

Shoe Co. Ltd.
 (RETAIL)
Shoes, Hats, Etc.
 Boots and Shoes in the every description of Boots etc. in each of our five specialties. Letter orders for Catalogue to

Shoe Co. Ltd.
 100, B.O.

ISH STEEL

For Definite Results in All Kinds of Mining

Shoes and Dies

WORKS.

Yates St., Victoria, B. C.
 S. Fraser & Co., Nicholles &

HITTS

ool and Leather.

& CO.,

Victoria, B.C.

Go., Ltd.

Smelters of Silver Ores.

ISLAND, B. C. Ry. or the sea.

THOS. KIDDIE
 Smelter Manager

MEN USE THE

SENSIBLE BODY BRACE

strength, comfort, grace and beauty of form.

THE NATURAL CURE.

the body in its natural position.

RUS H. BOWES

CHEMIST,
 425 and 426, Street, Near Yates Street.
 PHONES 425 AND 426.

IFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE.

French, Little Bob, Baden General White, Sibir Mineral situated in the Victoria Mining of Keweenaw District, located, Bugaboo Creek, Port San

notice that I, H. E. Newton, F. M. 171907, and as agent for R. T. F. M. C. No. 171906, intend, from the date hereof, to apply to the Recorder for a certificate of title, for the purpose of obtaining a Grant of the above claims. Further notice takes that action, upon or at, must be commenced before the expiration of this certificate of title, on or before the 31st day of November, 1903.

D—Reliable men to sell for the best of stock liberal terms to pay weekly, outfit free, exclusive territory. Stone & Wellington, De-

\$1.00 PER YEAR, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE, TO ANY ADDRESS IN CANADA, UNITED STATES, OR GREAT BRITAIN

VOL. 34.

CHARGE AGAINST QUEBEC DOCTOR

FIRE SEVERAL SHOTS AT RIVAL PRACTITIONER

Englishman Died on Train While En Route Home—Edmonton's Growing Time.

Sherbrooke, Que., Nov. 26.—Dr. Beland, of St. Malo, was today sent to the Court of King's Bench for trial on a charge of carrying firearms for purposes dangerous to the public peace. From the evidence it appears that a short time ago a man named Reid had a finger injured in his mill, and Dr. Beland was sent for. Word was sent that he was ill and could not come. Dr. Turcotte was then called, and immediately responded. He fixed up the injured finger, and was driving away from Reid's place when Dr. Beland appeared. Dr. Turcotte proceeded on his way home, and had not gone far when bullets began to sing around his head. He drove as fast as he could, and was soon in a place of safety. Soon after he passed Dr. Beland's house, when the door was opened and another shot was fired in his direction. None of them hit him, but he naturally objected to being made a target of by his opponent, and the arrest followed.

Died on Train.
 Montreal, Nov. 26.—Lewis W. Clark, an Englishman who has been living in Brandon, Manitoba, for some time past, having moved there for the benefit of his health, died on a C. P. R. train entering the city this morning. Clark had found residence in Brandon of no benefit to his health, and realizing that he was about to die, started for home, leaving as related.

Edmonton Population.
 Edmonton, N. W. T., Nov. 23.—The census just taken gives the city's population as 5,445.

Regina Pioneer Dead.
 Regina, Assa., Nov. 26.—Major George A. Montgomery, one of the pioneers of Regina, died here this morning after an illness of some months. He was born in Leeds county, Ontario, nearly eighty years ago. In 1840 he joined the "rush" to California, coming across Colorado desert at the head of a party of seventy daring young men.

Leeds, he practiced law at Meriville, Ont. He twice unsuccessfully contested Leeds county in the Conservative interest for the Commons.

Nominations.
 Newcastle, Nov. 26.—East Durham Conservatives yesterday nominated H. Ward, M. P. as candidate for the House of Commons at the next general elections.

Esnaide, Ont., Nov. 26.—Muskoka and Parry Sound Conservatives yesterday nominated Dr. F. Rehorn, of Magnetawan, as candidate for the House of Commons at the next general elections, in place of the present member, Mr. McCormick, who declined nomination.

STORMY SCENES.
 President of Hungarian Diet Was Compelled to Adjourne Sitting of House.

Budapest, Nov. 26.—Scenes of indecent confusion marked today's session of the lower house of the Diet. They originated in the proposal to hold two sessions daily. The members of the extreme left vehemently protested, and several of them were suspended for disorderly conduct by the president, who was the recipient of many insulting epithets. Finally the premier, Count Tisza, attempted to speak. He called attention to the agreement between the different parties on rules of procedure.

"You have put all the advantages of that agreement in your pocket," shouted Nicholas Spasch.

"Better not speak of pockets," retorted Count Tisza, whereupon Bartha shouted: "I am not a broken bank director."

Deputy Gyurgy added to the disorder by jeeringly shouting to Count Tisza: "You have been called a scoundrel!" Immediately there was a rush of deputies toward Gyurgy, causing a scene of wild tumult and scuffling. As a free fight was threatened the sitting was suspended.

On the resumption of business Count Tisza appealed to the patriotism of the opposition, pointing out the dangers to the constitution from a policy of obstruction. Later when the president of the House again mentioned the motion in favor of two sessions, the disturbances broke out again, and the House ultimately adjourned amid scenes of the greatest excitement.

LABOR PROBLEM.
 Minority Report on the Condition in South Africa.

Cape Town, Nov. 28.—The minority of the labor commission contends there is sufficient labor in Central and Southern Africa to meet all requirements, and that the so-called shortage is due to temporary causes.

W. J. BRYAN'S SPEECH

At Thanksgiving Day Dinner of American Society in London.

London, Nov. 26.—Thanksgiving Day was celebrated by the American society in London at a banquet given at the Hotel Cecil to-night. There were over 400 guests. William Jennings Bryan was the guest of honor. The speeches, while flavored by the usual season's cheer and reference to Anglo-American friendliness, developed into a duel of repartee, good-natured but almost acid between Mr. Bryan and United States Ambassador Choate.

Ambassador Choate, responding to the toast to his health which was proposed in complimentary terms by Lord Davey, took up the Duke of Marlborough's reference to the mutual sympathy of the American and English people, and said his arrival here, Mr. Bryan had been a suspect some such sentiment on the part of the Duke, since he had set an example in one form of the Anglo-American alliance on which the people of both countries were able to look with entire approval.

Mr. Choate said he had taken Mr. Bryan to visit the Bank of England, where he was able to study the fiscal question in its true light. The ambassador said he had aided Mr. Bryan to hear Mr. Asquith, Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Goschen and Lord Rosebery, all within five days. So if his views on the fiscal question were not utterly mixed they would appreciate at least the quality of the man they had before them.

Mr. Bryan in responding thanked the British nation for the kindly forbearance it had shown in receiving him, the protectionists for letting him land at all and the "old bugs" for not having deported him immediately after his arrival. Mr. Bryan said he had profited exceedingly by his visit to the Bank of England. He wanted to call attention, however, to the fact that the murderous attack of an insane man with a revolver on Mr. Kenneth Graham, the secretary of the Bank of England, occurred the day before he called. Touching the theme of Thanksgiving Day Mr. Bryan spoke eloquently of the national occasion in its true light. He said that the United States for which the people must return thanks to God and of the ideals of liberty and progress for which they must thank their English progenitors. He urged the necessity of the present generation bequeathing to posterity some gift commensurate with the blessings they had received from their ancestors, and suggested the ideal of international amity of which The Hague arbitration tribunal was a lasting monument.

"Hall to the nation," concluded Mr. Bryan, "whatever your name, who leads the world toward this higher ideal for the lasting good of all humanity."

ANGLO-FRENCH TREATY.
 M. Combes' Address to the Visiting Parliamentary Party.

