; 2, H. Bonsall.
Class 179. Citron melons, 5 entries—1, J. J. Hargrave; 2, A. R. Wilson.
Class 180. Bunch of grapes, 4 entries—1, J. Blair; 2, A. R. Wilson.
Class 181. Quart of blackberries, 3 entries—1, E. Johnson; 2, J. Blair.

DIVISION IX.

Judge, Mr. Currie, butter-maker Cowichan creamery.
Class 182. Five pounds printed butter, 2 entries—1, Mrs. J. McPherson; 2, Mrs. G. A. Newhouse.
Class 183.—One pound fresh butter, 6 entries—1, Mrs. J. McPherson.
Class 184. Cheese, no entry.
Class 185. Exhibit of honey, 1 entry.

LADIES' WORK—DIVISION X.

Judge, Mrs. A. Huxtable, Victoria, B.C.
Class 186. Silk embroidery, 13 entries—1, Mrs. Dickie; 2, E. S. Cowie; Miss R. F. Norie, highly commended.
Class 187. Child's frock, 4 entries—1, Mrs. Whittome; 2, Miss B. M. Hall.
Class 188. Hand-made lace, 4 entries—1, Mrs. Dickie; 2, Mrs. L. P. Lloyd.
Class 189. Man's flannel shirt, 3 entries—1, Mrs. Whittome; 2, Miss Harrison.
Class 190. Plain needlework, 3 entries—1, Miss Hargrave; 2, E. A. Leather.
Class 191. Knitted stockings, fancy, 4 entries—1 and 2, Miss M. C. Maitland-Dougall.
Class 192. Knitted sockings, plain, 2 entries—1, Miss M. C. Maitland-Dougall; 2, E. A. Leather.
Class 193. Long stockings by young lady under 20, no entries.
Class 194. Knitted socks, men's, 3 entries—1, Miss R. F. Norie; 2, Miss M. C. Maitland-Dougall.
Class 195. Six buttonholes, 13 entries—1, Miss Kingston; 2, Mrs. Frumento.
Class 196 Crochet work, cotton lace, not less than 1 yard, 3 entries—1, Mrs. May; 2, Mrs. Jacobson.
Class 197. Child's fancy socks, 1 entry—1, Miss M. C. Maitland-Dougall.
Class 198. Drawn work, 1 entry—1, Miss Kingston.
Class 199. Loaf of bread, home-made in the district, plain bread, 2 lbs., 3 entries—1, Mrs. McKinnon; 2, Miss Powell; Mrs. Dickie and Mrs. Drummond highly commended.
Class 200. Bottle home-made wine, 3 entries—1, Mrs. D. Evans; 2, Mrs. Woods.
Class 201. Pot of jelly, 18 entries—1, Mrs. H. Smith; 2, D. Alexander.
Class 202. Pot of currant jam, 2 entries—1, Mrs. Mellin; 2, Mrs. Drummond.
Class 203. Pot of plum jam, 6 entries—1, G. H. Hadwen; 2, Miss E. A. Norcross.
Class 204. Pot of strawberry jam, 7 entries—1, Mrs. Mellin; 2, Mrs. Drummond.
Class 205. Pot of gooseberry jam, 4 entries—1, Mrs. Drummond; 2, Mrs. Newhouse.
Class 206. Pot of raspberry jam, 10 entries—1, Mrs. Prevost; 2, Mrs. Newhouse.
Class 207. Pot of any other kind of jam, 10 entries—1, Mrs. Prevost; 2, Miss Maud Wilson.
Class 208. Bottle of cherries, 4 entries—1, H. Bonsall; 2, Mrs. Newhouse.
Class 209. Bottle pears, 7 entries—1, Mrs. H. Smith; 2, Miss E. A. Norcross.
Class 210. Bottle plums, 8 entries—1, Mrs. Drummond; 2, Mrs. H. Smith.
Class 211. Bottle any other fruit, 11 entries—1, Mrs. T. M. Jackson; 2, Mrs. Mellin.
Class 212. One quart bottle raspberries, 8 entries—1, H. Bonsall; 2, Mrs. T. M. Jackson.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Class 213. Water-color landscape, painted in 1902-03, 8 entries—1, Miss M. G. Skinner; 2, E. A. Leather.
Class 214. Collection of amateur photographs, 3 entries—1, K. Chester.
Class 215. Display of ore, 1 entry—1, T. A. Wood.

FLOWERS—DIVISION XI.

Class 216. Best bouquet of flowers for table (arrangement to count for two-thirds), 10 entries—Mrs. J. Maitland-Dougall; Mrs. A. Green, highly commended.
Class 217. Collection of pot flowers, no entry.
Class 218. Collection of pot plants, 1 entry—1, R. Ventress.
Class 219. Collection of cut flowers, 6 entries—1, Mrs. W. H. Elkington; 2, Miss M. C. Maitland-Dougall.

CUT FLOWERS.

Class 220. Collection of asters—1, Mrs. R. Miller; 2, Miss Holmes.
Class 221. Collection of petunias, 1 entry.
Class 222. Collection of dahlias, 5 entries—1, Mrs. A. Green; Mrs. J. Maitland-Dougall highly commended.
Class 223. Collection of stocks, 1 entry. 224. Collection of sweet peas, 7 entries—1, Miss Duncans; Thos. Castley highly commended.
Class 225. Collection of 12 roses, cut blooms, 1 entry—1, J. S. Wilkinson.

MISCELLANEOUS—DIVISION XII.

Girls under 15 years of age.
Class 226. Best fancy needlework, 3 entries—1, Miss Bessie Bonsall; 2, Miss Vera Bonsall.
Class 227. Best plain needlework, 3 entries—1, Miss May; 2, Miss R. Alexander.
Class 228. Best piece of crochet work, 1 entry—1, Miss Woods.
Class 229. Best knitted stockings, no entry.
Class 230. Best pencil drawing, 1 entry.
Class 231. Best loaf of bread, 4 entries—1, Miss A. McKinnon; 2, Miss Woods.
Class 232. Best plain cake, without fruit, 7 entries—1, Miss R. Alexander; 2, Miss Mona Macdonald.
Class 233. Best 6 button-holes worked in cotton, 1 entry—1, Miss M. Frumento.
Class 234. Best dressed doll, hand sewing, 3 entries—1. Miss N. Trumento; 2, Miss M. Frumento.
Class 235. Best bunch of wild flowers, 8 entries—1, Miss Mary Miller; 2, Miss Veda Ventress.

DIVISION XIII.

Boys or girls under 14.
Class 236. Best writing, 6 entries—1, Miss May; 2, Miss Woods.
Class 237. Fret work, 1 entry—1, Wm. Evans.
Class 238. Best pencil drawing, 3 entries—1, Cissy Springett; 2, Frazer Forrest.

DIVISION XIV.

Boys or girls under 11 years of age.
239. Best writing, 6 entries—1, Jack McPherson; 2, Miss Edna Miller.

CHOPPING AND SAWING CONTEST.

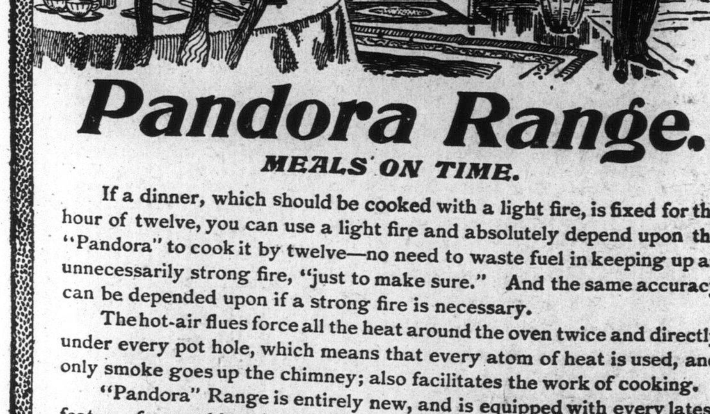
Class 1. Chopping horizontal cut, 4 entries—1, C. Ryan; 2, J. Mearns; 3, R. Jordan.
Class 2. Chopping perpendicular cut, 4 entries—1, C. Ryan; 2, R. Mearns; 3, J. E. Jordan.
Class 3. Sawing perpendicular cut (one man), 4 entries—1, C. Ryan; 2, R. McClay; 3, J. Mearns.

LIST OF SPECIAL PRIZES.

3. A special prize of ten dollars given by Messrs. W. & R. Thompson, Saanich, for the best bolt or filly sired by their Suffolk Punch stallion "Just in Time"—out of any mare belonging to a resident of the district.
4. Best saddle horse—1st prize, $5, given by the B. C. Land & Investment Co., Victoria, B.C.
6. Pony ridden by boy under 14.—1st prize, bicycle lamp, given by Thos. Plimley Victoria.
7. Pony ridden by girl under 14.—1st prize, perfume, value $1.50, given by the B.C. Drug Store, Johnson street, Victoria.
10. One-year-old colt.—1st prize, $2.50, offered by A. C. Johnston, Somenos.
11. Best buggy horse—1st prize, $5, given by D. Alexander.
11. Buggy horse.—2nd prize, whip, value $2.50, given by the B.C. Saddlery Co., Victoria.
12 Best general purpose horse.—1st prize, $5, given by D. Alexander.
12. Best general purpose horse.—2nd prize, whip, value $2.50, given by F. Norris, Victoria.
13. Best draught horse.—1st prize, $3, offered by D. B. LeNeveu, Somenos.
14. Best single turn-out.—1st prize, air-tight heating stove, value $5, given by Messrs. Watson & McGregor, Victoria.
15. Best double turn-out.—1st prize, silverware, value $5, given by Messrs. Challoner & Mitchell, Victoria.
16. Best farmer's team.—1st prize, goods to the value of $10, given by Messrs. E. G. Prior & Co., Victoria; 2nd prize, pair singletrees, ironed, given by R. H. Whidden, Duncans.
17. Best hurdle jumper.—1st prize, $5, given by W. Sloan, Nanaimo; 2nd prize, case of claret (Preller & Co.), given by Messrs. Pither & Leiser, Victoria.
18. Best hurdle jumper, bareback.—1st prize, $3, offered by J. Maitland-Dougall, J.P., Duncans; 2nd prize, $3, offered by J. J. Berrington, Somenos.
20. Best Jersey bull.—2nd prize, goods, value $3, offered by Messrs. McCandless Bros., Victoria.
24. Best shorthorn cow.—1st prize, farm gate, value $5, given by J. McL. Campbell, Duncans.
25. Best pure-bred Jersey cow.—1st prize, $5, offered by Lindley Crease.
25. Best Jersey cow.—2nd prize, $2.50, offered by G. M. Mutter, Somenos.
29. Grade milch cow.—1st prize, given by S. C. Bell, Duncans; 2nd prize, case of carvers, value $2.50, given by Messrs. A. & W. Wilson, Victoria.
30. Milch cow, sweepstakes.—1st prize, goods, value $5, given by Messrs. Walter S. Fraser & Co., Victoria.
31. Best two-year-old heifer.—1st prize, fishing rod, value $5, given by Messrs. Barnsley & Co., Victoria; 2nd prize, goods, value $2, given by Mr. A. J. Clyde, Johnson street, Victoria.
32. Best yearling heifer.—2nd prize, two galvanized buckets, value $2.50, given by Messrs. E. B. Marvin & Co., Victoria.
33. Best quarter dressed beef.—1st prize, $10, offered by Edwin Johnson, K.C., Brow Close, Tzouhalem.
34. Best pedigree ram.—1st prize, goods, value $5, given by Messrs. Fell & Co., Victoria.
42. Two ewes, large.—1st prize, pick and shovel, value $2.50, given by Mr. S. Shore, Government street, Victoria.
44. Three lambs, half-bred or grade.—1st prize, one barrel XXX flour; 2nd prize, half barrel XXX flour, given by Messrs. R. P. Rithet & Co.
52. Best Chester white boar.—2nd prize, the E. A. M. Pipe, value $2.50, given by Mr. E. A. Morris, Victoria.
54. Best pure-bred boar in the show.—1st prize, a pure-bred Chester white boar, value $7.50, presented by A. A. Mutter, Somenos.
55. Best pure-bred sow.—1st prize, the Victoria Daily Times for one year, given by the Times Publishing Co., Victoria.
56. Best pure-bred Chester white sow.—1st prize, $2.50, offered by S. Mortimer-Lamb, Somenos.
97. Best bushel of vetch seed.—1st prize, $2.50, given by A. J. Bell, Somenos.
102. Best six Swedish turnips.—1st prize, $2.50, given by Messrs. Norie, Cowichan Station.
103. Best six turnips, any other kind.—1st prize, $2.50, given by H. P. Williams-Freeman, Somenos.
104. Best six mangolds, long.—1st prize, goods, value $2, given by Messrs. Watson & Hall, Victoria.
106. Best six carrots, white or yellow.—1st prize, $2.50, given by G. L. Dickson, Somenos.
114. Best six Burbank seedling potatoes.—1st prize, one gallon of mixed paint, value, $1.75; 2nd prize, one tin buggy paint, value 85c., offered by T. R. Cusack, Victoria.
122. Best collection of field roots.—1st prize, $3; 2nd prize, Sutton & Son's book on gardening, given by Chas. Bazett, Duncans.
140. Collection of garden vegetables.—1st prize, $5, offered by G. H. Hadwen; 2nd prize, hat, value $3, given by Messrs. W. & J. Wilson, 83 Government street, Victoria.
144. Best commercial apples.—1st prize, twelve two-year-old frut trees (6 apples, 6 pears), given by R. Layritz, Carey road, Victoria; 2nd prize, the Victoria Semi-Weekly Colonist for one year, given by the Colonist Publishing Co.
145. Best packed box apples.—1st prize, goods, value $5, given by Messrs. J. Piercy & Co., Victoria; 2nd prize, goods, value $3, given by J. Wenger, Government street, Victoria.
128. Best five pounds printed butter.—1st prize, half dozen sterling silver coffee spoons, given by C. E. Redfern, Victoria; 2nd prize, five pound box of tea, value $2.50, given by the Saunders Grocery Co., Victoria.
183. Best one-pound fresh butter.—1st prize, umbrella, value $2, given by Mr. Young, the White House, Victoria.
186. Best piece silk embroidery.—1st prize, $5, offered by C. H. Dickie, M.P.P.; 2nd prize, $2.50, by Messrs. Henderson Bros., Victoria.
189. Best man's flannel shirt.—1st prize, table lamp, value $2, given by Mr. Geo. Powell, Cheapside, Victoria.
190. Best plain needlework.—1st prize, brush and comb, value $2.50, given by Messrs. Dean & Hiscocks, Victoria.
195. Best six buttonholes.—1st prize, pair Dent's driving gloves, value $2, given by Mr. B. Williams, Victoria.
199. Best loaf of bread.—1st prize, goods, value $10, offered by Messrs. Weiler Bros., Victoria; 2nd prize, $5, by C. H. Dickie, M.P.P.
213. Best water-color landscape.—1st prize, one dozen photos, value $5, given by Mr. Skene Lowe, Victoria.
214. Best collection of photographs.—1st prize, goods, value $5, given by "The Westside," Victoria.
215. Best display of ore.—1st prize, one year's subscription to The Mining Record, offered by H. Mortimer-Lamb, Victoria.
216. Best bouquet of flowers.—1st prize, goods, value $2.50, given by Messrs. M. W. Waitt & Co., Victoria.
217. Best collection pot flowers.—1st prize, tapestry table cover, given by Mr. David Spencer, Victoria.
219. Best collection cut flowers.—1st prize, pair shoes, value $2.50, given by the Paterson Shoe Co., Victoria; 2nd prize, teapot, value $1, given by Messrs. Clark & Pearson, Victoria.
227. Best plain needlework.—1st prize, half dozen cabinet photos, value $2.50, given by Mr. Eyre, Victoria.
231. Best loaf of bread (girls under 15).—1st prize, $2.50, given by C. Dobson, Duncans.
232. Best plain cake.—1st prize, Five-pound box of candy, given by Messrs. Dixi Ross & Co., Victoria.
235. Best bunch of wild flowers.—1st prize, one pair lined kid gloves, value $1.50, given by The S. Reid Co., Ltd., Government street, Victoria.

CONTRIBUTORS TO GENERAL FUND.

F. Price, Tzouhalem hotel, Duncans, $10; C. H. Tulk, Quamichan hotel, Duncans, $10; F. Rogers, Alderlea hotel, Duncans, $5.