Paris, Nov. 26.—The members of the British parliament, who with their wives and daughters are returning the visit to London of French senators and deputies representing the international arbitration tribunal, were met at the Hotel de Ville to-night at a banquet given at which M. Berthelet and Jaures were the principal speakers. M. Berthelet recalled the efforts of the two countries in the cause of freedom and strongly urged the adoption of a general system of arbitration. He said he rejoiced at the signing of the treaty between Great Britain and France, and added: "No doubt, the United States will willingly join us."

Sir William Henry Aldworth proposed the health of President Loubet, and thank the French people for the cordial welcome they had given the visitors.

Premier Combes made a great speech in praise of international arbitration. He declared that the treaty between Britain and France had been ratified by public opinion of the two countries and criticized those who said that the limitations of the treaty rendered unimportant the essential act. These limitations, he said, were due only to the prudent introduction of new principles, but he believed that the seed sown would grow to a mighty tree. M. Combes said it was the duty of the government to give the treaty in its existing form the sanction of experience. He had no doubt that it would result in spreading faith in arbitration, and possibly the day would not be distant when both nations would agree to submit all differences however unimportant to arbitration. In conclusion, the Premier said: "I propose the health of the Sovereign to whom we owe the treaty, Edward."

WASHINGTON TRAGEDY.
 Government Printer Murdered His Wife and Afterwards Committed Suicide.

Washington, Nov. 26.—Robert J. Hale, a compositor in the United States government printing office, killed his wife and then committed suicide at his home in this city at an early hour this morning.

Hale had been under suspicion of being responsible for the condition of a young woman who, it is claimed, died a few days ago as a result of an operation performed at a sanitarium near this city.

When he had the announcement in the morning paper of the arrest of the physician charged with causing the girl's death, he wrote a number of notes and, proceeding to his wife's room, killed her and himself.

GOVERNMENT'S PLAN INCREASES TAXES

Railway Assessments Increased Over Three-Fold—Rebates for Timber Manufactured Into Lumber in Province.

The government Friday afternoon, introducing the financial bills by message, provided the means of ascertaining the general policy of the ministry respecting the question of the finances. The bills will require careful consideration by the members, and an explanation of the working of them before the changes can be fully ascertained. The method of relieving the financial distress, about which so much has been said, is set forth in the first place by the bill providing for the borrowing of \$1,000,000. It is proposed to do this by the sale of debentures bearing interest at not more than 5 per cent. Out of the general revenue 10 per cent, of the amount is to be set aside annually for ten years, for the purpose of redemption. At the end of ten years the whole amount of the debentures shall have been repaid.

The money so borrowed is to be applied as follows, according to the bill: The repayment of money advances obtained by way of overdraft from any bank within the province, exclusive of any overdraft specially arranged for on "tying account"; the completion of the new Westminster bridge, and for such other requirements of the government as may be authorized.

The new assessment act contains sufficient food for several days' study. There is considerable in it which is entirely as it was before; considerable readjustment has taken place, and there is likewise considerable which is new.

Under the new act, among the exemptions is that of income up to \$1,000, as in the old. Personal property, including household effects, etc., is to be exempted from taxation up to \$1,000, instead of \$300 as formerly.

The new schedule of general taxation is given as follows:

On Real Estate—One per cent, on the assessed value of real estate other than wild land.

On Wild Land—Three per cent, on the assessed value of wild land.

On Personal Property—One per cent, on the assessed value of all personal property.

On Income—On so much of the income of every person (subject to the deductions allowed in this act) as exceeds the schedule of forms to this act) as exceeds one thousand dollars within the following classifications; upon such excess the rates shall be as follows, namely:

Class A—On one thousand dollars, and not exceeding ten thousand dollars, one and one-half per cent, up to five thousand dollars, and two and one-half per cent, on the next five thousand dollars.

Class B—On ten thousand dollars, and not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, two and one-half per cent, up to ten thousand dollars, and three per cent, on the next ten thousand dollars.

Class C—On twenty thousand dollars, and upwards, three per cent, up to twenty thousand dollars, and three and one-half per cent, on the remainder.

Provided always, that if the above taxes are paid on or before the 30th day of June in each year, but not otherwise, the assessor or collector is hereby authorized to allow to every taxpayer a discount at the rate of ten per centum upon the amount so paid by him for the current year's taxes only. All arrears must be paid in full without discount.

Under the old act the taxes were collected under the following schedule:

On Real Estate—Four-fifths of one per cent, on the assessed value of real estate other than wild land.

On Wild Land—Three per cent, on the assessed value of wild land.

On Personal Property—Three-quarters of one per cent, on the assessed value of personal property.

On Income—On so much of the income of any person as exceeds one thousand dollars in accordance with the following classifications; upon such excess the rates shall be, namely:

Class A—On one thousand dollars, and not exceeding ten thousand dollars, one and one-half per cent, up to five thousand dollars, and two and one-half per cent, on the remainder.

Class B—On ten thousand dollars, and not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, two per cent, up to ten thousand dollars, and three per cent, on the remainder.

Class C—On twenty thousand dollars, and not exceeding forty thousand dollars, three per cent, up to twenty thousand dollars, and three and one-half per cent, on the remainder.

Class D—On all others in excess of forty thousand dollars, three and one-half per cent, up to forty thousand dollars, and four per cent, on the remainder.

But under the old act a new schedule was provided for if the taxes were paid before the 30th day of June. The rate under this provision was as follows:

On Real Estate—Three-fifths of one per cent, on the assessed value of real estate other than wild land.

On Wild Land—Two and one-half per cent, on the assessed value of wild land.

On Personal Property—One-half of one per cent, on the assessed value of personal property.

On Income—Upon such excess of income:

Class A—On one thousand dollars, and not exceeding ten thousand dollars, one per cent, up to five thousand dollars, and two and one-half per cent, on the remainder.

Class B—On ten thousand dollars, and not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, two and one-half per cent, up to ten thousand dollars, and three per cent, on the remainder.

Class C—On all others in excess of twenty thousand dollars, three per cent, up to forty thousand dollars, and three and one-half per cent, on the remainder.

Class D—On all others in excess of forty thousand dollars, three and one-half per cent, up to forty thousand dollars, and four per cent, on the remainder.

But under the old act a new schedule was provided for if the taxes were paid before the 30th day of June. The rate under this provision was as follows:

On Real Estate—Three-fifths of one per cent, on the assessed value of real estate other than wild land.

petroleum at the rate of \$10 an acre or a crown grant of the coal and petroleum may be obtained for \$5 an acre.

The royalty on coal continues at 5 cents per ton, while 2½ cents per barrel is to be paid on crude petroleum.

An act to amend the Coal Tax Act, 1900, has been introduced in order to make clear any misunderstandings which have arisen respecting the exemption of coal lands from taxation. According to the amendment "The term of expression 'land from which coal is mined' means an area of land adjacent to and operated from each separate opening, tunnel or shaft of a coal mine, and shall be limited to an area not exceeding ten acres for every one thousand tons of coal taken annually therefrom, and upon which taxes payable under this act have been paid in each year."

The new Railway Assessment Act provides for a radical increase in the taxation of these transportation companies.

While under the present act the assessment of the railway companies is fixed at \$3,000 per mile of track, under the act proposed it will be increased to \$10,000 a mile.

Every railway company is to be liable for the taxes levied under the Assessment Act upon the assessed value of its property.

It is also provided that the railway companies shall be liable for the taxes levied under the Assessment Act upon all lands held under Land Grant or Subsidy Act of the province.

Street railways operated by electricity are to be exempted.

The amendments to the Land Act deal with the subject of timber. One feature of it is an increase in the annual rental of 15 cents an acre. This, however, is subject to a reduction to the old figure of 15 cents upon the lumber being manufactured on the property. The section reads in part as follows:

"Lands of un-occupied crown timber lands may be offered to public competition, and may be granted by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to the person or corporation who has tendered the highest cash bonus for a period not to exceed twenty-one years, for the purpose of cutting spars, timber or lumber, subject to the payment of a royalty of fifty cents per thousand feet on the scale measurement of the logs cut and the leased premises, and to the payment in advance of an annual rental of twenty-five cents per acre: Provided, that when the lessee shall be the owner of a property in which sawmill apartments to the leasehold and capable of cutting not less than one thousand feet of lumber in each board per day of twelve hours for each and every four hundred acres of land included in each lease, and shall keep such sawmill running for at least six months in every year, cutting not less than the said capacity, the annual rental shall be reduced to 15 cents an acre."

The bill in this particular aims at reducing the abuses in connection with foreign mill men towing logs out of the province for cutting into lumber.

Special timber licenses for logging purposes will not be granted for more than 640 acres, to be granted for not more than five years at the following rate: One year, \$100; two years, \$200; three years, \$300; four years, \$400; and five years, \$500. Provision is made for the collection of a royalty of fifty cents a thousand board—measurement and 25 cents a cord for wood.

Another clause in the same measure will have its effect upon timber lands in the railway belt on this island, as it provides for a tax on all timber cut in the province except those on which a royalty is paid. This tax varies according to length and diameter up to 24 inches. On grade one it varies from \$2 to \$4 a thousand. On grade two from \$1.50 to \$3; and on grade three from \$1 to \$2.50. For timber over 24 inches in diameter and up to 48 inches, there is an additional tax varying in the first grade from 20 cents to \$1, and on grade three from 10 cents to 70 cents.

On piles, poles and curb timbers there is a tax of one cent from 1 foot to 2½ feet, and on piles of over 12 inches diameter from \$2 to \$4 a thousand. If manufactured in the province this tax also is remitted, excepting one-quarter of a cent a foot. On single bolts the tax is \$1 a cord, with a rebate of 50 cents if manufactured in the province.

It is provided under this section affecting royalties and taxes that "Actual settlers who are pre-emptors of crown lands, who have occupied their pre-emption claims for two years, who have had the said claim surveyed, and who have taken out certificates of improvement, shall be exempt from payment of royalty or tax upon cordwood cut upon their pre-emption claims for sale."

This bill will afford the opportunity for probably the most interesting part of the debate in the legislature this year.

CHINESE IN MINES.
 Wellington Colliery Company Fined \$30 and Costs in First Case at Court.

Nanaimo, Nov. 28.—Only one Chinese underground case was proceeded with at Cumberland yesterday, the Wellington Colliery Co. being fined \$30 and costs. Several other cases were adjourned, the company not being ready to proceed.

One Chinese has been struck in No. 7 slope at Cumberland. It is causing much trouble and is delaying the work of the pumps, and causing a heavy rush of water. The pumps are inefficient and water is therefore being drawn out in boxes.

This morning the marriage took place of Mr. W. F. Foster, harness dealer, Nanaimo, and Lillian Webb, of Nanaimo.

To form a rainbow the sun must not be more than 42 degrees above the horizon.

KOREA A STUMBLING BLOCK

To an Agreement Between Russia and Japan—Attitude of United States Resented.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 27.—The prolongation of the Russo-Japanese negotiations at Tokio, which have been delayed by Viceroy Alexieff's return to St. Petersburg, is due to the inability to reach an understanding regarding Korea. Tentative terms on the subject of Manchuria have been settled.

Japan recognizes Russia's dominant interest, and agrees not to place obstacles in the way of the solution of the problem. While still maintaining the ultimate recognition of her treaty rights, open ports and the integrity of Chinese sovereignty, Japan is content to leave these questions in abeyance so as not to embarrass Russia. In return Japan insists on the recognition of her influence in Korea and the opening of Yungnamgong or other ports to other foreign trade.

Russia is willing to concede something but she opposes the opening of the Yungnamgong on account of its proximity to the mouth of the Yalu river, on the ground that it will threaten her interests and complicate her difficulties in Manchuria. Russia is doing everything possible to bring the negotiations to a conclusion. Viceroy Alexieff has the Czar's orders to this effect.

Russia believes it wise to press matters while Japan is in a pacific mood, which is attributed to foreign counsel. The chief fear expressed here is that the morale of the United States "continues pressure in connection with the open door policy will lead Japan to rashness."

Despite the conviction here that the crisis has passed for the winter, Russia is taking nothing for granted. Three-quarters of her fleet are massed in or moving to the Pacific. Practically nothing is left on the European coast. Travelers who have just returned from Port Arthur report that the trains going eastward are still filled with troops and war munitions. It is estimated that Russia now has more than 150,000 troops east of Baikal, prepared for eventualities.

SALOON-KEEPERS FINED.
 Convicted at Nanaimo of Selling Liqueur on Sunday—Coral City Notes.

Nanaimo, Nov. 27.—Frank Tropia, who was sentenced yesterday to a term of three years' imprisonment for assaulting Emmanuel Conduley with a razor during a drunken brawl, was taken over to New Westminister penitentiary today. In court this morning three saloon-keepers were fined \$20 and the fourth \$50, it being his second offence, for supplying Tropia and party with liquor on Sunday. Emmanuel Conduley was charged with shooting at Tropia, and Mike McCane, a croquet player, was indicted for assault. Proceedings were commenced in the latter cases, which were then adjourned until Monday.

Statements are capturing herring here in large quantities.

During one of the heavy gales that have prevailed throughout the northern section of the island this week the tug Jennie, the property of Messrs. McFarlane & Co., Denman Island, broke away from her moorings and was dashed on the rocks opposite Denman, where she now lies in ten feet of water, a total wreck.

The construction of the new wharves and bunkers at Departure Bay by the Western Fuel Company is now under way.

The tug Nellie, which has been chartered by the Nanaimo Fish Company, leaves for the halibut banks today or Saturday with twenty-two fishermen and a complete fishing equipment. It is the intention of the company to go into the curing and smoking of halibut on a large scale.

DECLARED INSANE.
 Assistant Postmaster at Bonanza Will Be Sent to New Westminister.

Dawson, Nov. 27.—John Burpee, assistant postmaster at Bonanza, charged with stealing letters, has been declared insane by the jury, and will be sent to Westminister asylum.

Bert Stone, the young man burned in the Yukon Sun fire, has a fair chance of recovery. Volunteers yesterday submitted to the removal of pieces of skin to be grafted on the hands, face and portions of Stone's body. Not a vestige of skin was left on his face and front neck by the fire.

George Steele, who accidentally shot himself in the stomach in Pelly River country, has been brought here 30 days after the accident. His bowels were pierced, and he had escaped death from peritonitis in a mystery.

A NEW INDUSTRY.
 Ottawa, Nov. 27.—Professor Prince received word today of the establishment of a new industry on the Pacific Coast in the canning of oysters which abound in northern waters, and which hitherto were not made use of.

THE CLAIMS OF CANADIAN SEALERS

TO BE CONSIDERED AT CONFERENCE IN LONDON

A Commissioner Has Been Appointed to Meet the Russian Representative in February.

A special to the Times from its correspondent at Ottawa says: "Henry A. Little, a barrister, of Woodstock, Ont., has been appointed a Canadian commissioner to confer with the Russian representatives at a conference to be held in London next February, concerning the claims of Canadian sealers for compensation on account of seizure in Behring Sea some years ago."