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MEALS ON TIME.

If a dinner, which should be cooked with a light fire, is fixed for the hour of twelve, you can use a light fire and absolutely depend upon the "Pandora" to cook it by twelve—no need to waste fuel in keeping up an unnecessarily strong fire, "just to make sure." And the same accuracy can be depended upon if a strong fire is necessary.

The hot-air flues force all the heat around the oven twice and directly under every pot hole, which means that every atom of heat is used, and only smoke goes up the chimney; also facilitates the work of cooking.

"Pandora" Range is entirely new, and is equipped with every latest feature for cooking in a hurry, saving fuel, and lessening kitchen troubles generally.

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INVARIABLY DUE TO POOR AND WATERY BLOOD.

Pimples, Blotches, Boils and Ugly Rashes Easily Cleared From the Blood.

From the Advocate, Exeter, Ont.

All diseases of the skin and complexion are caused by bad blood. Paleness and pimples, blotches and boils, ugly rashes and open sores, itching eczema and burning erysipelas—all these blemishes come from bad blood. A bad skin is a sure sign of bad blood—thin blood, watery blood, blood poisoned with impurities. You can't have a healthy, clear skin till you make your blood pure and rich with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills are a sure and speedy cure for all skin diseases, for agonizing eczema or bothersome little pimples—for a bad complexion or ugly open ulcers. No claim is ever made for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills not backed by the most positive proof, and in this connection we offer the testimonial of Mrs. Nicholas McAvoy, a lifelong, much-estimated resident of Exeter, Ont. To a reporter of the Advocate Mrs. McAvoy said:—"Some years ago I was taken with a slight itching under one of my arms. I gave it little attention at first thinking it would pass away, but in this I was mistaken for as time went on it became worse and soon developed into an aggravated case of eczema, causing a great deal of pain, irritation and suffering. In fact I was compelled to endure tortures. I consulted a doctor and took his medicine for several months, but the trouble did not leave neither did it get any better. In fact it took a turn for the worse and developed into scrofula. As the doctor's medicine did not help me I tried several advertised medicines, but with no better results. Finally a lady friend strongly urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The effect was almost magical. I owe my complete recovery—if not my life—to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a fact I wish to put on record that others may benefit as I have done."

There is absolutely no disease due to poor blood—and most diseases are due to this trouble—that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will not cure. You can get these pills from any druggist or they will be sent post paid at 50c a box or six boxes for $2.50 by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Remember that substitutes cannot possibly cure.

Rousing Rally For D. M. Eberts

Addressed Splendid Meeting of Electors of South Victoria At Cedar Hill.

Successfully Refutes Infamous Charges Put Forward By Political Opponent.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

In a most brilliant speech last night Mr. Eberts before a large audience, including many ladies, in the Cedar Hill Temperance hall, proved in a most convincing manner that the dastardly charge made on the previous evening by Messrs. Welby, Solomon and Ralph Smith, M. P., were canards of the most despicable character and were of such a kind that they came very close to criminal libel.

Mr. Loveland was elected chairman and immediately introduced Mr. Eberts, who referred at once to the diatribes of the speakers of the previous night in the same hall in Mr. Tanner's interest. Mr. Eberts stated that he wished he had known that Mr. Ralph Smith was going to speak, as he should have been only too pleased to have answered him at that meeting. Mr. Eberts referred to the fact that he had labored in season and out of season for his constituency and called the attention of the audience to the splendid school system in the constituency. He also referred to the road system and challenged the Liberals present to prove that the roads of British Columbia were not infinitely better than roads in outlying districts in other provinces.

Mr. Eberts then took up Mr. Ralph Smith's speech, and stated that gentleman was only working in this campaign for his own candidature in the coming Dominion election. Mr. Eberts stated that it was because Mr. Smith could not speak in Nanaimo because Nanaimo would not hear him. Mr. Eberts said: "Why didn't Mr. Smith call me a thief when he was about it?" Because," said Mr. Eberts, "because he knew he would come within criminal jurisdiction."

Mr. Eberts then referred back to the past history of British Columbia, showing how a very few years ago British Columbia was an unknown country and took up the matter of the British Columbia Southern Railway grant and showed that previous to his first appearance in parliament in 1890 that this bill was passed, and showed how that bill not only gave the promoters the land, but the minerals also. He showed that in 1892 the bill was amended and the minerals conserved to the people. Further, that the whole of the country was opened to the miner. He referred to the royalty; it was 5 cents per ton and was raised to 10 cents under the Dunsmuir government. In the year 1901 $22,848 in royalty was received by the government; in 1902 the royalty increased to $34,964, showing the value to the country. Mr. Eberts showed that it was entirely due to the action of the government in inducing capital to build the railways that this revenue was available because without railways the coal was valueless. Someone here in the audience referred to Col. Baker owning a coal claim, and Mr. Eberts very fairly stated that any man who went out into the mountains and hunted for coal prospects as Col. Baker and his associates did, were entitled to what they received. Mr. Eberts referred to the way the Crow's Nest Pass Railway grant was hawked about, and showed it was not built until the Laurier government added $11,000 a mile to the 20,000 acres per mile granted by the provincial government. Mr. Eberts then showed how Mr. Ralph Smith entirely ignored the past history of this matter, and all he could do was to refer to "this nefarious transaction." Mr. Eberts showed how the E. & N. Railway grant was on the statute book for years, went a-begging, and it was not until the late Hon. Robbert Dunsmuir came forward that the line was built.

He said that Mr. Dunsmuir, instead of holding the timber at exorbitant figures, sold it at $5.00 per acre and his successor, Mr. James Dunsmuir, only the other day sold 120,000 acres of good timber lands at $5.50 per acre, so that mill and accompanying industries could be operated. He referred to the fact that when he was Attorney-General he had carried the matter to the Supreme Court in England, who decided that the base metals were not the property of Mr. Dunsmuir but was the property of the crown, and he showed how Mr. Dunsmuir sold the land to the Tyee company and others in the vicinity for $2.50 per acre.

Mr. Eberts then referred to the statement in Saanich fair by some individual that he had stolen $35,000. This he cited as a dastardly lie, and he said that the man who said it was a coward as any man was who would stab another man in the back. Mr. Eberts said he was a poorer man today than he was when he went into parliament in 1890. He was proud of his connection with the Turner administration, who had anchored the capital in Victoria and showed that the present magnificent pile was built without a dollar of extras and a pile of buildings the equal of which, for the price, does not exist. He stated how Mr. Ralph Smith had stated to himself that the government who built it should receive the praise of everybody instead of the contumely of anybody.

Referring back to the Columbia & Western railway and kindred grants, he showed how the owners of the land earned under the act offered to sell it back to the then government for twenty cents an acre, and showed the tremendous strides taken by the districts which have been benefited by the building of the railways.

He then proceeded to read portions of the evidence taken in the recent commission, and showed in a most powerful and effective manner that there could be no blame attached to him in this matter. He drew a comparison between the value of land to the country when opened up by railways and when not, and blamed the "shutting down" of the smelters through shortage of coal and coke and told how the Granby smelter people had had to go into the Northwest Territories and purchase coal measures and work them themselves.

He showed how his advice regarding the giving of the grants was confirmed by the present Chief Justice in every particular. He referred briefly to the matter of providing cheap powder, and showed that it was owing to the non-receipt by the government of orders from the farmers in sufficient quantities to bring it in in carload lots. He also briefly referred to the matter of cheap transportation of fruit promised by his opponent, and showed how past governments with which he had been connected, also showed that the matter of freight rates in British Columbia was, under the terms of the British North America Act, not under the control of the British Columbia government. Regarding Mr. Solomon's speech on Monday night regarding bill 87, and his epithet of the Conservative party as "that rotten old hull with a new coat of paint." Mr. Solomon charged Mr. Eberts with bringing in bill 87. Mr. Eberts proved most conclusively that he never brought in bill 87, but that it was brought in by the chief commissioner of lands and works. Closing, he asked for the votes of the Conservative party on Saturday, and he thanked his audience for their very close attention. (Loud applause.)

Regarding fish traps Mr. Eberts declared himself as supporting them, and had had the privilege of pleading for them to the Dominion government, and showed that the matter was not in the hands of the provincial government, and never would be because at the law suit brought by the provinces of Canada against the Dominion government and decided by the Privy Council that the fish belonged to the provinces, but the regulations for catching them belonged to the Dominion government

The proceedings closed with a short address by the chairman who thanked the ladies, and Mr. Eberts for his speech, and three cheers for Mr. Eberts brought the meeting to a close.

Priestley's Cravenette Rain Coats in grey, green, dark grey, fawn and tweed mixtures. B. Williams & Co.

See our lines of Rainproof Overcoats in stripes, tweeds and greys at $10.00, $12.00 and $14.00. B. Williams & Co.

In the Matter of the Estate of James Townley Porter, Deceased.

Take notice that pursuant to the "Trustees and Executors' Act," all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said James Townley Porter, who died at Victoria, B. C., on the 2nd September, 1903, are requested to send by post, or deliver to the undersigned, Solicitors for the Executrix, Alice Maud Porter, on or before the 15th day of November next, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their claims, the statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them. And further take notice that after such date the said executrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have notice, and that the said executrix will not be liable for the said assets, or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received by her at the time of such distribution.

And further take notice that all persons from whom moneys were due to the said James Townley Porter, on or before the 2nd day of September, 1903, are required to pay the same, if not already paid, to the said executrix within the period above mentioned.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 26th day of September, 1903.

ROBERTSON & ROBERTSON,
Solicitors for the Executrix.
No. 8 Bastion Square, Victoria, B. C.

In the Estate of James Angus, late of Victoria, B. C., Deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the "Trustees and Executors' Act" that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of said James Angus, who died on the 19th May, 1903, are requested on or before the 1st December, 1903, to send by post to the undersigned solicitors for Forrest Angus, the executor of the will of deceased, to whom probate was granted in the Supreme Court of British Columbia, on 16th June, 1903, their addresses and descriptions with full particulars of their claims, the statement of their accounts, and the nature of any securities held by them. And notice is further given that after said 1st December, 1903, the executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he then shall have notice, and that he will not be liable for said assets, or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received by him at the time of said distribution.

Dated 31st August, 1903.

CREASE & CREASE,
17 Fort St., Victoria, B. C.

B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS.
141 Yates Street, Victoria.
Ladies' and Gents' Garments and Household Furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

Vice Chancellor Sir W. Gage Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—Times, July 13, 186.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of Orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times, January 12, 1885.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colics, etc.

Caution.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. Sole manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, Ltd., London.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2
for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of the joints, secondary symptoms, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3
for nervous exhaustion, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, and all the distressing consequences of early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION is sold by all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers is required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of word 'THERAPION' as it appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd, Toronto. Price. $1; postage, 4 cents.

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THOUSANDS OF FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

RHODODENDRONS, ROSES, GREENHOUSE AND HARDY PLANTS.

Now maturing for fall planting.

TONS OF BULBS to arrive in September from Japan, France and Holland, for the Fall trade.

Tons of Home Grown and Imported Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, for Fall or Spring Planting.

BEE HIVES AND SUPPLIES.

Eastern prices or less. White Labor.
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M. J. HENRY,
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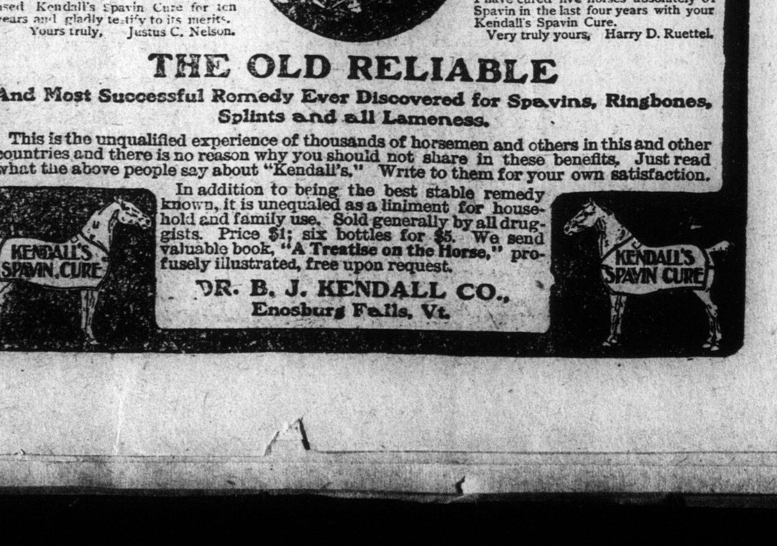

Auditor General Circumvented

Watch Dog of the Treasury Inimical to the Grit Machine.

A Bill Passed to Curtail His Power to Supervise Expenditures.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Sept. 19.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier has evidently made another blunder in allowing Mr. Fielding to advise him in the matter of the bill to amend the Audit Act and destroy the usefulness of the Auditor-General. Few people in Canada know the particulars of the dispute which led Mr. Fielding to adopt such a drastic measure in dealing with the Treasury watch dog. Fewer people care a snap about the respective cases of the two men, but if the Liberal party persist in obstructing Mr. McDougall in the discharge of his duties they will hear from the electors at a later stage in a way which will not be pleasing to Mr. Fielding or his colleagues. The time for amending the Audit Act could not be more inopportune, from the stand point of the people. The Government is now endeavoring to secure the passage of a bill which will enable them to borrow and expend one hundred million dollars. It is most important that these funds should be spent to the best possible advantage, and the Auditor-General is the only man who is in a position to say, with authority, that monies have been improperly applied. In the matter of the construction of the Grand transcontinental railway Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his followers propose to have a free hand. The Auditor-General will have no control over the disposition of that vast sum of money, but the generous Mr. Fielding has kindly consented to allow him to state his views as to any particular expenditure after the horse is out of the stable.

It is not so many years ago when the great Liberal party hailed the Auditor-General as a "Daniel come to judgment." When Mr. McDougall criticized the actions of the Conservative Government previous to 1896 Sir Wilfrid Laurier was the most delighted man in the House. There was nothing too good for the Auditor-General in those days, but with power Sir Wilfrid changed in this as in almost every other respect. Today Mr. McDougall is a busybody, who fails to mind his own business and threatens to wreck responsible government in Canada. It may sound well to the Liberal representatives who occupy seats in the House of Commons, but it will not go down in the country. Sir John A. Macdonald was urged again and again to dismiss Mr. McDougall as a political partizan, but Sir John A. Macdonald knew that every honest man in Canada would think twice before endorsing such an act. The Auditor-General, in the first place, was the appointee of Hon. Alexander Mackenzie. He was then, as he is now, a consistent member of the Liberal party, but Mr. McDougall does not allow his political leanings to influence him in the discharge of his duties. During the last seven years he has called attention to many irregularities in the public expenditure, and has frequently refused to advance money for the payment of bills which did not seem satisfactory to him. This line of conduct will never do when the Grand Trunk Pacific grafters get to work, and on the pretext that the Auditor-General was responsible for the Martineau defalcation, the Government hopes to forever destroy the powers of the Canadian Auditor-General. Mr. Fielding, when Premier of Nova Scotia, would never tolerate investigation of his public acts, and he evidently retains the same fixed ideas in regard to the inconvenience of investigation as he did when the road expenditures in his native province were under consideration.

Mr. Fielding came out all right in Nova Scotia. There he was not compelled to fight a well established and recognized institution. He simply sat tight on that occasion, and refused point blank to have his transactions looked into. In attempting to destroy the Auditor-General's usefulness, however, he must first reverse a policy which has been popular in Canada for the last 26 years. In doing this there is no doubt that he will find the road more rocky than it was in Nova Scotia. What presumption for the would-be Premier of this country to tell the taxpayers that in future they will have the privilege of furnishing the Government with money, but they are not to be allowed to have any say or control over that money. Mr. McDougall during the time he has filled the office of Auditor-General has saved Canada millions of dollars, and to curtail his power means the opening of the Treasury doors to the grossest extravagance and even worse.

Dr. Ami, one of the cleverest members of the Geological Survey, has compiled a lot of data concerning the route of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. This has been published by the Government, and is supposed to be a sort of fluid beef extract arrangement of the mountains of information promised by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in regard to the new trans-continental railway. While Dr. Ami is thoroughly familiar with the districts which he describes in his report to the Government, he has failed to convince anybody that the "mountains of information" which are said to exist, throw any light on the Government scheme. Quite the contrary. They leave the impression that not only are the Government groping in the dark in this matter, but that until a thorough survey of the country is made between Quebec and Winnipeg they will be derelict in their duty if they close a contract for the construction of this road.

Dr. Ami has been unable to discover a single railway survey which can be accepted as a guide in considering the Winnipeg-Quebec section. Nearly all the railway surveys referred to by him run at right angles to the proposed route or extend from Manitoba eastward to Lake Superior. Sir Sandford Fleming in 1877 addressed a report to Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, in which he describes the country between Lake Superior and James Bay: "He says of the territory covered by his surveyors:

"The topographical features and the adaptability to railway purposes of a country covered with woods and imperfectly known, can only be ascertained by patient and persistent efforts. The view is much obstructed by the growth which covers the surface. The axe must generally be used to admit of observations being made for even a few hundred feet. The way must be felt little by little. The woodland regions does not offer any great prospect of becoming an agricultural country, but it may, possibly, contain much mineral wealth."

This is the section which Hon. Clifford Sifton describes as a land of unbounded wealth. It is to these lands that speaker after speaker on the Liberal side referred in such glowing terms. Dr. Ami, however, has failed to find anything to support such contentions. He has done his best to make out a case, but the one big railway expert who has been over the land which will be traversed by the new trans-continental railway shows that it is unsuited for railway purposes. Moreover there is no prospect of its ever becoming an agricultural country. Sir Sandford Fleming is quite clear on this point. Then, too, his remarks concerning the difficulty of making observations for even a few hundred feet must not be lost sight of. This clearly shows that a most thorough investigation of the physical features of the height of land and the section contiguous to it on its eastern and western extremities, is unquestionably necessary before Canada is plunged into the responsibility of paying out $100,000,000 or more for a road which may never become a serious factor in solving the transportation question.

But let us go further, and look at some of the other authorities quoted by Dr. Ami. In 1900 the Ontario Government authorized ten surveys of the country between Lake Superior and James Bay. Dr. Ami refers to these as surveys of the different divisions of the Quebec-Winnipeg section of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. It would hardly be possible for him to have selected more damaging testimony to the Government's scheme than that which he secures from the reports covering nine of these surveys.

Survey No. 1, dealing with the Abbittibi Division of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway (Division 5) said: The section traversed by the base line is clay and clay loam, and the same soil characteristics prevail over the greater part of the territory examined. In general the land back from the rivers is low lying and marshy, and the impervious nature of the soil prevents filtration and promotes the growth of moss, with which much of the land is covered. The effect of this is to absorb moisture and retard evaporation, and also to preserve the winter ice through the summer season, giving the country the appearance of unproductiveness.

That is not very reassuring, but the other surveys are even less encouraging. Survey No. 2, which Dr. Ami refers to as being a report on the Upper Moose or Mattagami Division of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, says: "Of an area of 7,800 miles explored, about 1,000 square miles was water and swamp. The good land alternated with muskeg, not more than four feet deep, with a clay bottom." No. 3 Survey must have been particularly condemnatory of the Grand Trunk Pacific proposal because it has been eliminated from the report. Survey party No. 4, who worked on the same section of the Grand Trunk Pacific, found clay soil and sandy loam "covered in the lower levels with boggy peat and moss varying from two to four feet in depth. The country can be easily cleared and for farming purposes the soil will be equal to the best in the older portions of the province." In the Kabinakagami Division of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, Division 7, the surveyors report that: "About half of this district is good arable soil, which is not found in large continuous areas, but principally in the neighborhood of the streams. In the northern part of the district there is a good deal of muskeg, and the flatness of the surface will be an obstacle in the way of drainage. Much of the district has been burned over, so that the timber is not generally of a large size."

There is little optimism to be found in the four reports referred to above, but the five others quoted by Dr. Ami, show an even worse condition of affairs. No. 6 surveying party, who also investigated the Kabinakagami Division of the proposed railway, discovered that "Although some portions of the territory explored are unfit for agriculture on account of their rocky or sandy character, there are considerable areas of fertile land. The lower section down to the Albany River is wet and contains numerous peat bogs." The character of the country on the Long Lake Division of the Grand Trunk Pacific is: Generally rocky and barren, and not adapted for agricultural settlement. Small tracts of desirable land exist at the head of Lower Wabinosh Lake and along Highland Lake and river. Along Little Mud River the soil is fitted for root crops and fodder, but not for general agriculture." In the Nipegon Division the surveyors encountered even worse conditions. The report "While the country is not generally adapted for agricultural settlement its principal characteristics being stone, rock and swamp, it comprises considerable areas of sandy loam, which would make good farm land. These fertile tracts are however isolated by intervening stretches of rough and barren country." In the Lake St. Joseph Division the agricultural conditions are: "There are some areas of good land, but they are small and scattered, and most of the district is unsuited for agriculture." Last but not least the Lake of the Woods Division is reported as follows: "Owing to the rocky character of the greater portion of the area embraced in this district, the opportunities for agricultural settlement are limited."

Here we have unlimited testimony from a competent man as to the worthless character of the country which the Government propose to open up at such enormous cost. There is comparatively no promise of future development in such sections as have been described by the surveyors. But this is just what the Opposition have predicted all along. Sir Wilfrid Laurier did not stop for a moment to consider what expense might be involved in carrying out his ideas of a trans-continental railway. The Premier was intoxicated with the idea of having a road go down to posterity as a monument to his name. Under such conditions Mr. Hayes secured about everything that he desired in the way of concessions, and now, at this late stage, the Liberals have to fall back on such evidence as to the productiveness of the country which they propose to develop as is herein outlined.

When the railway commission bill was before Parliament, Hon. A. G. Blair, then Minister of Railways, rejected a clause in the General Railway Act of Canada which would have had the effect of allowing railway companies to dispose of their stocks below par. It was felt that the time has arrived when a common carrier can only hope to earn dividends on legitimate investments. The Railway Commission Bill was a Government measure, and Mr. Blair in eliminating from his amended Railway Act the section under which railway companies made it a practice to water stock, voiced the opinion of the Government as a whole. There is no getting away from that, the Railway Commission Bill, as it left the House of Commons and went to the Senate contained the railway policy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his confreres. Yet while this measure is still under consideration the Cabinet is found undoing what was only done a few weeks ago, and attempting to grant to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co. privileges of the most vicious character. Mr. Fitzpatrick's good judgment at once suggested to him the anomaly of abandoning the principles of the Railway Commission Bill at such short notice. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. W. S. Fielding, unable to grasp the significance of such a nervy somersault unwittingly exposed the real object of the clauses of which the Opposition complained so bitterly. How will the Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance explain their peculiar position on the hustings? It will take no small amount of argument to satisfy the patrons of the Grand Trunk Pacific, if that road be constructed, that they should pay high freight rates in order that Mr. Hayes and others may draw dividends of $24,900,000 worth of stock purchased at a nominal value.

This is not the only respect in which the Ministers differ. Speaking on the national trans-continental railway bill Hon. Clifford Sifton said: "The Grand Trunk Pacific, on the other hand, will go from the Rocky Mountain Pass to the Coast through as rich a timber and agricultural country as there is in Canada—is a country rich in timber, mineral and soil. Then we must not forget that when the Canadian Pacific Railway was projected there was no movement of settlement from the outside. There were no farmers coming to Canada in 1881 from foreign countries. At any rate their number was inappreciable, and the Canadian Pacific Railway suffered from that fact. What movement of population there was came almost entirely from the Eastern Provinces, but what is the position now? We had an immigration into the North West of 30,000 people last year. If it keeps on at that rate for the next ten years think what that will mean to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway; think of the difference in the position of that company as compared with that of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which went traveling on for years and years before there was any appreciable influx of settlers. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, on the contrary, will stand with a magnificent system of connections, ready to open business the very day the road is finished. Consider these facts, consider the prospects of this railway, and ask if there is the slightest reason why any sane, reasonable man should think this company will fail in its obligations to the Government."

Mr. Sifton little knew when he made this statement that he was paving the way for Hon. W. S. Fielding's downfall in a line of argument which in the face of the opinion of the Minister of the Interior seems ridiculous. The Finance Minister is confident that the Grand Trunk Pacific hope to start in business as a paying concern is simply preposterous. That is why he contends that it will be impossible from a business standpoint to insist that Grand Trunk Pacific stock should be sold at par. If the railway is to be what Mr. Sifton says it is, why this lack of faith in its future? But what can we expect from a body of men who have never been consulted in regard to the Government's policy? Mr. Blair refused to submit to such treatment. Mr. Fielding and Mr. Fitzpatrick have humbled themselves, and now they are to be seen floundering in the swamps of doubt and uncertainty, stultifying themselves and making the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme ridiculous in the eyes of the public.

Metchosin Safe For Mr. Pooley

Enthusiastic Assemblage of Conservatives At the Hall Last Night.

After Stirring Speeches a Vote of Confidence Carried Unanimously.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Mr. C. E. Pooley met the electors of Metchosin at the public hall there last evening, there being an excellent attendance of the residents of the district present. Mr. Henry Cogan was voted to the chair, and he briefly introduced Mr. Pooley, who was received with cheers. He was delighted to see ladies present. They served to soften the asperities of politics. He then informed the meeting that his notices of meetings posted throughout the district have been pulled down almost as soon as put up, probably by some Liberal friend. His friends, however, had assured him that they had their minds in the matter of voting and although the present was a very busy season with them, they would endeavor to be present. This was the seventh time he had offered himself for election in this district. On the six previous occasions he had been cordially received. This was the first time party politics had been the dividing issue in this province, and he pointed out the uncertainties which had existed under the former system of government owing to the continual changing of the laws. Capital was exceedingly sensitive, and it would never go where the laws were unstable. The prosperity attained by this province in former years had, unfortunately, not been increased in any steady ratio owing to the uncertainties in its government. They had now, however, come before the people on an issue that bade fair to secure stability of government if the Conservative candidates were elected. He felt sure the Conservatives would have a good working majority. Even many of the Liberals would vote for the Conservative candidates, because they were convinced that Conservative government meant stable government. Conservatives of Ontario had voted for Sir Oliver Mowat, a Liberal, because they felt that thus they would secure steady government. The Liberals of the province could well vote for a Conservative government in this province; to do so would not affect their standing in Dominion politics. In reply to the attack upon him at the Lampson street meeting, as to nothing having been done in the district, he pointed out that when he became the representative of the district there were practically no roads. But now the roads throughout the district were in a very fair state. He had secured votes from the government for certain portions of the road system which would now compare favorably with any in the country. He instanced the Otter Point and Sooke road, one of the very best highways in the province; also the road to the Highland district. These things were matters of some importance, and their existence more than refuted the charge of "nothing done." Then the sidewalk had been laid in three years from the city to Esquimalt, a work of great importance to the navy, who were very grateful for it. It was, besides, of no little importance to the city. Over $73,000 more than had been paid into the treasury had been spent in the district. He himself had been largely instrumental in increasing the revenues of the district owing to his large purchases of land. When he was elected the assessment on those lands was about $4,000, and it was now up to about $6,000. But this was not done without a good deal of strenuous argument and hard work. The Hudson's Bay Company was a very powerful body in the district when he came into office, and he was warned that he was taking a very bold step in doing what he had done before the assessor. It was not fair to him, in view of these facts, to charge him, in his absence, with having done nothing for the district.

Regarding the civil service, there was no doubt the service was, at times, over-officered. Business had fallen off owing to the recent disastrous strikes, which so seriously affected the whole business of the province. They had caused a serious loss and produced stagnation of business, thus lessening the revenues of the government, which, of course, lost the customary revenue tax from the coal produced. This, on 6,000 or 7,000 tons a day, was a very serious thing. The revenue was quickly found to be deficient at the treasury department, consequently the civil service staff was not fully employed; the departments became over-staffed. It was a very hard matter indeed to face such a difficulty. During the Walkem government's tenure of office something similar occurred, when a commission of enquiry was held which considerably altered the opinion of even the most clamorous for reforms regarding civil service conditions. An enquiry could be held when the House again meets, and so settle what was best to be done in the present instance. He was in the government service himself for sixteen years. He became dissatisfied, and quitted his office—the best day's work he ever did for himself in his life, for he had thenceforward a chance to speak his mind like a free man—(hear, hear)—and he had never been afraid to express his opinion. He would advocate the appointment of a commission of independent men to look into this matter.

On the fish trap question he said there was a dual authority. The provincial government have the right to the foreshore; the Dominion government the right to say whether a fish trap shall be erected on that foreshore or not. The provincial government want to erect fish traps on the Strait. Notice was duly given and keen competition ensued; the leases were granted by the provincial government, but the Dominion government absolutely refused to grant the necessary licenses, mainly through the instrumentality of Aulay Morrison, M. P. Mr. Pooley then described the habits of the salmon on their run up the Straits. On the American side the quantities caught are so enormous that they must be seen to be believed. The coast across the Straits were lined with traps. The Dominion government maintained a huge hatchery up the Fraser, and the provincial government one of the best equipped in the world at Seton Lake, which would add three millions more to the output of young salmon. But we get no benefit from all this, because the bulk of the returning fish are trapped by the Americans. The people here want a chance to catch their own fish, hatched at their expense. The Dominion government's refusal was the only obstacle. Mr. Jardine made no mention of fish traps in his address, and none was made by the Liberals of Vancouver. The fact was they dared not even allude to the subject. Mr. McBride had mentioned this matter, but he was only speaking for himself. It is true he is Premier of the province, but his government knew nothing of the matter, had never been consulted in it, and when Mr. McBride came over here again the matter would be put before him very strongly, and the importance of the establishment of traps would be impressed upon him. Mr. McBride had no power to stop the issue of licenses any more than the Dominion government had power to stop the issue of those leases. The only power now in the case rested with the Dominion government, who alone could issue the license. Mr. Jardine had said coercion was being brought to bear on the electors in this district. This was a great surprise to Mr. Pooley; he had no power to coerce anybody. Mr. Jardine had issued a circular, a copy of which had come into the hands of a gentleman then present, and it stated: "If you want fish traps you must vote for John Jardine." Now, where does the coercion come in? (Laughter and applause.)

He then spoke of the overland railway. As they must know, nobody would start to build a railway into an unknown country unless some inducement was held out. The province has the power to grant lands for such a purpose. Every new country should do all it could to open up its own lands. It is better to grant a proposed railway alternate blocks of land than not get a railway at all, because otherwise the land was worthless. If not land, then money must be given. When a government gave money the people outside the cities had to suffer increased taxes. They had the only taxable lands. Once allow increased taxation and they never got it back. Taxes on land were now high enough. He would not favor any cash subsidies unless for very great reasons of emergency. But if land grants would bring in the railways, by all means, he would say, have them built in that way.

Mr. Jardine had not advertised his meeting so freely as he had, so that all could come and hear his views. Mr. Jardine had asked what right the government had to enter into compacts with corporations. The fact was the only people the government could deal with were corporations with their great capital. He instanced the example of Victoria and the C. P. R. That corporation was capable of carrying out its contract. Of what use was it to deal with any other body? The government must deal with powerful corporations or fail to get its work done. Mr. Pooley closed by inviting questions from his hearers, and thanked all for their kind and courteous hearing.