The claims referred to are those which Victoria sealers made out for damages sustained through the illegal seizure of their vessels by the Russians in 1892. Only two of the sealers taken prisoner in that year received any compensation, those being the Willie MacGowan and the Ariel. The former was awarded a compensation of \$21,000. The Carmelite was awarded \$21,000. She belonged to Capt. Chas. Hackett & Company of this city, and was seized 25 miles east of Copper Island. She was overhauled by a Russian cruiser on the 25th of August with 630 skins on board. About the same time the Maria, the Olsen, the Vancouver Belle and the Aramiah were seized, these vessels, with the Carmelite, being the fleet for which compensation is sought.

The news now given out of a conference to be held in February will be particularly welcome to those who have so long sought a settlement of their claims, for it is the first intimation that they have received of formal action having been taken. The Vancouver Belle was the only schooner not owned in this city. She belonged to Vancouver. The Olsen was owned by Alex. Munro & Company. She had 377 skins on board at the time of her seizure, and Aramiah also had quite a number of pelts. All the schooners were taken to Vladivostok or Petropavlovski, where their crews were subjected to the roughest kind of treatment. They were imprisoned in places unfit for persons to enter, far less to be confined in. They were fed on a very coarse diet, their vessels and skins were confiscated, and only the Rosie Olsen ever returned to this port. When after some months the men returned to Victoria, their claims for damages were taken up by Collector A. R. Milne, and were sent at once through official channels to St. Petersburg. Claims of American sealers taken prisoner the same year and under similar circumstances were also dispatched to the Russian seat of government, but the latter received first attention and were settled last year.

COUNTRESS ACQUITTED.
 Was Charged With Presenting a False Hair to Valuable Estate.

Berlin, Nov. 26.—The Countess Isabella Weisleske Kullecki, charged with presenting a false hair to an estate at Wroblewo, province of Posen, who has been on trial here since October 26th, was acquitted.

The Countess, during the closing arguments, sat unmoved in the prisoner's enclosure. Race feeling was a notable feature of the trial, as the 300,000 Poles resident in Berlin never forgot an opportunity to protest against Prussian justice. The Polish newspaper editors asserted that if the Countess were convicted it would be caused by race partiality. The authorities, expecting riots about the result to be a conviction, filled the court and adjacent squares with police.

The jury remained out more than three hours, an unusual time for a German jury, since the majority decides.

The announcement of the verdict turned the prospective rioters into a cheering, joyful crowd, the Countess and the boy, who is now heir to one of the finest estates in Prussian Poland, drove in the Countess's own carriage with her husband to their own house.

OCEAN YACHT RACE.
 Berlin, Nov. 26.—Lord Londale, who has been here to see the Kaiser relative to the international yacht race, has left for London.

Up to the time of his leaving he had not received a reply to the proposition he had made to the commodore of the New York Yacht Club beyond the statement from the commodore that the matter was being considered.

"From this time on," said Lord Londale, "all negotiations are in my hands."

Baron Speck von Sternberg, who went to see the Kaiser with Lord Londale, said: "I will sail for the United States to-day week and shall have something to do with talking over yacht races with the commodore and members of the club. I am sure all will come out all right, the matter being in the hands of such a thorough sportsman as Lord Londale."

SAYS HE KILLED MAN IN CANADA

NEIDERMEIER'S CONFESSION TO CHICAGO POLICE

Roeski Was Afraid His Companions Intended Getting Rid of Him—Jury's Indictments.

Chicago, Nov. 28.—That another murder was planned by the car barn robbers, Harry Vandine, Emil Roeski and Peter Niedermeier, who were captured yesterday after a desperate battle with the police, in which one man was killed and two policemen wounded, appeared evident from the confession of one of the trio, Roeski, none other than himself being selected as the possible victim. In his confession to the police, Roeski, who was captured in a station at Aetna, Ind., while waiting for a train to Chicago and after his companions had already been taken into custody, says he was the ringleader of the other men. He felt that he was not at any time in the confidence of his companions, and during the last few weeks has believed that both the others were ready to get rid of him, as he expressed it. "I never got much, they used to buy me something to eat and give me a few nickels once in a while. They afterwards got 'sore' on me because they thought I might give them away. Marx told me that Niedermeier and Vandine were going to 'do me up.'"

Marx is the man who confessed his part in the car barn robbery after murdering a policeman, following the robbery of a saloon and implicated his three companions, who were captured. "After Marx was arrested for shooting Quinn," continued Roeski, we hung around town for a while, thinking about getting him out if he did not squeak." Indictments were voted by the grand jury to-day against Vandine, Niedermeier and Roeski. An indictment was also voted against Gustave Marx, who murdered Officer Quinn, and who was with the others in their crimes. Vandine's indictments were voted charging him with complicity in five murders; against Niedermeier indictments in connection with complicity in four murders, and against Marx indictments for four murders. Roeski will stand trial for one murder.

The following are the crimes for which indictments were voted by the jurors: Vandine, Roeski and Marx for the murder of Otto Rauder, July 9th; Niedermeier, Vandine and Marx, for the murder of Frank W. Stewart during the car barn robbery, August 30th; Vandine, Niedermeier and Marx, for the murder of John B. Johnson at the barns at the time Stewart was slain; Marx, for the murder of Detective John Quinn, November 21st; Vandine and Niedermeier, for the murder of Adolph Johnson, August 1st, at North 4th and West North avenue, in the saloon of B. G. Legrosse; also the murder of Legrosse at the same time. No cognizance will be taken in Illinois of the murder of Brakeman L. J. Soeva in Indiana.

It is the intention of State Attorney Dinsen to bring the men to a trial as quickly as possible. It may be necessary to have two trials, as although the four men worked together, it happened that when the greater crimes were committed one of the number was absent. Roeski was not at the robbery at the car barn, and had no part in the murders committed at that time. He was alone when he killed Officer Quinn, and was in jail yesterday when the murders were committed in Indiana. Either one of these two, therefore, will probably have a separate trial unless a general plea of guilty is made by the four men.

To-day 28 general pleas were taken from Roeski's body, 13 from Vandine's body and six from the face and forehead of Niedermeier. Niedermeier and Vandine joked with Roeski when the physicians were probing for some shot lodged in the man's back.

Previous to his career as a hold-up man and murderer in Chicago, Peter Niedermeier was a murderer, according to a story told in the Harrison street police station tonight. According to his story, his first victim was a trainman in Canada.

To the police officers and railroad detectives who were questioning him he related the circumstances as follows: "In 1895, I was beating my way west on a freight train loaded with coal bound from Portage in Prairie. When riding on top of the train I was ordered to get off by a man, whom they called 'Captain,' but whose name I never learned. I heard afterwards he was a railroad detective. He ordered me from the train and when I refused to get off he threw coal at me. I threw back at him, and one of the lumps struck him on the head. He then drew a revolver and fired twice at me. Both times he missed me, and then I saw my revolver. I fired six shot, and three of them hit him. I shot him in the head, in the abdomen and in the side. He ran a few feet and fell dead on top of the car. I searched him and found no money. Later the train crew came along and I heard they found \$40 in his pockets. I was 'sore' when I learned what I had missed. I was only a boy then, but I did not intend to be run over by any officer, and when he tried to make me get off the train I decided it would be my life or his. After shooting him I got off the train and went from there to Winnipeg, and heard no more about the case."

RUBY LIPS and a clear complexion, the rub of woman. Have you lost these things through torpid liver, constipation, biliousness, or nervousness? Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills will restore them to you—40 Little "Rubies" in a vial, 10 cents. Act like a charm. Never rippe. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—29.

COLOMBIA AND CANAL

Gen. Reyes and Followers Favor Granting of Concessions to United States.

Washington, Nov. 28.—General Reyes, envoy from Colombia to the United States on a special mission, arrived in Washington this morning. A conference with the Colombian charge is scheduled for to-day.