Mr. H. D. Helmcken was most cordially welcomed. He said he felt rather sad to address them because the Redistribution bill had practically been put through the House of Commons, and this district had become part of Nanaimo. But he would always cherish the friendliest feelings towards his old friends. Yet, when he should come down again to address them on Dominion matters, it would be as electors of Nanaimo and not of Victoria any more. What possible connection could this district have with Nanaimo? If they wanted anything done they would have to look for their member in Nanaimo, and be put to all that expense and trouble, whereas Mr. Pooley would be far more accessible and he always spent a great deal of time in and out of the House in the interests of his constituents. Mr. Helmcken had foregone the pleasure of his usual Saturday night under his father's roof in order to oblige his friend, Mr. Pooley, this evening. Mr. Helmcken then replied to Mr. McNiven's strictures upon himself, and showed that the citizens of Victoria did not regard him from Mr. McNiven's point of view, because they had elected him always at the head of the poll—as they would do again. (Applause.) There could be no question, the next government in this province was going to be Liberal-Conservative. (Hear, hear.) He gave credit to Sir Wilfrid Laurier as a Canadian, but he was now on trial before them politically, and he objected to the holding out of almost threats to the electors by the Liberals. We could very well take care of our affairs here without interference from Ottawa. Our issues were different from those at Ottawa. Mr. Pooley had told them what Mr. Jardine had said—that if they wanted fish traps they must vote for him. A nice state of things. He then dealt with the alleged statement of Mr. McBride regarding the fish traps. Mr. McBride was addressing the electors on the Mainland, and he is said to have made the statement about the fish traps. The Times said the rest of the Conservatives were bound by what Mr. McBride said, because he was their leader. Mr. Pooley had clearly shown them that the government knew nothing about Mr. McBride's statement, and they were not bound by it. Who was the Liberal leader if not Mr. Jos. Martin? Why, Mr. Gifford, in presence of Mr. Martin, had declared there should be no fish traps; was Mr. Martin going to be bound by what Mr. Gifford said? Mr. Martin was simply waiting till after the election to declare himself. One section of the Liberals said they would have fish traps; another that they would not. It was being held out as a bait to the electors in different section. He quoted what the fishery inspector said about fish traps. This was not a mere political question, but a right of the people. The establishment of fish traps would mean great benefit to Victoria and this district. Why should not the people here get those traps? Those fish passed the people's very doors and yet they could not touch them—they went on into the American traps. The universal desire of the people themselves to establish those traps was a good argument in their favor. It would be one of the first questions to be dealt with by the government. The fishery commission had reported favorably on the question. No matter how you looked at it, the establishment of fish traps must take place. On the road question he said he did not want to interfere with this matter, but there was surely no harm in looking into it. He felt justified from his long connection with Esquimalt district in coming here to discuss the matter; he had as much right as the Liberals who had come down for the first time only a few days ago. The proposed change in Esquimalt harbor was an Imperial matter, but if they could only induce the Imperial government to maintain Esquimalt as heretofore, why should they not? And what could the Liberals do in the matter. He was very glad to see Mr. Riley back again. Mr. Riley had declared that not one dollar of the huge sum owing by the Dominion government to the provincial government, would be paid until the latter had settled a small account with the city of Victoria. If they were going to stand such treatment, let them vote for the Liberals. But such tactics would be hotly resented. Mr. Pooley had spoken of the Liberal platform, but the electors knew well who had originated that platform and had always advocated them—the Conservatives. An unjustifiable attack on the civil service made by the Liberals had been so full of blunders that the Liberals had been busy ever since trying to explain just what they did mean. He had the best opinion of the civil servants, they were always courteous and obliging, and he would be sorry to see any harshness shown toward them. There should be a fund established for their benefit, and they should know what they could expect. He did not think the civil servants were overpaid by any means. He felt sure they could rely upon Mr. Pooley's help to bring about these reforms. Mr. Helmcken pointed out that the Liberals made no reference whatever of the opening up of Vancouver Island. It was absolutely necessary the Island should be opened up toward the north. The Conservatives would see to it that this would be done. Nobody, he continued, objected to the building of the new transcontinental line, but the people wanted simultaneous construction at both ends. If not the people of this province would be cheated out of all benefits, which would all go to the East. The Liberals always said that if the Chinese question was left to the Ottawa government they would attend to it. He showed how the Dominion government was neglecting its duty in this respect. They were actually opposing anti-Chinese legislation and proposals. If the people wanted this matter left in statu quo, just let them rely on the Liberals. It was all in their interest in this district to be in line with the city of Victoria, so that their should be a strong body of Conservatives on the floor of the House. There was no reason to believe that the Liberals would come into power in this province. They had a leader whom they did not want to acknowledge—Mr. Jos. Martin, and government under his domination would mean chaos. He was an able man, but he would surely create, as he always had done, disorder and confusion. He asked the electors, as they had given him a lease of 21 years, to give him another lease for the same period—a better speaker never sat in the chair of that legislature. No instance could be pointed to in Mr. Pooley's career which showed lack of interest in the welfare of this district. He was always proud to be in Mr. Pooley's company. He strongly urged the electors to vote themselves and get all their friends out to vote on Saturday next. They did not want in this district the pernicious doctrines of Liberalism, when such a man can be found as Mr. Pooley. (Applause.)

Mr. Arden asked if there was no chance of appealing from the proposed change in the district?

Mr. Helmcken—There's your bill, Mr. Arden. You can't get away from it until a Conservative government comes into power at Ottawa.

Mr. Arden—Why should we be treated like a lot of cattle in this way, after being connected with Victoria so long? What have we to do with Nanaimo?

Mr. Helmcken—Ask Ottawa. You have no redress except as I mentioned.

Mr. Arden—Unless we turn Liberals.

Mr. Helmcken—Oh, that would make your case still worse, for then they'd have you silenced completely. You can protest now; as Liberal, mum would be the word.

Mr. Arden and his friends present seemed staggered, and freely expressed their utter disgust.

A motion of confidence in Mr. Pooley was then put, and carried unanimously and enthusiastically. Three cheers were given for the Conservative candidate and the meeting dispersed.

Claverdon Had A Close Call

Was Saved From Wreck in Barkeley Sound By Tug Lorne.

Local Tugboat Arrived Opportunely When Vessel Was in Breakers.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

The sailing ship which was so close to the rocks in Barkeley Sound was not the Crompton, but the British ship Claverdon, and had it not been for the prompt arrival of the tug Lorne, Capt. Cutler, which returned yesterday, she might have been piled up on the rocks of Vancouver island. The Claverdon, which made a tedious voyage of fifty days from San Francisco for Port Townsent, arrived off the Cape on Thursday and in the afternoon the master found his vessel close to the Vancouver island shore, and was forced to drop anchor in the breakers near Cape Beale. A heavy sea was running and the Claverdon was in imminent danger of going ashore. Fortunately, a favoring breeze soon sprang up, and Captain Thomas, in his anxiety to escape from the dangerous spot, did not hesitate to slip his anchor and 90 fathoms of chain. Shortly after reaching deep water the Claverdon was picked up by the tug Lorne, Captain Cutler, who, having sighted the vessel in the breakers, was hurrying to her aid.

This is the second time within the past year and a half when a shift in the wind has saved a fine vessel from destruction in almost identically the same spot. The first vessel was the British bark Caithness-shire, which was bound from San Diego to Tacoma. This vessel was compelled to slip two anchors and all her chain to escape the breakers, January 10, 1902. The Claverdon proceeded to Port Ludlow to load lumber.

THE OVERDUES.

Rate on the Bark Catherina Has Been Lowered to Ten Per Cent.

The Norwegian bark Catherina is still causing much anxiety to the underwriters—but they now seem to have found some hope that the vessel is safe after all, for reinsurance on the craft has dropped from 20 per cent to 10 per cent. On Puget Sound though, the speculators who are playing the vessel "not to arrive," will welcome this, for it will give them larger odds. There is a strong feeling among marine men on the Sound that some mishap has befallen the vessel, for soon after she sailed from the Sound the tugboat captains began to tell of the heavy list she had when she left the Straits, and this, with the subsequent finding of wreckage in the North, has added to this belief. Some hopeful news, must, though, have been heard by the underwriters which has caused the rates quoted on the vessel to be lowered. The British bark Loch Long, which is 150 days out from New Caledonia for the Clyde, has been added to the list of overdues. She is quoted at 25 per cent.

WHEAT CARRIERS.

Negotiations for Charter of Big Freighter at Portland.

The bark Strathdon, which was taken from here to Portland to load grain, was chartered by Balfour, Guthrie & Co., to carry cargo to the United Kingdom—the rate paid being 17 shillings and 6 pence. Negotiations are on foot at Portland for the charter of a large steamer to take flour and lumber to the Orient. The deal has not reached the stage of public announcement, but it is understood that a vessel of about 3,000 tons is to be laid on here. It is proposed to despatch 1,500,000 feet of lumber by the steamer to Japanese ports and a large quantity of flour to Hongkong. The only vessel of the class needed known to be available is the German steamer Elba of 2,630 tons, now at Port Los Angeles, where she arrived on the 13th from Japanese ports.

A GREAT LITTLE WORKER.

During a long life time the heart will propel half a million tons of blood through the body, and so long as the blood is in a healthy condition, it will repair itself as fast as it wastes, patiently keeping up the play of its valves and the rhythm of its throb. If the action of the heart gets weak, irregular and fluttering, the blood is lacking in nourishing qualities and requires just such assistance as is best supplied by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, the great blood builder and nerve restorative.

Coffee culture in Java is on the wane, and it is not impossible that in the course of time it may be given up entirely. The reasons for this are the exhaustion of the soil and the competition of Brazilian coffee.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land in Skeena Mining Division: Commencing at a post marked "J. E. Gilmore's N. E. Corner," said post being planted on the shore of Work Channel, thence south 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains, or thereabouts, to Geo. Rudge and W. R. Flewin's claim; thence west and north along the lines of said claim to the salt water; thence along the shore line to point of commencement containing 160 acres more or less.

J. E. GILMORE.

Staked 13th August, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable The Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber on the following described lands situated on Goose Bay, Observatory Inlet.

Commencing at a post marked "John Stinson's North East corner" planted on shore of Goose Bay, thence soth 160 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains to place of beginning.

Rossland, B. C., September 8th, 1903.

JOHN STINSON.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated on Goose Bay, Observatory Inlet.

1. Commencing at a post marked "E. D. Orde's South East corner" planted on the shore of Goose Bay, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to place of beginning.

2. Commencing at a post marked "E. D. Orde's South East corner" planted about 90 chains north of Falls Creek, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to place beginning.

Rossland, B. C., Septemer 8th, 1903.

E. D. ORDE.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated near Goose Bay, Observatory Inlet.

1. Commencing at a post marked "Emily Logan's South West corner" planted about 90 chains north of Falls Creek, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to place of beginning.

2. Commencing at a post marked "Emily Logan's South East corner" planted about one mile west from mouth of Falls Creek, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to place of beginning.

Nelson, B. C., September 8th, 1903.

EMILY LOGAN.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated on Goose Bay, Observatory Inlet.

Commencing at a post marked "M. S. Logan's North West corner," planted on the shore of Goose Bay, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains thence east 80 chains to place of beginning.

Rossland, B. C., September 8th, 1903.

M. S. LOGAN.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special licence to cut and carry away timber from the followind described lands, situated on Goose Bay, Observatory Inlet.

1. Commencing at a post marked "W. L. Orde's South West corner," planted about 30 chains west of entrance of Goose Bay, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, to place of beginning.

2. Commencing at a post marked "W. L. Orde's North East corner" planted about 400 feet east from head of Goose Bay, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to place of beginning.

Rossland, B. C., September 8th, 1903.

W. L. ORDE.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands. Commencing at a tree marked W. K., located near the north corner of Indian Reserve above Village Point on Chamiss Bay, Kok Shittle Arm, Nootka District, thence southerly along shore 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 160 chains thence east 40 chains, thence south along shore to point of commencement.

W. KLEBE.

Victoria, B. C., 17th September, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands at Kyukuot Sound, Nootka District.

No. 1. Commencing at a post marked W. A. situated 10 chains up the Tahsish River from the Tahsish Indian Reserve, thence 40 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains east, thence 40 chains north to point of commencement.

No. 2. Commencing at a point situated at the northwest corner of W. A.'s No. 1 location, thence 160 chains north, thence east to shore line of Tahsish River, thence south along the west shore of said river to the north boundary of said W. A.'s location, thence west to point of commencement.

W. H. ABEL.

Victoria, B. C., 17th September, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands at Kyukuot Sound, Nootka District. Commencing at a post located on the west shore of Kok Shittle Arm about 2½ miles north of Chamiss Bay, and marked T. M., thence southerly along the shore to the north boundary of W. Klebe's location, thence westerly 40 chains, thence northerly 160 chains, thence easterly to the shore line of Kok Shittle Arm, thence southerly along the shore line to a point of commencement.

THOS. McKAY.

Victoria, B. C., 17th September, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for a special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands at Kyukuot Sound, Nootka District. Commencing at a post planted on the east bank of Kok Shittle Arm, about 1¼ miles south of Ko-oo-winch River and marked A. B. Holloway, thence northerly following the shore line 80 chains, thence easterly 40 chains, thence southerly 160 chains, thence west to the shore line, thence northerly along the shore line to point of commencement.

—A. B. HOLLOWAY.

Victoria, B. C., 17th September, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for a special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands at Kyukuot Sound, Nootka District, commencing at a post planted on the west shore of Moke-tas Island, Kok Shittle Arm, and marked A. W., thence southeasterly along the shore to a point one mile east of the west end of Island, thence 80 chains north to the north shore of Island thence westerly following the shore line to point of commencement.

A WHEELER.

Victoria, B. C., 17th September, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Commissioners Crown Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres more or less of pastoral and agricultural land, as hereinafter described, commencing at a stake at Indian Reservation on bank of Skeena river, opposite Hazelton, thence west 80 chains or to intersection of Government Reserve, thence southwest to bank of Skeena river, thence north along said river to commencement stake.

B. F. SYMMES.

September 21, 1903.

Towne—I suppose you have heard that old Lawyer Sharpe is lying at the point of death? Browne—No. Well, well, the ruling passion strong in death, eh?—Philadelphia Press.

Notice is hereby given that after thirty (30) days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands: Commencing at a post marked James McEvoy's N.E. corner and planted on the north bank of a small tributary of the Skeena River (on the west side) two miles up the stream about 150 miles north of Hazelton, running thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES McEVOY.

Victoria, Sept. 16, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that after 30 days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands: Commencing at James McEvoy's N.E. corner post and running thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

MAITLAND DOUGLAS JOHNSON.
JAMES McEVOY, Agent.

Victoria, Sept. 16, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that after 30 days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands: Commencing at James McEvoy's N.E. corner post and running thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

FRANK WILTON BAILLIE,
JAMES McEVOY, Agent.

Victoria, Sept. 16, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that after 30 days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands: Commencing at James McEvoy's N.E. corner post, running thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

HAROLD CUTHBERT DAVIS,
JAMES McEVOY, Agent.

Victoria, Sept. 16, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that after 30 days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands: Commencing at Frank Wilton Baillie's N.W. corner post, running thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

HILTON R. TUDHOPE,
JAMES McEVOY, Agent.

Victoria, Sept. 16, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that after 30 days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands: Commencing at Hilton R. Tudhope's N.W. corner post, running thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

EDWIN CASSIDY CLARK,
JAMES McEVOY, Agent.

Victoria, Sept. 16, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that after 30 days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands: Commencing at Hilton R. Tudhope's N.W. corner post running thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

HUBERT LORNE WATT,
JAMES McEVOY, Agent.

Victoria, Sept. 16, 1903.

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FRANK PLUMMER,
JAMES McEVOY, Agent.

Victoria, Sept. 16, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that after 30 days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands: Commencing at Harold Cuthbert Davis's N.E. corner post running thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

FRANK SANDERSON,
JAMES McEVOY, Agent.

Victoria, Sept. 16, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that after 30 days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands: Commencing at Harold Cuthbert Davis's N.E. corner post, running thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

EDWARD DRUMMOND FRASER,
JAMES McEVOY, Agent.

Victoria, Sept. 16, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that after 30 days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands: Commencing at Harold Cuthbert Davis's S.E. corner post, running thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

ALEX. GILLIESPIE,
JAMES McEVOY, Agent.

Victoria, Sept. 16, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that after 30 days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands: Commencing at Alex. Gilliespie's S.E. corner post, running thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

EDWARD CUTHBERT NORSWORTHY,
JAMES McEVOY, Agent.

Victoria, Sept. 16, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that after 30 days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands: Commencing at Alex. Gilliespie's S.E. corner post, running thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

H. F. BRANDOW,
JAMES McEVOY, Agent.

Victoria, Sept. 16, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that after 30 days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands: Commencing at Alex. Gilliespie's S.E. corner post running thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

JOHN H. TONKIN,
JAMES McEVOY, Agent.

Victoria, Sept. 16, 1902.

MEN !!! GIVE THE

Vacuum Developer

A trial and be convinced that it will give results sure and lasting. Cures weakness and undeveloped organs, stricture and varicocele. Send stamp for book sent sealed in plain envelope.

THE STRENVA HEALTH APPLIANCE CO., 317 Cordova St., W. Vancouver, B. C.

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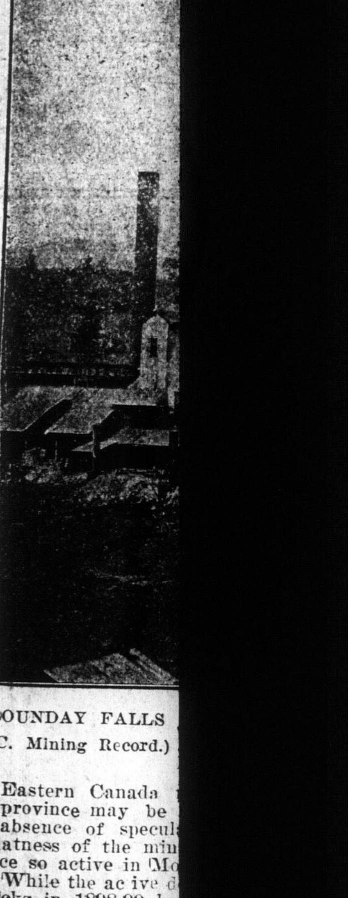
THE B. C. COPPER CO



THE BOUNDAY FALLS

(B.C. Mining Record.)

THE WEEK'S MINING

By H. M. L.

At the present rate of mineral production in the province it seems reasonably certain that the 1903 returns will show a very appreciable advance both in respect to tonnage and values over last year. It is, in fact, a long time since the outlook appeared as encouraging, or prospects as indicative of coming rapid industrial development and expansion as is now afforded. Another month or six weeks should permit of both Rossland and Boundary equalling respectively the tonnage produced by these districts in 1902, so leaving perhaps two months of the present year in which last year's achievements may be exceeded. Thus last week the output from Boundary reached the remarkable total of nearly 16,800 tons. From Nelson and Ymir reports of progress are equally satisfactory; new mines are being opened, others upon which operations have long been suspended are being re-worked. On Morning Mountain alone, there will soon be no less than six-stamp mills in steady operation, when last year there was but one. The number of mines again actively working in the Slocan is rapidly increasing, while the Lardeau is fast becoming a most important productive centre. Recent production from the Crow's Nest Coal Fields shows an advance of over a hundred per cent., as compared with returns covering corresponding periods of last year, the average daily output then being 1,371 tons, and lately 3,251 tons. As for the coast, the metalliferous yield of 1902 has already been well surpassed. The only present obstacle in the way of progress is the scarcity of mine labor—this new circumstance being a healthy sign—nevertheless it is to some extent restricting operations in the Boundary, Slocan and Lardeau districts. It is not to be expected, however, that this difficulty will be more than a temporary one. Naturally the depression that has overshadowed the industry for so long, and from which it has emerged with such astonishing suddenness, is responsible for driving from the country a large number of miners, while many have also participated in the rush to stake claims in the Poplar Creek and other districts in which the recent new gold discoveries have been made. But once it becomes apparent that conditions in British Columbia are settled, and that there is some certitude of a general resumption of mining operations, with the consequent assurance of steady employment there will be no difficulty in obtaining from the States all the mine labor required. Although, meanwhile, this revival in mining is taking place, some time must necessarily elapse before the changed conditions exercise any considerable influence beyond the confines of the mining territory itself. The only capital being invested in British Columbia mines at the present time is American, and this is in relatively small amounts. It is impossible to raise money in England, however meritorious the property offered, and the suspicion with which Eastern Canada regards mining in the province may be judged by the entire absence of speculatioin and the utter flatness of the mining stock market, once so active in Montreal and Toronto. While the active demand for mining stocks in 1898-99 had little if any significance as indicating the actual position of mining in the province in those years, the inactivity since in this regard has been significant, and a revival of speculation would be more so. That can now only come about by the entering of a fair proportion of our mines on a dividend paying career. Three or four mines only this year have distributed profits, and these, outside of the Crow's Nest Coal Co., in very inconsiderable sums, and all the talk in the world of better times will not outweigh an argument of that kind in the minds of the sceptically inclined outside public. When as there is every reason to hope they will do in the near future, the two Le Rois, the Granby, the Payne, the Tyee and half a dozen other companies that could be mentioned, make a beginning in the direction of substantial dividend paying then we may count upon another big and more permanent mining investment boom in British Columbia.

The arrangement that has been made for the treatment of the output of the Le Roi No. 2 at the Greenwood smelter is a matter of some note, as signifying metallurgical progress in the Boundary district. Meanwhile the ore of the Le Roi No. 2 has constituents which are desirable when mixed with the product from the Mother Lode, and consequently a treatment rate has been afforded the former on terms much more favorable than the Le Roi No. 2 has previously been able to obtain. A very large percentage of the ores from the neighboring district of Republic in Washington, is also being treated by the Boundary district smelters.

There now appears to be a reasonable chance that another Boundary district mine will this year commence the payment of dividends to shareholders. Thus Mr. Graves, the general manager of the Granby Copper mines, has intimated that in all probability the directors of this undertaking will recommend at the annual meeting next month a first distribution of profits, which this year, thanks to the higher price of copper, and the increased efficiency and economy in the operation of the mines and smelter, have been very satisfactory. So far, however, the greater portion of the earnings have been re-invested in equipment and plant, and it is now stated that the company contemplate the establishment of other large smelting works next year.

Tenders have been invited for the work of clearing the right of way from Phoenix to Greenwood for the extension of the Cascade Water, Power and Light Company's pole line, to the latter point, arrangements having been completed, it is understood, for the utilization of electrical power in the operation of the B. C. Copper Company's smelting works. By substituting at the smelter this power for steam a considerable economy will be effected.

Very encouraging reports have been received of recent developments at the Hunter V., a mine in the Ymir district. In addition to a payable vein, there is exposed on this property a large deposit of limestone carrying small gold values. The lime itself is in demand by local smelters for finxing purposes, and, as operations can be carried on by quarrying methods, the owners are most sanguine concerning the future. A tramway is now being installed at the property. From the Wilcox, in the same district, the returns from the last shipment of crude ore gave values of over $70 a ton, and affording a nett profit of $1,100. The July returns of the Ymir mine, just received, are less satisfactory, a loss of $1,430 on the month's working being reported.

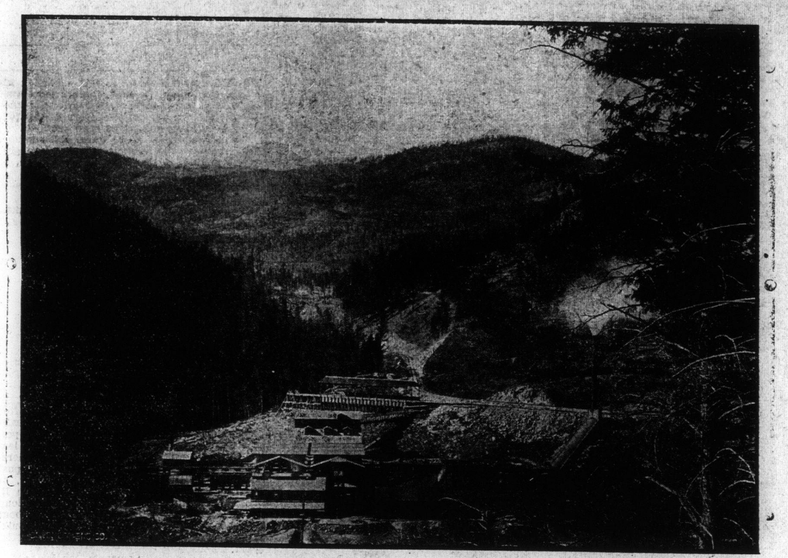
A new American undertaking, known as the Morning Star Mining and Milling Company, has been organized to work the Morning Star mine, on Eagle Creek, in the Nelson district, and operations are to be commenced at once. A stamp mill and other plant has meanwhile been ordered.

Mr. W. B. Pool and associates, who some weeks ago purchased the Lucky Jack claim, and subsequently the Swede group, at Poplar Creek, contemplate forming a company or syndicate to acquire these and some twenty other properties, including the Ophir-Lade group, at Camborne.

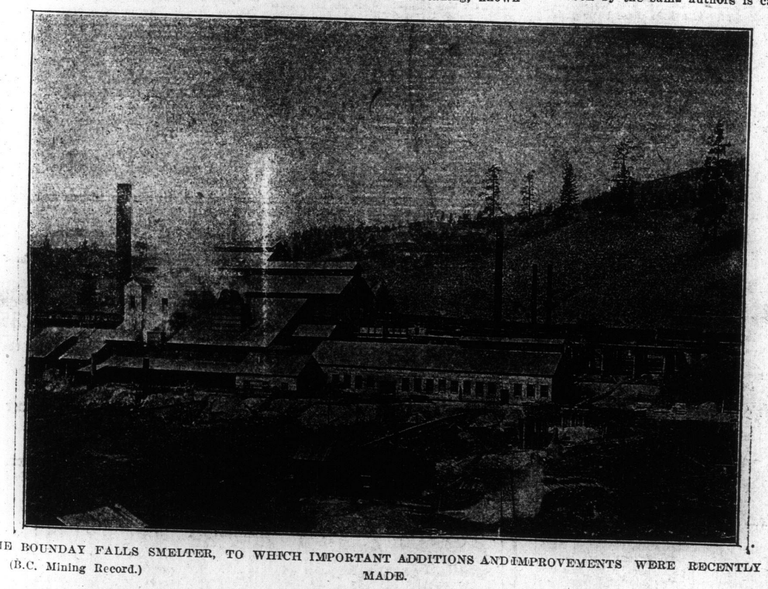
At Rossland the outlook is very satisfactory, the production last week being nine thousand tons. The Le Roi No. 2 concentrator is now ready for the commencement of operations, and a preliminary test run has already been successfully made. The last monthly report of this company shows a gain in the net proceeds of nearly $3 a ton. Ore from the I. X. L. mine, under lease, is being treated in the O. K. stamp mill, which has been thoroughly overhauled. As the result of English shareholders to recover investments in a sum aggregating £20,000 in the British American Corporation's shares, on the ground of alleged misrepresentation as contained in the prospectus, a commission has been granted in the English courts for the purpose of obtaining testimony in Rossland. This commission will probably be convened next week, when a number of witnesses will be called, including Mr. C. H. Mackintosh, who acted as the venders' agent in the sale of the Rossland mines to the company.

Work is still progressing in the construction of coke ovens at Morrisey, in East Kootenay, fifty ovens being now completed. The Crow's Nest Coal Company has expended this year approximately half a million dollars in coke-oven construction work, in order to keep pace with the increase local smelter demands for fuel.

On the coast, preliminary operations for the erection of buildings and ore bins have been commenced at the Britannia, while conditions on Texada Island have greatly improved. The Van Anda mines recently completed a new railway to the Cornell mine and equipped it with iron ore cars of a capacity of 4½ to 5 tons each, for the conveyance of their ores from the mines to the bunkers at their terminus on Malaspina Straits, from whence the mine product is conveyed by steamer to the Vancouver Island smelters. The railway is about 1½ miles long. There is some likelihood of the other numerous outcrops of copper in the vicinity being opened up in the near future. Such promising outlooks as the Jack North, Boulder Nest, Gem, Northern Spy, British Lion, Copper King, Marvel, Lorindale and others which have been neglected owing to the lack of capital by the owners, are likely ere long to create attention and result in the opening up of valuable properties. There are reported to be four new hoisting plants shortly to be erected. At the different properties now working there is estimated to be about 10,000 tons of shipping ore on the dumps.



THE B. C. COPPER CO.'S SMELTER AT GREENWOOD, WHICH IS NOW TREATING ORES FROM THE LE ROI NO. 2 AT ROSSLAND.



THE BOUNDAY FALLS SMELTER, TO WHICH IMPORTANT ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS WERE RECENTLY MADE.

(B.C. Mining Record.)

LITERARY NOTES.

Charles Josselyn, whose "The True Napoleon" received favorable criticism last year, has in press for early publication by Paul Elder & Co., a collection of interesting and instructive selections from famous authors, entitled "My Favorite Book Shelf." Unlike the usual quotation book, this volume includes passages of readable length so chosen and arranged in many cases as to epitomize the messages of the voluminous originals. The work will make a handsome octavo, interestingly printed and rubricated. The binding is from a design by Gordon Ross.

* * *

"The Cynic's Calendar of Revised Wisdom," which received a warm reception last year, was re-issued for 1904 a month ago. This issue of 10,000 copies has already been entirely sold and orders make necessary an edition of 30,000 copies, which will soon be off the press. The total of 40,000 copies at this date shows what a very successful little volume the Western publishers, Paul Elder & Co., have been fortunate enough to secure. The new book by the same authors is called "The Limerick Up-to-date Book" and will be ready soon. It has many original and attractive features that promise much for its interest.

* * *

The October Century will have some "Anecdotes of Leschetizky," told by his sister-in-law, the Comtesse Angele Potocka. The stories deal with the three-year-old lad's playing a locked piano, incidents of his public debut at nine, his dancing with Fanny Ellster at twelve, his early impressions of Liszt, and many Leipsic and St. Petersburg experiences. The book, "Theodore Leschetizky," will be published in October. As far as possible the Comtesse Potocka has used the great music teacher's own words in writing these memories.

John Carleton, a leading member of the Dominion parliament, is an American by birth. Three other members of that body were born in the United States.

Ten Thousand Miles in Canada

BY NEIL MUNRO.

Part II.--Harvest Time on the Prairies.

The artistic sense in the Western Canadian is as blunt as the table knife of the territories, which is a murrain and a curse in a land that God has been otherwise good to. It happens therefore that when the zealous immigration agent anywhere west of Rat Portage desires to do something that will induce the jostled European to come and settle on the prairie he goes forth with a panorama camera, snapshots a thousand-acre block of waving grain, or a steam plough gashing the virgin turf, or in an ecstasy of inspiration secures upon the film a marshalled row of six grain elevators that are as pleasing to the eyes as are the smoke stacks of St. Rollox and Mile-End. I confess I approached the prairies with gloomy forebodings, induced by the study of prairie scenery, as depicted in half some photographic reproductions in the pamphlets of the immigration agent. The ideal corn field to me is something under three acres, with a hazel shaded burn at the bottom of it, where at noon when the rip of the scythe has ceased a while, the harvesters eat their frugal meal and sing, perhaps, as sang the reapers and bandsters before the days of Flodden. A vast immeasurable area of wheat, golden to the rim of the horizon, representing thirty bushels to the acre of incomparable Red Fife wheat at three shillings a bushel touches me less than might a barren patches of blackened huts in the wilds of Connemara. In such an expanse is surely something mechanical and inhuman; no reaping song, no dafting of lad and lass, and all that to the foolish ancient world of Ruth in the alien fields of Boaz was tender and poetic. Yet such dreary seas of grain, it seemed to me from all I had heard and seen pictorially of the West, were to be considered typical.