General Reyes talked with a representative of the Associated Press about his mission to Washington. He said: "You will readily admit the propriety of my refraining from discussing my mission, which is of a confidential character, but of the offers which Colombia is ready to make. I desire to say that my energies and those of my followers will be devoted to the granting of the canal concessions to the United States without the payment of a cent. Even at this Colombia will be the gainer."

"An action authorized by President Marroquin to make this offer to the Washington government?" General Reyes was asked.

"That would be divulging my instructions to the press. I have expected that I can't say more about this now," he replied. "You can further say," continued the general, "that all Colombia is alive with zeal for the building of the canal by the United States, and that the unfortunate political troubles which were the sole cause of the treaty's death before the Colombian congress, have entirely disappeared. We want the canal, and I have come to Washington to meet the people of the United States who are prepared to accept. I came with instructions from the President of Colombia direct. My mission in no way interferes with the prerogatives of Dr. Herran, the Colombian charge, for whom both my government and myself personally have the greatest respect. I shall be in daily conference with him and shall work in entire harmony. Dr. Herran will go to the state department with me and present me to Secretary Hay."

"What is the feeling in Colombia about the Panama revolution?" General Reyes was asked. "Feeling is running high, and there is indignation over the events on the isthmus. We can and will put down the rebellion if not interfered with from the outside. So intense is the feeling and so national the spirit of determination to bring the isthmus back into the republic, that President Marroquin will have no trouble in raising an army twice the size necessary to put down the disturbance. Such an army can march overland to the isthmus, and the opinion of ill-advised persons to the contrary notwithstanding."

"What can the United States do, now that a treaty has been signed by Secretary Hay and M. Bunau Varilla?" "That treaty has not been ratified. The Colombian government does not ask the United States to aid it in putting down the revolution on the isthmus. All we ask is to be allowed to conduct our own affairs, free from outside interference. The Colombian government can put down revolution without violating a letter of the treaty of 1846. I refer to the treaty that we always have respected and adhered to, and not to the treaty as interpreted in these days. In the United States maintains a neutral position the revolution will be put down."

Indirect inquiries have been made to Mr. Jackson by the authorities at Belgrade as to whether he did not intend visiting King Peter's court, to which he replied that he would not do so until directed from Washington, which until recently had not been officially informed that such a person as King Peter existed. Precisely why the Serbian King's letter should have been sent through this embassy instead of the embassy at Vienna does not appear.

Indirect inquiries have been made to Mr. Jackson by the authorities at Belgrade as to whether he did not intend visiting King Peter's court, to which he replied that he would not do so until directed from Washington, which until recently had not been officially informed that such a person as King Peter existed. Precisely why the Serbian King's letter should have been sent through this embassy instead of the embassy at Vienna does not appear.

Indirect inquiries have been made to Mr. Jackson by the authorities at Belgrade as to whether he did not intend visiting King Peter's court, to which he replied that he would not do so until directed from Washington, which until recently had not been officially informed that such a person as King Peter existed. Precisely why the Serbian King's letter should have been sent through this embassy instead of the embassy at Vienna does not appear.

Indirect inquiries have been made to Mr. Jackson by the authorities at Belgrade as to whether he did not intend visiting King Peter's court, to which he replied that he would not do so until directed from Washington, which until recently had not been officially informed that such a person as King Peter existed. Precisely why the Serbian King's letter should have been sent through this embassy instead of the embassy at Vienna does not appear.

Indirect inquiries have been made to Mr. Jackson by the authorities at Belgrade as to whether he did not intend visiting King Peter's court, to which he replied that he would not do so until directed from Washington, which until recently had not been officially informed that such a person as King Peter existed. Precisely why the Serbian King's letter should have been sent through this embassy instead of the embassy at Vienna does not appear.

Indirect inquiries have been made to Mr. Jackson by the authorities at Belgrade as to whether he did not intend visiting King Peter's court, to which he replied that he would not do so until directed from Washington, which until recently had not been officially informed that such a person as King Peter existed. Precisely why the Serbian King's letter should have been sent through this embassy instead of the embassy at Vienna does not appear.

Indirect inquiries have been made to Mr. Jackson by the authorities at Belgrade as to whether he did not intend visiting King Peter's court, to which he replied that he would not do so until directed from Washington, which until recently had not been officially informed that such a person as King Peter existed. Precisely why the Serbian King's letter should have been sent through this embassy instead of the embassy at Vienna does not appear.

Indirect inquiries have been made to Mr. Jackson by the authorities at Belgrade as to whether he did not intend visiting King Peter's court, to which he replied that he would not do so until directed from Washington, which until recently had not been officially informed that such a person as King Peter existed. Precisely why the Serbian King's letter should have been sent through this embassy instead of the embassy at Vienna does not appear.

Indirect inquiries have been made to Mr. Jackson by the authorities at Belgrade as to whether he did not intend visiting King Peter's court, to which he replied that he would not do so until directed from Washington, which until recently had not been officially informed that such a person as King Peter existed. Precisely why the Serbian King's letter should have been sent through this embassy instead of the embassy at Vienna does not appear.

Indirect inquiries have been made to Mr. Jackson by the authorities at Belgrade as to whether he did not intend visiting King Peter's court, to which he replied that he would not do so until directed from Washington, which until recently had not been officially informed that such a person as King Peter existed. Precisely why the Serbian King's letter should have been sent through this embassy instead of the embassy at Vienna does not appear.

Indirect inquiries have been made to Mr. Jackson by the authorities at Belgrade as to whether he did not intend visiting King Peter's court, to which he replied that he would not do so until directed from Washington, which until recently had not been officially informed that such a person as King Peter existed. Precisely why the Serbian King's letter should have been sent through this embassy instead of the embassy at Vienna does not appear.

Indirect inquiries have been made to Mr. Jackson by the authorities at Belgrade as to whether he did not intend visiting King Peter's court, to which he replied that he would not do so until directed from Washington, which until recently had not been officially informed that such a person as King Peter existed. Precisely why the Serbian King's letter should have been sent through this embassy instead of the embassy at Vienna does not appear.

Indirect inquiries have been made to Mr. Jackson by the authorities at Belgrade as to whether he did not intend visiting King Peter's court, to which he replied that he would not do so until directed from Washington, which until recently had not been officially informed that such a person as King Peter existed. Precisely why the Serbian King's letter should have been sent through this embassy instead of the embassy at Vienna does not appear.

Indirect inquiries have been made to Mr. Jackson by the authorities at Belgrade as to whether he did not intend visiting King Peter's court, to which he replied that he would not do so until directed from Washington, which until recently had not been officially informed that such a person as King Peter existed. Precisely why the Serbian King's letter should have been sent through this embassy instead of the embassy at Vienna does not appear.

Indirect inquiries have been made to Mr. Jackson by the authorities at Belgrade as to whether he did not intend visiting King Peter's court, to which he replied that he would not do so until directed from Washington, which until recently had not been officially informed that such a person as King Peter existed. Precisely why the Serbian King's letter should have been sent through this embassy instead of the embassy at Vienna does not appear.

Indirect inquiries have been made to Mr. Jackson by the authorities at Belgrade as to whether he did not intend visiting King Peter's court, to which he replied that he would not do so until directed from Washington, which until recently had not been officially informed that such a person as King Peter existed. Precisely why the Serbian King's letter should have been sent through this embassy instead of the embassy at Vienna does not appear.

Indirect inquiries have been made to Mr. Jackson by the authorities at Belgrade as to whether he did not intend visiting King Peter's court, to which he replied that he would not do so until directed from Washington, which until recently had not been officially informed that such a person as King Peter existed. Precisely why the Serbian King's letter should have been sent through this embassy instead of the embassy at Vienna does not appear.

Indirect inquiries have been made to Mr. Jackson by the authorities at Belgrade as to whether he did not intend visiting King Peter's court, to which he replied that he would not do so until directed from Washington, which until recently had not been officially informed that such a person as King Peter existed. Precisely why the Serbian King's letter should have been sent through this embassy instead of the embassy at Vienna does not appear.



WOMAN ACCUSED OF HORSE STEALING

HIRED ANIMALS AND AFTERWARDS SOLD THEM

Guelph Barrister Falls Heir to Valuable Estate in England—Canadian News Notes.

Halifax, Nov. 30.—The Right Rev. Bishop Courtenay has offered his resignation as bishop to accept the rectorship of St. James, one of the fashionable churches of New York. The resignation is due, the bishop says, to the fact that his family are now residents of New York.

Sir Robert Bann, president of the legislative council, has tendered his resignation as bishop on account of his advancing years, and the fact that his duties as president, at the approaching session, would be too heavy a strain. He has been president for a quarter of a century.

Winnipeg, Nov. 30.—The Queen's hotel building at Pilot Mound was burned to the ground at an early hour yesterday; the contents were partly saved. The hotel had been purchased recently by a Winnipegger. The loss is \$100,000.

Pictou, Ont., Nov. 30.—The Conservative convention of Prince Edward county on Saturday unanimously nominated Geo. C. Aloom, M. P., as its candidate for the Dominion House. No other names were mentioned.

Guelph, Ont., Nov. 30.—Frank Hall, barrister of this town, left yesterday for England, where he has fallen heir to a fortune that will make him a millionaire several times over. Mr. Hall's brother, Dr. W. W. Hall, also a Guelph man, was owner until his death last October of an estate left him by his uncle, who died in 1888. The value of the estate, which is located at Nottingham, and includes part of the famous Sherwood forest, is \$375,000 per year.

London, Nov. 30.—Three suits for \$10,000 damages have been entered against the London Free Press, R. R. Gamay and Alexander Wright, the secretary-organizer, Jno. McEwry, barrister, of this city, is complainant. The alleged libels grew out of the Gamay case.

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 30.—Mary O'Connell, who says she comes from Montreal, is under arrest at Nanapan on a charge of horse stealing. It appears Mary has been working free rides on the railways and has been put off on numerous occasions. She struck this vicinity she changed her travelling methods. Going to livery stables she would hire a horse, travel to the next town and sell the animal. The proceeds she largely spent upon brandy, of which she appears immoderately fond. The money gone she would hire another horse and repeat the operation. She was arrested at Bowmanville, where she had worked her game.

London, Nov. 28.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times says the Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung has a telegram from Berlin which indicates general attention and arouses anxiety in regard to Emperor William. The telegram says: "I doubt the recent operation on Emperor William concerned a malignant tumor. The money gone she would hire another horse and repeat the operation. She was arrested at Bowmanville, where she had worked her game."

Brooklyn, Nov. 28.—The historic Academy of Music, the largest theatre in Brooklyn, was destroyed to-day by a fire that is supposed to have been caused by an explosion. For a time the flames threatened adjoining property, and when the roof fell in part it struck a saloon building adjoining, but fortunately no one was hurt, although the saloon was destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$300,000, fully covered by insurance.

Freemen Had Great Difficulty in Preventing the Flames From Spreading to Adjoining Property.

New York, Nov. 30.—The historic Academy of Music, the largest theatre in Brooklyn, was destroyed to-day by a fire that is supposed to have been caused by an explosion. For a time the flames threatened adjoining property, and when the roof fell in part it struck a saloon building adjoining, but fortunately no one was hurt, although the saloon was destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$300,000, fully covered by insurance.

Freemen Had Great Difficulty in Preventing the Flames From Spreading to Adjoining Property.

New York, Nov. 30.—The historic Academy of Music, the largest theatre in Brooklyn, was destroyed to-day by a fire that is supposed to have been caused by an explosion. For a time the flames threatened adjoining property, and when the roof fell in part it struck a saloon building adjoining, but fortunately no one was hurt, although the saloon was destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$300,000, fully covered by insurance.

Freemen Had Great Difficulty in Preventing the Flames From Spreading to Adjoining Property.

New York, Nov. 30.—The historic Academy of Music, the largest theatre in Brooklyn, was destroyed to-day by a fire that is supposed to have been caused by an explosion. For a time the flames threatened adjoining property, and when the roof fell in part it struck a saloon building adjoining, but fortunately no one was hurt, although the saloon was destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$300,000, fully covered by insurance.

Freemen Had Great Difficulty in Preventing the Flames From Spreading to Adjoining Property.

New York, Nov. 30.—The historic Academy of Music, the largest theatre in Brooklyn, was destroyed to-day by a fire that is supposed to have been caused by an explosion. For a time the flames threatened adjoining property, and when the roof fell in part it struck a saloon building adjoining, but fortunately no one was hurt, although the saloon was destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$300,000, fully covered by insurance.

Freemen Had Great Difficulty in Preventing the Flames From Spreading to Adjoining Property.

New York, Nov. 30.—The historic Academy of Music, the largest theatre in Brooklyn, was destroyed to-day by a fire that is supposed to have been caused by an explosion. For a time the flames threatened adjoining property, and when the roof fell in part it struck a saloon building adjoining, but fortunately no one was hurt, although the saloon was destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$300,000, fully covered by insurance.

Freemen Had Great Difficulty in Preventing the Flames From Spreading to Adjoining Property.

HE'S BECOMING ALARMED.

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?" "To Imperial Prefecture," she said. "I'll trade fearfully with you," said he. "Wait till I ask you, Sir," said she.

KING'S BELATED MESSAGE.

Servia's Ruler Informs President Roosevelt of His Accession to the Throne.

Berlin, Nov. 28.—M. Miletevitich, Servian minister here, has requested United States Ambassador Tower to forward to Washington an autograph letter from King Peter to President Roosevelt, informing him of his accession to the throne. Mr. Tower accepted the letter and called the fact to Washington. The step taken by King Peter is doubtless designed to bring about a resumption of diplomatic relations between Servia and the United States, which lapsed after the assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga.

John B. Jackson, United States minister to Greece, Roumania and Servia, who was making a tour of the Balkans, presenting his credentials at the time of the tragedy at Belgrade, and he strove to get to that city on instructions from Washington.

Indirect inquiries have been made to Mr. Jackson by the authorities at Belgrade as to whether he did not intend visiting King Peter's court, to which he replied that he would not do so until directed from Washington, which until recently had not been officially informed that such a person as King Peter existed. Precisely why the Serbian King's letter should have been sent through this embassy instead of the embassy at Vienna does not appear.

Indirect inquiries have been made to Mr. Jackson by the authorities at Belgrade as to whether he did not intend visiting King Peter's court, to which he replied that he would not do so until directed from Washington, which until recently had not been officially informed that such a person as King Peter existed. Precisely why the Serbian King's letter should have been sent through this embassy instead of the embassy at Vienna does not appear.

Indirect inquiries have been made to Mr. Jackson by the authorities at Belgrade as to whether he did not intend visiting King Peter's court, to which he replied that he would not do so until directed from Washington, which until recently had not been officially informed that such a person as King Peter existed. Precisely why the Serbian King's letter should have been sent through this embassy instead of the embassy at Vienna does not appear.

Indirect inquiries have been made to Mr. Jackson by the authorities at Belgrade as to whether he did not intend visiting King Peter's court, to which he replied that he would not do so until directed from Washington, which until recently had not been officially informed that such a person as King Peter existed. Precisely why the Serbian King's letter should have been sent through this embassy instead of the embassy at Vienna does not appear.