THE PRAIRIES.

proved incalculably more pleasant to the eye and to the fancy than I had hoped for. It is true there are great grain fields in Manitoba; we saw sections of wheat and oats that ranged side by side covered two thousand acres practically unbroken by fence or trail; but the general impression of the landscape is infinitely less monotonous. Small holdings save the situation, and a cheerful multiplicity of dwellings. A section of land—that is to say, 640 acres, or one square mile—may have the variety almost of an English estate, and while the present tendency of the West is to grow wheat to the exclusion of a single syboe or a solitary flower, the era of mixed farming swiftly approaches. Wheat gives so rapid and easily earned a return for capital and labor that the settler having dumped his first crop to the elevator and handled the gold (they are really dirty dollar bills; copper and gold are virtually unknown), makes a feverish clutch at what vacant land adjoins him, computing roughly that five times one makes five in dollar profits as in acres, which may not be the case, as anyone who has tried poultry farming on the same arithmetical computation will readily admit. Today five miles from Brandon I visited a farm as saves the scenic beauty of Manitoba, and shows the best results, in every way, of mixed agriculture. Tullichewan, the name of it; is it necessary to say that its owner is a Scot? Donald M'Ewen's square mile estate would make him a bonnet laird of no little importance in his native Glenorchy. The road to it led through waving willow trees; spruce and maple sheltered it benignly; the garden was radiant with just such flowers as flourish at home, the berry bushes hung with fruit. His cereal crops, worked entirely by himself and his son, were shoulder high. Seven thousand bushels of grain were taken from Tullichewan a year ago; the monetary equivalent of that crop was to me a secondary consideration—what impressed me first and last was that here was a most wholesome and independent household having its roots set firm in a generous soil. Here where the buffalo roamed through wilderness in my own lifetime was a beautiful and artistic home with music, pictures, books, flowers, and all the little things that make for what is called culture. In its neighborhood were the best gifts of civilization—Winnipeg University had sent one son as superintending physician to Vancouver General Hospital, another worked the farm with his father, none the lese a sturdy yeoman because he was a graduate of Arts from the same college. Later in the day I saw the latter ride in a steeplechase at Brandon Fair, for

LIFE IN MANITOBA

is not all within the plough stilts though work is incumbent on all, and the worker only will thrive there. Somewhere or other in Tullichewan I saw a crest engraved—a blasted oak from which new buds were springing. It symbolized more than the Herald's College dreamt; of; to me as I heard M'Ewen sing Donacha Ban's "Ben Dorain," well content somewhat vain, indeed, of his home, his fields, his flowers, his barns and stables, and the log house still surviving near at hand, a memorial of his first days as a settler, the oak renewing spoke of a race revived and made perpetual; the glens depopulated, left to sheep and deer and yet the human germ of them indissoluble, budding forth again in a greater growth than ever five thousand miles away in a soil more fertile than the richest soil that lies within the links of Forth. It is the contention of many people that the prairie on which such farms as Tullichewan are founded will never be exhausted—that grain may be grown on it for generations without the use of fertilizers; and they point to the rich, black earth incredibly deep on a clay sub-soil as capable of producing perpetually a yield exceeding the oozy silts of the Sunderbunds of the Ganges, or the delta of the Nile. Also, we heard much of wheat crops giving fifty bushels to the acre and of oats that gave nearly a hundred. The true prospects and the actual figures are in themselves satisfactory and surprising enough, and though it is impossible that even the rich vegetable humus, the fat loam that make up the most part of the soil of Manitoba can go on interminably providing the nitrogen, phosphoric acid, potash and other ingredients that go to make the perfect crops, judicious summer fallowing at short intervals, careful rotation of crops and mixed farming above all will always ensure a comfortable living off the land, while seventy bushels to the acre which is really the average yield is considerably more than Ontario, Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, or Nebraska can yield. I saw many parts of Manitoba on the line of railway and far from it; and everywhere found evidence of a rural comfort, less rude than I have seen in the dairy farming lands of Renfrewshire The wooden houses might to one accustomed to the white harled, solid stone structures of the Scottish farmers seem externally unstable, but inside they were if anything more comfortable and more neatly furnished than the average farmer's house at home. The cattle seemed as good, the horses more numerous, the implements infinitely superior.

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS.

indeed play a conspicuous part in Manitoba scenery. At every railway station brightly painted reapers and binders not in single files but in battalions meet the eye. And everywhere people go from place to place in vehicles—the high-toned "Duke" or the humble "Democrat" waggon—with a team of two horses over trails that may be hub deep in the mires of Spring, but in Fall at least make pleasant enough traveling. It was west of Manitoba—on the immense plains of Assinaboine and Southern Alberta—we saw prairie unbroken by shrub or tree; round Winnipeg and Brandon, Neepawa and Minnedosa rich green woods and thickly timbered bluffs and hilly ranges suggested shade from the relentless sunshine. I got sick of sunshine in the towns, but it was not oppressive elsewhere, and half a dozen miles from the sweltering streets of Winnipeg could find shade and coolness by birch and willow, and poplar bordered farms on the side of the turgid Red River. The summer climate of the West is certainly misunderstood by those who have not experienced it. If somewhat warmer than we know at home, the summer there has its compensation in the evening cool that comes magically to cheer and to exhilarate, odorous with wild flowers and grasses, the skies tranquil and magnificent with stars, or flashing with the glory of the Aurora Borealis. Of the winters I cannot speak; forty degrees below zero suggests a cruel cold but winter nevertheless by all accounts is Manitoba's play time in the little towns at all events the zest of life increased by a temperature which though low is not humid. A climate that grows such wonderful vegetation must surely grow fine men and women, the character that conquers difficulties. Big, bronzed men, sharp, shrewd and sober; tall, olive complexioned women, lightly dressed, deft drivers of buggies, and humorous exceedingly; berry brown bairns at home on the saddle, but shy as our own—that is the impression I got of the folk of Manitoba. The impression prevalent in Scotland is that Manitoba is filled up, but the fact is far otherwise. In

THE RED RIVER VALLEY

there are in round numbers 2,800,000 acres of the best land, and of this only 800,000 acres are as yet under cultivation. South of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the boundary of North Dakota, west of the Red River valley are 4,000,000, of which only 1,300,000 acres are under cultivation. North of the railway are other 4,600,000 acres, with 900,000 acres cultivated. This land can all be bought at prices varying from twelve to sixty shillings per acre. Free homesteads of 160 acres are to be obtained on the outskirts of present settlements to the east of the Red River, between Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba, and in the newly opened districts along the line of the Canadian Northern Railway already constructed, and that portion of it that is projected through a territory where blight, drought scorching winds and cyclones are unknown. Naturally the man who begins with some capital—£50 to £100 on landing is I take it almost indispensable—has a great advantage, but I meet everywhere men who started out here with hardly as many dollars. They made their way by working as farm laborers at seeding and harvesting time, while during other months they performed the statutory and necessary work on the free homesteads they had acquired from the Government. I was in Manitoba two weeks ago when the corn was almost green; today I return to see the stooks of grain stand ranked among the golden stubble. In the past twelve hours more than two thousand harvesters from Ontario towns and cities passed through Winnipeg railway station. If one by any miracle had failed to see how utterly the province depends upon the kindly earth for its sustenance he could not in this crowded depot longer remain ignorant. For ten dollars—roughly two guineas—the railway company carry the harvester from the East to Winnipeg. Here the authorities, knowing at what point westward labor is in demand, transfer the requisite number free to stations further on. Eight pounds a month is the average pay of a harvester, with board. If, when the harvest is over, he elects to return to his home in the East, he may do so for a railway fare of eighteen dollars. It is thus that the great West, as yet with a population too limited for its own labor, secures its harvests; it is thus that many young men take the first step to

A PERMANENT RESIDENCE

in the wheat belt. All day Winnipeg Station, off one of the finest streets in the American continent, was noisy with harvesters coming and departing, with such types of lads and men as you may see at feeing fairs in Scotland; for the Eastern cities and towns of Canada have not as yet begun to breed the starved and sapless wastrels so appalling in their prevalence in crowded British communities. You walk out into Main Street—but the other day a war trail of the Indian—and see a thoroughfare with magnificent warehouses and bank buildings, electric lights, electric cars, pavements thronged with hustling business men and fashionably dressed women shopping, and return to see what all these things depend on—a "husky" fellow from Ontario, or maybe from the old country, with a maple-leaf badge or a picture button on his coat collar, on his head a cheap imitation of a Stetson hat, his worldly possessions in a red handkerchief.

ESCAPED LION STAMPEDES CROWD

Coney Island Attraction Breaks Loose And Causes Great Commotion.

New York, Sept. 26.—Thousands of visitors to Coney Island were thrown into a panic today by the escape from an amusement park of a lion, which ran through the crowded streets pursued by police and animal trainers until he was driven into a corner and secured. The lion during a ring performance with an elephant, suddenly became enraged and leaping on the elephant's back buried his teeth and claws in the big brute's shoulder. The elephant finally succeeded in gripping the lion with his trunk and tore him from his hold. The lion leaped through a window into a barroom and thence to the street. When recaptured the lion appeared to be more frightened than any of his pursuers.

FOR STOMACH TROUBLES.

"I have taken a great many different medicines for stomach trouble and constipation," says Mrs. S. Geiger, of Dunkerton, Iowa, "but never had as good results from any as from Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets." For sale by all druggists and dealers.

BUILDING COLLAPSED.

Chicago, Sept. 26.—A workman was killed and seventeen others injured by the collapse of a portion of an unfinished building today at the plant of the Western Electric Company. Steel trusses gave way, letting the roof in on two score workmen.

ROSSLAND SHIPMENTS.

Rossland, Sept. 26.—Shipments for the week ending tonight from the Rossland Camp are again well over the nine thousand ton mark, the details being: Le Roi 5760, Centre Star 1440, War Eagle 1170, Le Roi No. 2 760, Jumbo 200, Spitzee 20, I. X. L. (milled)) 200. Total 9360. Year to date, 286,956 tons. Chas. Elmore, inventor and patentee of the Elmore oil process of concentration, will arrive here about October 10th to inspect the Elmore plant at Le Roi No. 2 mines.

NOTICE.

CHARLES DAY & CO., London,

ARE THE SOLE EXPORT BOTTLING AGENTS FOR

JOHN JAMESON & SON'S WHISKEY

And on each LABEL must be found the following Notice and Signature:

"In order that Consumers may feel assured of genuineness, we would request attention to this our Special Export Label, and to our Trade Mark and Name on all Corks, Capsules and Cases, also to age mark.

John Jameson & Son" Ltd.

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More Goods at Wholesale

Something Everyone Should Have

Send us $8.25, and we will ship you the following assortment of goods, which would cost you at retail ordinarily about $11.75; these goods boxed weigh about 120 lbs, and the freight will be from 50 cents to $1.00 according to the distance; so you are bound to save a lot of money anyway. If the goods are not as represented, send them back, and we will return your money and pay freight both ways.

25 lbs. best Br. Col. Granulated Sugar; 5 lbs. Monsoon Tea; 14 lbs. Victor Rolled Oats; 10 lbs. Japan Rice; 1 lb. Black Pepper; 12 lbs. Windsor Table Salt; 12 bars Crown Laundry Soap; Two 12-oz. cans White Star Baking Powder; 2 lbs. Durham Corn Starch; 5 lbs. Small White Beans; one 4-oz. bottle Imperial Lemon Extract; one 4-oz bottle Imperial Vanila Extract; 3 lbs. "Electric Light" Candies; 2 lbs. Parisian Washing Blue; 20 lbs. Wire Nails, any size.

This is no "Bankrupt Stock" goods, but everything fresh, good, and up-to-date. We sell everything you want at wholesale prices to consumers. Send us your want list, and let us quote you prices. We have sent out a large number of our first combination offer, and have not received one complaint. If you are afraid of us write, and tell us so, and we will send you such references as you may require.

Let us hear from you, we want your trade, and after having dealt with us once, you will want to deal right along, for we SAVE YOU MONEY.

Western Mail-Order House

DOW & CO., 532 CORDOVA STREET, VANCOUVER, B. C.

Mention the Colonist when you write.

WHITNEY GO-CARTS ARE THE BEST

The Leaders for 40 Yea

Have anti-friction wheel fasteners, no nuts to fall off. Wheels can be taken off instantly for oiling. Whitney patent foot brake, quickly adjusted by slight pressure of the foot on lever.

All are fitted with rubber tire wheels and enameled gears. Extra parts if required, supplied from our stock at once. Illustrated sheet showing 28 latest styles with prices and full descriptions from $4.50 to $28.00, mailed free on request.

Reclining Go-Cart, No. E 9, price $14.00 Complete with cushions, parasol top, rubber tire wheels, foot brake and enameled gears, either oak, green or maroon.

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TOURING BRITISHERS.

Trades Congress Delegates and Lord Lyveden's Party at Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Sept. 26.—The British parliamentary party will be dined at the Manitoba Club by the mayor and council of the city of Winnipeg at 1 o'clock today. The party arrived from the West at 10.15 o'clock and were met by His Worship Mayor Arbuthnot and Alderman Russell. They will be entertained until noon, when the dinner will be given. The party have traversed the width of Canada and have seen the Dominion, Winnipeg only escaping their inspection. On leaving Winnipeg they passed over the wheat belt, the irrigated lands and the cattle ranges, stopping at Calgary to see some of the finest stock in the world. The mountains and the Pacific Coast cities, two of Canada's features for the tourist, have been seen. Today also the city will greet Lord Lyveden and his party by throwing open the doors of one of its two most palatial clubs and extending to them the hand of friendship, which in the strong, unbreakable chain of Empire, form a very important link.

PIANO FACTORY DESTROYED.

Springfield, Ohio, Sept. 26.—The Wickham-Chapman Company, the largest piano plant manufacturers in the world, was burned to the ground today. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

WIRINGS FROM WINNIPEG.

Death on C. P. R.—Parliamentarians Entertained—Senator Maclaren Ill.

Winnipeg, Sept. 26 (Special).—John Jenner, aged 60 of Wallaceburg, Ont., died on the Canadian Pacific through express west of Portage la Prarie station today. Jenner, who has been in ill-health for some time was returning home from a visit to a daughter at Moosejaw. The body was taken East tonight.

Lord Lyveden and the British parliamentary party reached Winnipeg today en route East and were entertained at luncheon by the Mayor. The left for Toronto tonight by the imperial limited.

Senator Maclaren of Perth, Ont., is confined to bed at Frank Alta, where he was inspecting his sawmills and timber limits.

GREAT ROUSING RALLY

Stirring Addresses By the Candidates Seeking Election in Conservative Interests In Victoria--Dangers of Marinism Explained--McPhillips Scores On Oliver--Victory Assured Saturday.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

As a result of the splendid meeting held in the Conservative interests in the Victoria theatre yesterday evening, there is admittedly no longer any doubt about the return of the entire Conservative ticket, made up of the big four—Hayward, Hunter, Helmcken and McPhillips—on Saturday next. Though the meeting had been but inadequately advertised, it was filled with a gathering of enthusiastic electors nevertheless, and they heard a masterly exposition of the aims of the Conservative party in the present contest, and arguments which completely disposed of the claims put forward by the opponents of the progressive policy which it is intended shall be inaugurated by the McBride government.

The stage and the balconies of the theatre had been decorated very nicely with bunting, the flag of old England predominating in the scheme of decoration, and when the curtain rolled up the audience found seated on the platform sterling representatives of Victoria's solid business men to the number of perhaps twenty-five or thirty. The speeches were full of interest from the opening until the close of the meeting, and at the conclusion no one had any doubt as to what the outcome would be on Saturday—an overwhelming victory for the big four.

D. W. Higgins presided. He was very glad to be able to preside over such a splendid meeting and pleased at the many evidences of harmony throughout the party ranks, which presaged victory on election day. He was much amused at a speech delivered by Mr. Martin, in which the latter had pronounced the Columbia & Western Bill, No. 87, a great steal. He had found, in looking at the records, of the house that Mr. Martin was the prime mover in introducing that measure. The attempt which was being made to saddle the government with the responsibility in that connection was most unjustifiable. He alluded to the questions which were to be put to the various candidates by the Lord's Day Alliance regarding the question of Sunday liquor selling. All the candidates would give straight answers (With a caution to all to vote the straight ticket he introduced the first candidate,

HON. A. E. McPHILLIPS.

The Attorney-General on rising was warmly applauded. Since 1898 he had been actively in politics in Victoria. He was gratified to be recognized by the Premier by being offered a portfolio; but this at the same time was a recognition of the claims of the city of Victoria. (Applause.)

The reports from all over the province were of the most cheering character, and he felt assured that the present government had the endorsement of the country at large (renewed applause). He had had the pleasure of visiting many of the remote sections of the province, and a grand heritage such as we have required the guiding hands of good Conservative government. Conditions at the present time in the country were very favorable to the labor classes. He was sorry that the premier was unable to be present; he hoped he would be here during the last few days of the campaign. Regarding conditions on the island, he had been over most portions of it and he was sure that a majority of Conservative candidates would be returned. (Applause.)

It had been asserted that the present government had no policy. This was ridiculous; the policy was staring all people in the face who cared to read the public press. The day had gone past when they should follow any one man; the standard-bearers of the party would enunciate the party's policy. (Applause.) Referring to some of the things which his government would do he read from the Revelstoke Conservative platform on the matter of railways, roads and trails. The party had come to the conclusion that it would be best in the interest of the country to have free trade in railways; that is, a company, without having to go to the legislature, could undertake the work at once. He had been elected to support the Coast-Kootenay Railway and had done so strenuously; but notwithstanding his efforts the project had been defeated. This would not happen again. (Applause.)

In regard to the mining industry the various reforms which had been mooted would receive early attention. The late government had given large stretches of land to aid the pulp industry; this is a matter which ought to be looked into so that the lands would produce a revenue for the country. Regarding the competition of Asiatic labor it was on record that the present government were sound in their desires to protect the interests of the laboring classes. (Applause.)