Indirect inquiries have been made to Mr. Jackson by the authorities at Belgrade as to whether he did not intend visiting King Peter's court, to which he replied that he would not do so until directed from Washington, which until recently had not been officially informed that such a person as King Peter existed. Precisely why the Serbian King's letter should have been sent through this embassy instead of the embassy at Vienna does not appear.

Indirect inquiries have been made to Mr. Jackson by the authorities at Belgrade as to whether he did not intend visiting King Peter's court, to which he replied that he would not do so until directed from Washington, which until recently had not been officially informed that such a person as King Peter existed. Precisely why the Serbian King's letter should have been sent through this embassy instead of the embassy at Vienna does not appear.

Indirect inquiries have been made to Mr. Jackson by the authorities at Belgrade as to whether he did not intend visiting King Peter's court, to which he replied that he would not do so until directed from Washington, which until recently had not been officially informed that such a person as King Peter existed. Precisely why the Serbian King's letter should have been sent through this embassy instead of the embassy at Vienna does not appear.

Indirect inquiries have been made to Mr. Jackson by the authorities at Belgrade as to whether he did not intend visiting King Peter's court, to which he replied that he would not do so until directed from Washington, which until recently had not been officially informed that such a person as King Peter existed. Precisely why the Serbian King's letter should have been sent through this embassy instead of the embassy at Vienna does not appear.

Indirect inquiries have been made to Mr. Jackson by the authorities at Belgrade as to whether he did not intend visiting King Peter's court, to which he replied that he would not do so until directed from Washington, which until recently had not been officially informed that such a person as King Peter existed. Precisely why the Serbian King's letter should have been sent through this embassy instead of the embassy at Vienna does not appear.

Indirect inquiries have been made to Mr. Jackson by the authorities at Belgrade as to whether he did not intend visiting King Peter's court, to which he replied that he would not do so until directed from Washington, which until recently had not been officially informed that such a person as King Peter existed. Precisely why the Serbian King's letter should have been sent through this embassy instead of the embassy at Vienna does not appear.

Indirect inquiries have been made to Mr. Jackson by the authorities at Belgrade as to whether he did not intend visiting King Peter's court, to which he replied that he would not do so until directed from Washington, which until recently had not been officially informed that such a person as King Peter existed. Precisely why the Serbian King's letter should have been sent through this embassy instead of the embassy at Vienna does not appear.

Indirect inquiries have been made to Mr. Jackson by the authorities at Belgrade as to whether he did not intend visiting King Peter's court, to which he replied that he would not do so until directed from Washington, which until recently had not been officially informed that such a person as King Peter existed. Precisely why the Serbian King's letter should have been sent through this embassy instead of the embassy at Vienna does not appear.

Indirect inquiries have been made to Mr. Jackson by the authorities at Belgrade as to whether he did not intend visiting King Peter's court, to which he replied that he would not do so until directed from Washington, which until recently had not been officially informed that such a person as King Peter existed. Precisely why the Serbian King's letter should have been sent through this embassy instead of the embassy at Vienna does not appear.

A BOLD SCHEME.

Neidermeier Planned to Escape From Chicago Police Station.

Chicago, Nov. 30.—Chief of Police O'Neill has frustrated a plan by which Neidermeier, one of the car barn bandits, sought to escape from Harrison street station. As a result of the incident, the police to-day reloaded the guard over Neidermeier's cell. Neidermeier arranged to meet Chief of Police O'Neill at the Inspector Laughi's office, ostensibly to make a number of confessions, and while presiding in illustration he was to leap through the window to the street. His plan was learned, and O'Neill, before permitting the interview, stationed four armed detectives outside the window.

Neidermeier, seeing his plan checkered, signified that the interview need not go further, and that he was ready to return to his cell.

Neidermeier Planned to Escape From Chicago Police Station.

Chicago, Nov. 30.—Chief of Police O'Neill has frustrated a plan by which Neidermeier, one of the car barn bandits, sought to escape from Harrison street station. As a result of the incident, the police to-day reloaded the guard over Neidermeier's cell. Neidermeier arranged to meet Chief of Police O'Neill at the Inspector Laughi's office, ostensibly to make a number of confessions, and while presiding in illustration he was to leap through the window to the street. His plan was learned, and O'Neill, before permitting the interview, stationed four armed detectives outside the window.

Neidermeier, seeing his plan checkered, signified that the interview need not go further, and that he was ready to return to his cell.

Neidermeier Planned to Escape From Chicago Police Station.

Chicago, Nov. 30.—Chief of Police O'Neill has frustrated a plan by which Neidermeier, one of the car barn bandits, sought to escape from Harrison street station. As a result of the incident, the police to-day reloaded the guard over Neidermeier's cell. Neidermeier arranged to meet Chief of Police O'Neill at the Inspector Laughi's office, ostensibly to make a number of confessions, and while presiding in illustration he was to leap through the window to the street. His plan was learned, and O'Neill, before permitting the interview, stationed four armed detectives outside the window.

Neidermeier, seeing his plan checkered, signified that the interview need not go further, and that he was ready to return to his cell.

Neidermeier Planned to Escape From Chicago Police Station.

Chicago, Nov. 30.—Chief of Police O'Neill has frustrated a plan by which Neidermeier, one of the car barn bandits, sought to escape from Harrison street station. As a result of the incident, the police to-day reloaded the guard over Neidermeier's cell. Neidermeier arranged to meet Chief of Police O'Neill at the Inspector Laughi's office, ostensibly to make a number of confessions, and while presiding in illustration he was to leap through the window to the street. His plan was learned, and O'Neill, before permitting the interview, stationed four armed detectives outside the window.

Neidermeier, seeing his plan checkered, signified that the interview need not go further, and that he was ready to return to his cell.

Neidermeier Planned to Escape From Chicago Police Station.

Chicago, Nov. 30.—Chief of Police O'Neill has frustrated a plan by which Neidermeier, one of the car barn bandits, sought to escape from Harrison street station. As a result of the incident, the police to-day reloaded the guard over Neidermeier's cell. Neidermeier arranged to meet Chief of Police O'Neill at the Inspector Laughi's office, ostensibly to make a number of confessions, and while presiding in illustration he was to leap through the window to the street. His plan was learned, and O'Neill, before permitting the interview, stationed four armed detectives outside the window.

Neidermeier, seeing his plan checkered, signified that the interview need not go further, and that he was ready to return to his cell.

Neidermeier Planned to Escape From Chicago Police Station.

Chicago, Nov. 30.—Chief of Police O'Neill has frustrated a plan by which Neidermeier, one of the car barn bandits, sought to escape from Harrison street station. As a result of the incident, the police to-day reloaded the guard over Neidermeier's cell. Neidermeier arranged to meet Chief of Police O'Neill at the Inspector Laughi's office, ostensibly to make a number of confessions, and while presiding in illustration he was to leap through the window to the street. His plan was learned, and O'Neill, before permitting the interview, stationed four armed detectives outside the window.

Neidermeier, seeing his plan checkered, signified that the interview need not go further, and that he was ready to return to his cell.

TO PROTECT RULERS.

Guarding Against Attacks by Anarchists—Arrangements Made for Interchange of Detectives.

New York, Nov. 30.—The World this morning publishes the following cable: Paris, Nov. 30.—It seems that the heads of the states throughout the world have formed a mutual protection association against anarchists and anarchist assassinations. It is learned unofficially that a system of international exchange of detectives has been inaugurated. This means that English, French, German and Italian detectives and secret police will soon be among those who protect from lunatics and anarchists the life of the President of the United States.