Those were the main planks in the platform—not of Hon. Richard McBride, but of the Conservative party. Why should it be contended then that the party had no policy? (Applause.) Now what had the Liberals on the other side? It had been charged that he had said the principles of the Liberal party were the same as those of the Conservative party. He had said nothing of the kind. What he had said was that the planks in the announced Conservative platform differed little from what it put forward by the Liberals.

Fiscal reform would receive early attention at the hands of the Conservative government when it took office, and an attempt would be made to raise additional revenue on an equitable basis. (Applause.) But it should be remembered that the government would not sit down and cry hard times. They would not be unwilling to discount the future and exploit the resources of the country on broad and comprehensive lines. (Applause.) He made a reference to Sir John McDonald's policy which evoked cheers, and continuing traced the conception of the scheme to build the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Liberals spoke about creating a policy. What had they ever created? Sir Wilfrid Laurier had come here, he said, "to preach a new policy—the gospel of free trade." Had they put that policy into effect? No, these were mere promises. (Applause.) Regarding the leadership of Hon. Richard McBride, the latter enjoyed that position with the confidence of the Conservatives of British Columbia, but that position was at all times at the domination of the rank and file of the party. He gave him full credit for his splendid career in the house and said it would be unfair to deny him the credit which was his due. Going into the history of political events in British Columbia during the past few years he scored Mr. Joseph Martin very severely, exposing his hypocrisy when he claimed to be desirous of working in the interests of the country. His acts at the time when the New Westminster bridge was an issue in New Westminster were sufficient to stamp him as a man of no reliability. He traced the history of this phase of the troublous period of politics and justified by a convincing argument the position of Hon. Richard McBride through it all. He took up the matter of the Columbia & Western land scandal and showed conclusively that Hon. Richard McBride had resigned office before the first order-in-council had been passed. (Applause.)

The Times said Mr. McBride should not have the confidence of the country. That's what it said today; but when Mr McBride was first called on the Times had favored very strongly Mr. McBride's candidature for the position of premier. How is it that he has now fallen so low? The thing was palpably an attempt to triumph by rabid partizanship. (Applause.) Why should not the encomiums which had been poured upon the opposition be extended today? They were going to the people in another attempt to perpetuate the same policy which the opposition fought so well for and received praise for. Now in regard to the question of party lines, he could assure them that notwithstanding the Times' siurs they were rallying round a leader who had fought the battle of the country and who was now receiving the confidence of the Lieut.-Governor and giving the country good, stable government. He read at length from the columns of the Times exposing the miserable "arguments" of that paper. The Times had defended Mr. Oliver. The latter had led no one in the house but himself. He took great credit to himself for having brought about the investigation of the Columbia & Western land grant. He called for that commission—that was true, but who did he appoint on it? Conservatives—Messrs. Helmcken, Clifford, Green, Smith and himself, the speaker. Mr. Oliver did not find one Liberal in the house in whom he had confidence; but he found five sturdy Conservatives. (Applause.) He went into Mr. Oliver's record quite fully, showing up that gentleman's shortcomings in a manner very disastrous to that gentleman's standing as a politician.

Hon. Mr. McPhillips then detailed his share in the beneficial legislation which had been passed in the legislature. He took a stand against a large proportion of his constituents in regard to the Canada Northern railway. He was supported in that strenuous stand by the then leader of the opposition, now the Premier. No doubt every member of that legislature acted as conscientiously as he. His action had been found to be correct. He then pointed out what the grant of $3,000,000 out of an already depleted provincial treasury would have meant to British Columbia. It was a tremendous burden to place upon the shoulders of a small struggling population. He withstood the demand of his constituents then in this matter, and time had found him right. They would have a railway across those fertile regions without the cost of a cent to the province. If any aid be given it will be for some commensurate provincial advantage, and it will be the duty of the province to so develop the region through which the railway shall pass as shall redound most to the benefit of the people of British Columbia. They would not part with such an empire as had been proposed to gift away to the Canada Northern railway. The corrollary to this should be that the people should endorse on October 3rd the men who had the intelligence and foresight to see those things and save the province from such a heavy loss. Hon. Mr. McPhillips then read from Hansard to show how the present government stood in regard to the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific. What Hansard referred to was the building of the eastern section, and the stand taken had been in regard to the building of the western section. This government would not obstruct the building of this great railway but the province's rights should be defended. Winnipeg was the greatest grain centre of the world; greater by far than Chicago, and all true Canadians would do their utmost to help the opening up of their own glorious country. (Apulause.) Regarding the Chinese working underground, he was exercising his right as Attorney-General in seeing that the laws of this province were obeyed. So long as he was Attorney-General he would see that they were properly observed. ((Applause.) He earnestly asked them, as they valued the peace and the prosperity of this province if they valued good order and progress, to vote for the Conservative candidates on October the 3rd. The present government had not had an opportunity to show what it could do, but it would carry out all that it promised to do; it stood for the people's best interest. If the Liberals got in it would mean the enthronement of perhaps Joseph Martin, perhaps W. W. B. McInnes, perhaps John Oliver. Only a few of the Liberal candidates had had any practice in legislative work, and their practice had been such that no self-respecting electorate in this province could vote for them.

LORD'S DAY ALLIANCE.

The chairman then asked if any representative of the Lord's Day Alliance was present and Mr. Knott stood up and asked Hon. Mr. McPhillips:

1. Will you support a measure legalizing the opening of saloons or other places licensed for sale of liquor, or the sale of liquor therein on Sundays, or on any of the hours during which such sale is now prohibited by law?

2. Will you oppose such a measure as above stated?

Hon. Mr. McPhillips replied to the first question, no, and to the second, yes.

MR. JOSEPH HUNTER.

Was warmly welcomed. It was the first time he had addressed the people from this platform on his own behalf. It was classic ground for some years ago there stood on this very spot where he stood the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald. It augured well for their cause tonight that they stood on ground whereon had stood Canada's grandest old man. (Applause.) He had no personal ends to gain or animosity to indulge. He stood only for the advancement and prosperity of province and city. He was going to be responsible for his own opinions only; he might seek advice, but he would never submit to dictation in such matters. (Applause.) He firmly believed in party government, yet he was no less firmly convinced when circumstances arose which tended to menace the public interest and waste the people's resources party ties should be cast to the winds and men should unite for the guardianship of the right. He did not remember a time when the issues and the conditions were so complex, so puzzling and so alarming. These had arisen out of the unfortunate political unrest of recent years. The most extraordinary conditions had existed in the recent legislative assembly. How could Joseph Martin and D. M. Eberts pull together in the same rig? (Laughter); how could himself and Mr. Wells get on together; how could Mr. McBride and Mr. Oliver pull together peacefully? He named a few more ill-assorted couples from the late legislature and said they must all forget that and look forward to the future. (Applause.) He did not know whether there was any money in the treasure chest across the bay, but the finances must be retrenched. In 1898 there was spent in excess of revenue $2,223,281. Coming down to 1901, the excess was $601,901; while in 1902 the province had gone in for a gay old time to the tune of $723,448. A good deal of this money was no doubt spent on political sidewalks and other vote-catching expenses. Nothing was spent for free school books. Regarding the civil service, he was not in favor of starvation salaries; every man should be enabled to lay by a little for old age. In the year 1903 with all its splendid achievements and all its shares this proposition should not be considered extravagant. He did not distrust the future; he felt sure the star of empire was slowly and gradually reaching its culmination in the West. (Applause.) The Orient, with its 300,000,000 of people needed our goods, and he pictured the splendid commerce that was bound to be opened up. We did not like the Chinamen but we liked their money and that was how we are going to get it. They wear our clothes, ate our food and betrayed a perfect passion for imitating our vices. (Laughter.) The future of British Columbia was bright with hope. How could our present financial position be improved? Shall we borrow? Increase taxation? Establish equilibrium between revenue and expenditure? It was impossible at this time to deal with these propositions. But it would not be wise to approach the financiers of the world until stable government was obtained here. Something like a balance might be struck between revenue and expenditure. One way might be to appeal to Ottawa again. That government had received from British government no less than $26,000,000, and it owed the province today $14,000,000. He would favor even the most drastic legislation to recover that money. Speaking of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, he said it was shameful the way in which the Dominion government had ignored the Intercolonial railway, one of the best built railways in America, on which upwards of $70,000,000 had been spent. As regards British Columbia, of course, the new railway was O. K. (Laughter.) He hoped that the government would do everything to encourage the building of the new line, with its extension to Victoria. If he did not refer tonight to fish traps he feared he would lose a good many Liberal votes that were coming to him. (Laughter and applause.) He was clearly and distinctly in favor of fish traps and if his child and Pear's soap, he would not be happy till he got it. (Laughter.) Regarding improvement in the administration of justice, he would certainly advocate reforms so that the people could be better served than at present. For provincial rights he had always stood up manfully and always would. He besought them not to split their ballots but vote for the four Conservative candidates. If returned he would do all in his power to add to the prestige of the capital of the British Empire in the Pacific. (Applause.)

HON. CAPT. TATLOW.

He agreed with Mr. Hunter that a new set of conditions had arisen. The day had come when they as Conservatives should stand shoulder to shoulder and fight for the party's aims. The Liberals were throwing the sins of the past three or four governments on the shoulders of the present government. He then reviewed the membership of the said governments, and showed most clearly that they were undoubtedly Liberals. If there were any wrongs committed they were done under Liberal domination. He quoted Mr. Joseph Martin as saying that he had foreseen the coming financial crisis, and that Mr. Martin had merely chosen the lesser of two evils in supporting the late government. Was such a man or members of such a government fit men to take charge of the affairs of the province at this time? He hoped he would have behind him, should he be retained in power, such a gentleman as Mr. Hunter, whose remarks he had much enjoyed. Hon. Mr. Tatlow then described the financial condition of the province when he took office. There was owing from Ottawa about $250,000, an amount which had in former years been regularly paid into the treasury in July; up to the present time this money had not been received. He then described the efforts to obtain payment of the sums owing to the province from Ottawa, and showed up the outrageous statements of Mr. Riley regarding those payments. He also gave a clear synopsis of the work done by the government since taking office. One good thing which had been done was the compulsory manufacture of lumber within the province; the same should be done with the ores. Yearly something like $500,000 was paid out for produce that could be very well raised here. The aim here should be as far as possible that which was animating the people across pire the products of this great Empire. the Atlantic, the keeping within the Empire. (Applause.) If they believed in that great policy, if they wished to see it carried out here in this small portion of the Empire, then let them vote for the Conservative candidates on Saturday next. (Applause.)

MR. CHARLES HAYWARD.

He had no political past or sins to answer for, but he put himself as a Victoria business man who was willing and he believed able to serve them. He had been before the people somewhat prominently in civic affairs and he felt somewhat proud of his record. He had laid down a progressive policy the carrying out of which he believed would be most beneficial to the city. The sidewalk extension, payment of the Point Ellice bridge claims, consolidation of the city debt, reducing the expenditure $4,000, which would continue 20 years. Then there was the reclamation of the James Bay flats. The building of a retaining wall across the bay was no new idea, but he had urged his colleagues to bring the matter to a point, and the erection of that wall had been one of the means of inducing the C. P. R. to build a great hotel there, the beneficial effects of which could not be estimated. He gave adhesion to the principles of the Conservative party, and he would do his very best if sent to the House to advance the interests of Victoria. To Mr. Knott's questions he answered to first no; to the second yes.

The chairman announced the meeting for Friday night, a love feast, at which all sorts of pleasant things would be heard, including music.

MR. H. D. HELMCKEN.

Took up Mr. Knott's statement regarding rumors on the streets about the candidates being pledged; he wished to tell Mr. Knott and through him the public, that those rumors were totally unfounded so far as he and his colleagues were concerned. He believed his record compared with that of other gentlemen on the floor of the House would do him no discredit. He had always stood up manfully for the rights of the city of Victoria. He then ridiculed the Times' statement that Mr. Ralph Smith, M. P., had announced that fish traps would possibly be allowed this year. Of course. (Laughter.) He and his colleagues had always been in favor of traps, but it was not within the province of the local government to erect them. It was the Dominion government's right to grant the licenses. If the Dominion government was going to use this right as a threat to this province, he, and he believed the people would not submit to such conduct. Mr. Helmcken then referred to the correspondence which had passed regarding the provincial government's difficulty in getting payment of amounts due from the Dominion government. He referred to Mr. George Riley's statement that the Dominion government would not pay the $250,000 to the province until the province had paid $9,000 (not $10,000) to the city of Victoria. It needed Sir Wilfrid Laurier to get after the Dominion ministers to make them pay the amount due. All this showed how the Liberal government was prepared to treat the people of this province. Mr. Helmcken then alluded to the proposed incorporation of New Westminster bridge, of which Mr. Aulay Morrison approved. He had drawn attention to the objectionable character of such incorporation. It should not be handed over to any private corporation. The Liberals were trying to turn the Chinese question against the Conservative party. The people of this city were not prepared to follow the Liberals in their handling of this great question. He ended by thanking the audience for their hearing of his remarks and assured them he had always done his best toward the upbuilding of this great and glorious province. He asked for himself and fellow-candidates the return of them all on October 3rd. He answered yes and no to Mr. Knott's questions.

The proceedings came to a close with a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman and three cheers for the King.

Are You Bilious? Blame the Liver

Scores of the Common Ills of Life Due to Disorders of the Liver and Curable by the Use of

Dr. Chase's KIDNEY - LIVER PILLS

If you are bilious, blame the liver. If your digestion is impaired and you suffer from headache and dizzy spells, blame the liver. If your bowels are irregular, constipation and looseness alternating, blame the liver. If you have pain under the shoulder blades, feelings of fullness after meals, aching limbs, a yellow, muddy complexion, blame the liver.

Torpid, sluggish action of the liver is responsible for all these symptoms, and while you have a right to blame the liver, it may be well for you to set about to help the liver out of difficulty.

Though bile, which the healthy liver filters from the blood, is nature's cathartic and is necessary to healthful and regular action of the bowels, it is poison when left in the blood, and gives rise to many distressing symptoms. The use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills promptly cure torpid liver and biliousness, and because of their combined action on liver, kidneys and bowels ensure a thorough cleansing of the system.

There is probably no one organ responsible for so many ills as the liver. Over-eating, excessive drinking or irregular meals are very likely to upset the action of the liver, overload the system with bile and bring on biliousness or sick headache. Keep the liver in health by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and you will avoid many of the common ills of life. There will then be no constipation, no stomach troubles, no danger of kidney and urinary derangements.

The position which Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills hold today as the leading family medicine is undoubtedly due to their wonderfully prompt action on the liver and their combined effort on the kidneys and bowels. There is no medicine obtainable which is more useful in cases of emergency when the digestive, urinary or excretory systems are deranged than this great prescription of Dr. A. W. Chase. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

The Campaign In Vancouver

Mr. Donaldson Advises All to Vote the Straight Conservative Ticket.

Views of Prominent Mainland Orangeman on the Political Situation.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The News-Advertiser of Vancouver has received the following letter from Mr. D. Donaldson, in which the writer clearly reviews the issues of the day and shows why all loyal Vancouverites should support the straight Conservative ticket:

To the Editor of the News-Advertiser:

Sir:—The message I sent to the Conservative meeting on Saturday evening, time 10:15 p.m., pledging my support to the full Conservative ticket, I certainly thought was sufficiently explicit to settle definitely as to where I stand in the present contest, but as rumors to the contrary have been and are still being circulated among the electorate, by interested parties, I will be obliged if you will allow me through the columns of the News-Advertiser to say to my fellow electors that in the interests of honest and stable government for British Columbia, I am bending all my energies in order to secure the election of five government standard-bearers, viz., Messrs. Hagerman, Garden, Bowser, Wilson and Tatlow, as any other action, in the present history of the province, in my humble opinion, would be a mistaken and suicidal policy.

Those who have known my political career for the past twenty-five years will, I think, give me credit that although born and brought up an Irish Conservative, I have never been a hidebound party man. To me, therefore, it is a satisfaction to know that the present contest in this city is one in which many scores of my Liberal friends will be found voting the same ticket as myself.

It was certainly an occasion for gratification when some months ago, the Hon. Richard McBride was called to the Premiership by the Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, thereby putting an end to the chaotic state in which the politics of this province had languished for over four years. And it does seem opportune that the working out of the development and destinies of our province should be entrusted to that great political party which had so much to do with the accomplishment of Confederation in Canada, and which laid broad and deep the foundations of a true Canadian nationality.

It is also a matter for congratulation that the financial affairs of the province are now in the hands of so competent and trustworthy a financier as the Hon. Captain Tatlow. This fact has justly inspired confidence all over the province, and that a large measure of success will attend the McBride government in its work of restoring the affairs of the country to a satisfactory condition is a reasonable certainty. The affairs of the province have reached the end of period of transition and now that a new era has dawned the electors of Vancouver and the province can rest assured that the policy of the government will be a vigorous and aggressive one. We have a province of almost inexhaustible resources, and the development of the same will be the duty of the administration.

The platform of the party, as adopted at Revelstoke in September, 1902, outlines in a great measure the policy of the government, and I feel confident that an attempt will be made (and with our present Finance Minister, Hon. Mr. Tatlow at the head of our financial affairs, is sure to be successfully made) to restore the financial equilibrium by which the expenditure of the province will be kept within the limits of the revenue, because if debts are to be continually increased to pay the ordinary expenses of the government, too great a tax will certainly be placed upon our resources, and, as a consequence development must be slow and unsatisfactory.

I "stand pat" by the government in favor of the government control and ownership of all public franchises and utilities as far as the circumstances of the province will permit, and the electors of British Columbia will support it strongly in a vigorous immigration policy, by which settlers will be secured who will take up our vacant lands and help us in developing those great resources that at the present time are lying useless.

I am sure, Mr. Editor, I am voting the sentiments of the electors of this city when I assure the government of our loyal support in all its efforts to prevent Mongolian immigration and back it up in the re-enactment of legislation disallowed already several times, and if that disallowance is persisted in by the Ottawa government, the provincial government will be strongly supported by the electors of Vancouver, if they carry their appeal to the home government. British Columbia is and must continue to remain a white man's country.

I am glad to know that the government party has placed itself on record that the time has come when legislation is necessary, in order to prevent the serious loss to the country on account of industrial disputes that have lately been so prevalent, as it is only fair to both employers and employed that some independent tribunal be organized, which shall deal with all such disputes, and so endeavor to adjust alleged differences.

To my fellow electors I would say that in my opinion it is necessary for all citizens of this province to take a much broader view of political questions than has hitherto characterised the electorate. We have arrived at a very important period in the history of the empire and in the future working out of the imperial idea, the province of British Columbia should have a very important part of the duty.

The sentiments so nobly and so manfully voiced by that great imperial statesman, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, who will visit this province at no very distant date, will, I am sure, find a re-echo in the hearts of all citizens of British Columbia who wish for great things things that have had in the past. Assuredly there is going to be a wonderful development in this province during the next ten years, a development that will astonish the older provinces of the Dominion and will astonish even ourselves. We have tremendous undeveloped wealth in our mountains, great fisheries, immense timber limits, the finest climate in the British empire, in fact everything to make this Western province the most prosperous of all the provinces in this great Dominion. As citizens and electors of the city of Vancouver, this "young giant of the West," situated, as we are, at the gateway of the Dominion, the possibilities of future growth are beyond our most sanguine imagination. As citizens of British Columbia, grand and glorious possibilities lie within our grasp. It is important, therefore, that all legislation should have for its object the accomplishment of some definite purpose.

Electors of Vancouver, loyal men of British Columbia, ours is a splendid heritage, and the best interests of the province will be well looked after by the McBride government.

It is with confidence, therefore, that I ask your support for Messrs. Tatlow, Wilson, Garden, Bowser and Macgowan, the standard-bearers of the government in the city. D. DONALDSON.

Vancouver, Sept. 25, 1903.

ISLAND POLITICS.

Mr. Bullock Gets Great Reception at Ganges Harbor—Other Speakers.

On Monday night there was a largely attended meeting at Ganges harbor, called by Mr. Bullock. There were about 100 present, and the meeting was graced by the presence of ladies. Mr. Paterson attended the meeting on Mr. Bullock's invitation and was accorded a fair hearing.

Mr. Bullock, the Conservative candidate, addressed the meeting at length, explaining that he had formerly not taken much interest in provincial politics because there were no distinctions between the government and opposition forces or policies, and this alone had led to a most unfortunate state of affairs which had robbed the province of its share in the prosperity the world had enjoyed for the last six years; but now that party lines had been declared he had given way to the desire of his friends and had consented to become a candidate. He had lived among them for nine years and devoted himself to farming and he believed the interests of the district would be better served by a resident farmer than by an almost entire stranger. He had heard a great deal of railways to be bonused by the Liberal government at Ottawa, but their islands could not be reached by any railways, and while he would not hinder the progress of any part of the Dominion he would press on the administration his view that the islands deserved to have subsidized steamers to carry their produce to a provincial distributing market. Mr. Bullock's utterances were greeted with the hearty applause of the whole meeting, which showed the popularity of the Conservative candidate.

Mr. Paterson was then called upon, and spoke for three-quarters of an hour, declaring that he had no part in resurrecting corpses at the last election, that he was a farmer himself, but did not think there was much merit in the fact, and he had found the work so hard that he could not recommend any one else to try it. He found fault with the administration of public affairs generally and declared himself in favor of non-party lines.

Captain Tatlow explained the financial position of the province and said that the present government found an income of two million dollars and an expenditure of two million seven hundred thousand dollars. He further stated, that in view of this, it was necessary to be prudent in the conduct of public works. He stated his belief in the wisdom of adopting party lines and the great good that would accrue to the province from the stability of government which it was fair to assume would be secured.

Captain Wolley pointed out that the Liberal government at Ottawa had not done anything to exclude the employment of Chinese on the construction of the Grand Trunk Railway, and also that they had kept the $100 head tax levied on incoming Chinese. Mr. Paterson interposed that the province had received one-half the tax and Mr. Wolley referred the question to Captain Tatlow, who explained that while the province was entitled to half the tax the Liberal government had withheld the payment and kept the money.

Mr. Paterson stated the Ottawa government withheld the tax until the cities of Victoria and Vancouver had paid the cost of maintaining the lepers at Darcy island.

Mr. Wolley pointed out that it was only British Columbia cities that were treated in this way, as the Dominion government paid all the expenses of the maintenance of lepers at Iracadie, where the unfortunates from the maritime provinces, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba were kept, and instanced this as the usual treatment that British Columbia received from Liberals.

A successful meeting concluded with three hearty cheers for Mr. Bullock and the King.

So Weak, Couldn't Walk

Another Astonishing Case of Female Troubles Cured By

FERROZONE

"Before taking the first box of Ferrozone," writes Mrs. Annie Jeffry, of Sandy Cove, N.S., my condition was deplorable. Though I employed the most skilful medical aid, I grew steadily weaker. In fact, I was in such a low condition that it was impossible for me to walk across the room. My heart was very weak, and I suffered from terrible palpitations, which the doctors said were from troubles peculiar to women. Friends urged me to try Ferrozone, and I bought six boxes. When I had used the third box my old-time vigor and strength returned. The palpitation ceased, my appetite increased, and I got a good rosy color in my cheeks. It would be impossible to speak too highly of Ferrozone. All weak women should use it. I hope many suffering sisters will use Ferrozone, for it will surely cure them."

Rev. J. C. Morse, D.D., pastor of the Baptist church, Sandy Cove, bears witness to the recovery of Mrs. Jeffry, and writes: "This is to certify that Mrs. Annie Jeffry is a lady upon whose word you can depend. I have known her since childhood, and believe her to be a truthful woman." This adds additional force to the testimonial of Mrs. Jeffry, and gives assurance to other sufferers that Ferrozone does what is claimed for it.

Three weeks' treatment costs 50c., or six boxes $2.50. At all druggists or by mail from the Ferrozone Company, Kingston, Ont. Order Ferrozone today. It assures health.

Slim Gathering At North Ward

Few of the Faithful Assemble to hear the Oft Told Tales.

Dr. Milne Comes Loaded With Records to Tell of His Forgotten Efforts.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The Liberals held a little family gathering at North Ward school last night, about fifty being present. The candidates spoke and Dr. Milne told of what he had done in the halcyon days when he was a candidate. The forensic eloquence of the Liberal orator, Mr. B. J. Perry, which had been the stellar attraction of past Liberal meetings, was not heard, Mr. Martin's henchman not being among the choosen who occupied seats on the platform. Capt. J. G. Cox was chairman and other than the candidates, Messrs. C. H. Lugrin, R. T. Elliott and Dr. G. L. Milne were seated among the mighty.

J. D. McNiven, the first of the candidates to speak, told of his canvass work. He was not thoroughly known to the voters, being a new man, but he had received much encouragement. He was the representative of the workingmen, but was not solely the workingmen's candidates. He did not believe in class legislation. He wished to explain the resolution re Chinese exclusion from work on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway which had been voted down. This looked bad on the face of it, and he held it was a resolution that had been put forward as a catch by the Conservatives, but he was glad that the resolution had been voted down. He read a resolution regarding a "fair wage clause," which he said, would be placed in every government contract, and would maintain a fair wage. This he held would practically exclude Chinese. The statement sent out from Ottawa that the government had voted down the resolution would seem to show that the government favored Chinese, but it did not.

R. L. Drury delivered his now oft-told tale of what Premier McBride had not said. He held the campaign to be the most miserable in all his career. The premier had promised no policy—and, unlike Premier Laurier, did not make a speech in one section that he could not make in another. He read from the Colonist, and said he could not agree with the paper's statements of the deliverable disgust of Liberalism. The speaker then eulogized Sir Wilfrid Laurier for a space, and said trade had increased under his rule. He then alluded to the coming of the dredge, apologetically stating that this was his first reference to this matter. The Liberals were building a railway to the Coast and had placed a bonuy on land, and he did not think it should be rewarded by defeating the Liberal candidates. He read from the Colonist report of the disgust of the Metchosin electors at their treatment under the government's redistribution bill.

In conclusion he said Mr. McNiven was not so well-known as his three fellow candidates, and he would like to say a few words for him. The speaker knew his father and mother in Barrie, Ont., and could say he came from good stock and was a good sensible man.

After the exodus which followed the remarks of Mr. Drury, Mr. Richard Hall said he was at home in North Ward, and at one time had gone gunning in that district. Their opponents he said, were inclined to treat them Liberals as a weak aggregation but he held otherwise. Premier McBride had been helped into power by two or three Liberals and although not capable of oratorical pyrotechnics, the Liberals could give the people good government. Conservatives or Liberal, he hoped the victors would have a substantial majority to carry on the government.

A Voice—How would fifteen do, Dick?

Mr. Hall—That's too many.

Ald. W. G. Cameron said this was his first appearance in North Ward. The Conservatives of the past eight or nine years had, he held, practically been Conservatives, but as Liberals were prospering in the East, they should be elected in British Columbia. He told a tale of blue ruin and called upon his auditors to elect Liberals. Provincial finances he held to be in a bad state, more being spent than received. Extra revenue had to be raised or expenses cut down. He thought a revision of taxation should take place, as well as the land laws and mining laws. The Liberals would reorganize the country, and he appealed to the electors to give them the chance. He urged them not to offend the Liberal government at Ottawa by electing a government which would not be satisfactory to the federal government. He wanted the electors to elect four Liberals and urged the Liberals to work to that end.

Dr. G. L. Milne arrived with a bunch of books, but being alarmed at the flight of some of the audience as he produced them he said he would not read them all. He read from the Colonist report of the resolution of Mr. Bennet, Conservative for an amendment to the Grand Trunk Pacific bill to prohibit the employment of Chinese. He classed this resolution as clap-trap. The agreement had been made with the Grand Trunk and to tamper with it would have prejudiced it.

Then returning to his own work to exclude Chinese he said that despite all he had done he had been set aside by the electors. He read from Mr. Bodwell's letter asking that Chinese be allowed to be employed on the British Pacific Railway, a letter which was placed prominently before the public when Mr. Bodwell offered himself for election. This resolution to prohibit Chinese on the Grand Trunk Pacific was, he held, the first moved by a Conservative. The speaker had always endeavored to restrict Chinese labor, and he regretted the lack of time to read the good reading matter he had brought with him.

The audience betraying signs of uneasiness, the chairman rose to announce the conclusion of the gathering, Messrs. Lugrin and Elliott not speaking. Mr. Cameron then moved a vote of thanks to the chairman and the meeting ended.

Mackintoshes in blue, fawn, brown and grey mixtures, from $5.00 to $25.00 each. B. Williams & Co. *

RHEUMATISM.

Nothing equals Griffiths Menthol Liniment for rheumatism. It matters not how it cures, but that it does cure, hundreds testify. Still there's nothing so wonderful about it, after you know this liniment. It kills every pain, then soothes, feeds, and strengthens the weakened parts and is bound to cure. Try it for any pain of any kind. Only 25c. a large bottle.

BORN.

MUNN—At Montreal, on the 15th inst., the wife of D. J. Munn, of a son.

McGUIRE—At Salmon Arm, on Sunday, 20th inst., the wife of S. M. McGuire, of a daughter.

GABRIEL—In this city on the 26th inst., the wife of W. W. Gabriel, of a son.

MACLEAN—On the 26th instant, the wife of H. A. Maclean, 6 Harrison street, of a daughter.

DUNSMUIR—On the 25th inst., the wife of James Dunsmuir, Craigflower road, of a daughter.

COBURN—On Sunday morning, 4th Sept., in Victoria, the wife of John W. Coburn, of a son.

MARRIED.

CROFTON—WILSON — At St. Mark's church, Salt Spring Island, September 17th, by the Rev. E. F. Wilson, father of the bride, Alfred Gerald Crofton, son of the late Capt. the Hon. F. G. Crofton, R. N.; Mote Park, Roscommon, Ireland, to Frances Nona, youngest daughter of the Rev. E. F. Wilson, of Salt Spring Island.

DIED.

DAVIDSON—At Rossland on the 18th inst., Claude Nelson, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. James Davidson.

FAIRBAIRN—In this city on the 27th inst., Agnes, youngest daughter of Wm. Fairbairn, of Wakefield, Que., aged 32 years.

HANKIN—In Hamilton, Ontario, on the 17th September, 1903, Isabel Gertrude, beloved wife of Capt. Philip J. Hankin, R. N., and daughter of the late Captain J. Nagle of Victoria, B. C.

ARUNDELL—In this city on the 23rd inst., Katharine, infant daughter of Constantine and Katharine Harris Arundell.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 160 acres more or less of pastoral and agricultural land, as hereinafter described. Commencing at a post driven in south bank of Bulkley river, at northeast corner of land staked by one R. H. Kidd, running thence southwest along said Kidd's claim 80 chains, thence about southeast 20 chains, thence back to Bulkley river, thence down said river to initial post.

ALBERT FREEMAN.

Provincial Exhibition

OCTOBER 6th to 10th

—AT—

VICTORIA, B. C.

Under the distinguished patronage of His Honor the Lieut.-Gov. Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere.

GRAND PARADE OF LIVE STOCK.

Interesting, Inviting and Instructive

EXHIBITS IN

Agriculture, Horticulture, Minerals, Arts, Manufacture and Home.

Boys' Manual Training.

3 Days Great Horse Racing

Bicycle Meet, Association Football, "The Barracks," (Champions of Victoria) vs. "Victorias."

TRAP SHOOTING. TUG OF WAR.

SPECIAL EVENING ENTERTAINMENTS AND CONCERTS.

B. C. Amateur Championship Boxing. Mrs. Edmunds, Soprano Soloist, from Washington. The Misses Hill, Dances in Characteristic National Costumes, Cornet Soloists. Nanaimo Silver Cornet Band; Fifth Regiment Band.

WALLACE'S MONSTER GLASS SHOW

Glass Steam Engine in operation, Glass Weaving with 8 Wonderful Features. Ornaments given away free.

Punch and Judy Show.

To make the old and young laugh, and other side shows being arranged for.

CHEAP EXCURSION RATES.

A. C. McCANDLESS, Mayor, President.

ROBT. H. SWINERTON, Secretary.

No accounts recognized except those ordered by written requisition signed by the Secretary.

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Your money if our goods are not at all times as we represent them. This is our best guarantee.

B. C. Granulated Sugar, 21 lbs.....$1.00

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Try our "Rajah" or "Kalambu" Brand of Ceylon Tea. Absolutely the best in the market.

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Gives New Life, Health and Vigor to Tired, Weak and Discouraged Women : : :

Cures Functional Irregularities. Makes Sick People Well.