WOMAN ACCUSED OF HORSE STEALING

Halifax, Nov. 30.—The Right Rev. Bishop Courtenay has offered his resignation as bishop to accept the rectorship of St. James, one of the fashionable churches of New York. The resignation is due, the bishop says, to the fact that his family are now residents of New York.

Sir Robert Bann, president of the legislative council, has tendered his resignation as bishop on account of his advancing years, and the fact that his duties as president, at the approaching session, would be too heavy a strain. He has been president for a quarter of a century.

Winnipeg, Nov. 30.—The Queen's hotel building at Pilot Mound was burned to the ground at an early hour yesterday; the contents were partly saved. The hotel had been purchased recently by a Winnipegger. The loss is \$100,000.

Pictou, Ont., Nov. 30.—The Conservative convention of Prince Edward county on Saturday unanimously nominated Geo. C. Aloom, M. P., as its candidate for the Dominion House. No other names were mentioned.

Guelph, Ont., Nov. 30.—Frank Hall, barrister of this town, left yesterday for England, where he has fallen heir to a fortune that will make him a millionaire several times over. Mr. Hall's brother, Dr. W. W. Hall, also a Guelph man, was owner until his death last October of an estate left him by his uncle, who died in 1888. The value of the estate, which is located at Nottingham, and includes part of the famous Sherwood forest, is \$375,000 per year.

London, Nov. 30.—Three suits for \$10,000 damages have been entered against the London Free Press, R. R. Gamay and Alexander Wright, the secretary-organizer, Jno. McEwry, barrister, of this city, is complainant. The alleged libels grew out of the Gamay case.

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 30.—Mary O'Connell, who says she comes from Montreal, is under arrest at Nanapan on a charge of horse stealing. It appears Mary has been working free rides on the railways and has been put off on numerous occasions. She struck this vicinity she changed her travelling methods. Going to livery stables she would hire a horse, travel to the next town and sell the animal. The proceeds she largely spent upon brandy, of which she appears immoderately fond. The money gone she would hire another horse and repeat the operation. She was arrested at Bowmanville, where she had worked her game.

London, Nov. 28.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times says the Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung has a telegram from Berlin which indicates general attention and arouses anxiety in regard to Emperor William. The telegram says: "I doubt the recent operation on Emperor William concerned a malignant tumor. The money gone she would hire another horse and repeat the operation. She was arrested at Bowmanville, where she had worked her game."

Brooklyn, Nov. 28.—The historic Academy of Music, the largest theatre in Brooklyn, was destroyed to-day by a fire that is supposed to have been caused by an explosion. For a time the flames threatened adjoining property, and when the roof fell in part it struck a saloon building adjoining, but fortunately no one was hurt, although the saloon was destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$300,000, fully covered by insurance.

Freemen Had Great Difficulty in Preventing the Flames From Spreading to Adjoining Property.

New York, Nov. 30.—The historic Academy of Music, the largest theatre in Brooklyn, was destroyed to-day by a fire that is supposed to have been caused by an explosion. For a time the flames threatened adjoining property, and when the roof fell in part it struck a saloon building adjoining, but fortunately no one was hurt, although the saloon was destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$300,000, fully covered by insurance.

Freemen Had Great Difficulty in Preventing the Flames From Spreading to Adjoining Property.

New York, Nov. 30.—The historic Academy of Music, the largest theatre in Brooklyn, was destroyed to-day by a fire that is supposed to have been caused by an explosion. For a time the flames threatened adjoining property, and when the roof fell in part it struck a saloon building adjoining, but fortunately no one was hurt, although the saloon was destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$300,000, fully covered by insurance.

Freemen Had Great Difficulty in Preventing the Flames From Spreading to Adjoining Property.

New York, Nov. 30.—The historic Academy of Music, the largest theatre in Brooklyn, was destroyed to-day by a fire that is supposed to have been caused by an explosion. For a time the flames threatened adjoining property, and when the roof fell in part it

AN INGENIOUS THEORY.

The Colonist says the "true inwardness of the financial position of this province is that money required for the maintenance and development of British Columbia, money for which we are quite able and willing to pay, is not available because it has been spent in the devastation of South Africa."

If our contemporary were to consult the average man on the street it would be told that the "true outwardness" of the province's financial position may be found in the recklessness with which our resources have been bestowed upon favorites by governments it strongly supported and the utter disregard for the future displayed by past finance ministers in borrowing money and spending it, not in public works which would swell the receipts at the treasury, but in unremunerative undertakings little better than vote purchasing schemes.

It is satisfactory to know, however, that we have in our midst an imagination which out of the depths of its unfathomable mysteries is capable of connecting the devastation of South Africa with the plundering of British Columbia. It is strange that this province is the only remote region that is suffering in credit because of the annihilation of capital and labor in the South African war.

There is an idea in this for the Finance Minister to enlarge upon, but we doubt whether he will avail himself of it to the full. We fancy Hon. R. G. Tait will place a curb upon his imagination and stick to facts. The facts are that past misgovernment is responsible for the low condition of our credit. Our position is not beyond rehabilitation. We hope the government will be equal to the task that lies before it, but we have our doubts, because when the head is weak the whole body is incapable of effective movement. In this case the leader lacks capacity, while his following is not strong enough to carry him over the shoals. If he does not steer his craft upon the rocks before the session is over we shall be ready to admit that as a head his past does him injustice.

"OUR OWN PEOPLE."

The cold, calculating, matter-of-fact statesman, who views public questions entirely and absolutely from a theoretic, supposedly economic, standpoint, cannot understand the success which has attended the campaign of Mr. Chamberlain. It does not occur to this personification of applied scientific, coldly apathetic, economic principles, that there are depths in the soul of the phlegmatic Briton the average politician has not sounded.

When Mr. Chamberlain appeared upon a public platform in Birmingham for the first time in his new role, he commenced his speech by saying he was glad that at last an opportunity had come for him to appeal "to his own people." There is not much on the surface of that sentence, but anyone who has read the speech feels as he reads that the manner of its delivery placed the speaker in complete rapport with his hearers.

Mr. Chamberlain did not use the same words in the address he made in other places, but in all cases the impression is conveyed by a perusal of his remarks that the subtle influence, the inspiring motif, the secret of the success which has attended his campaign thus far, is to be found in the appeals to the patriotism of the people of Great Britain. The master of the statesman's craft, the student of the heart's patriotic emotions, is "appealing to his own people," whom, whether they live in Manchester, or in the farthest confines of the great Empire, he hopes to live to see bound in enduring bonds before he is called upon to "set down the burden of a busy life."

Rosebery is a wizard in the skill which he weaves words into sentences embodying beautiful thoughts. Morley's speeches are the productions of a scholarly dreamer, Asquith's logic is merciless in its dissection of facts and exposure of theories. They are all worth going thousands of miles to hear at this critical period in the history of the British Empire, but one has but to meet men who have attended recent political gatherings in the Old Land—even men who are hostile to Joseph Chamberlain—and to read the speeches in the newspapers, to have the impression created inerratically upon his mind that the man of the hour is Chamberlain and that he will live to see his ideas embodied in acts.

The secret of the stampede of the electorate is to be found in the fact that at last a man has arisen to whom has been communicated the national aspirations of the people.

A MAN OF PLUNGEERS.

The McBride government deserves commendation for the courage it is showing in grappling with the financial crisis in the province. The drastic nature of the measure introduced in the House Friday indicates the belief of the ministers in the reality of the crisis, notwithstanding the deprecations of its organ in this city. Whether the ministers are also to be commended for the judgment and discretion they have shown in making such sweeping changes in the assessment laws and great increases in taxation remains to be proved. We are afraid a large body of people will arise and tell them they have acted precipitately.

The Times is not disposed to offer

what has been termed "factious opposition" to Mr. McBride and his colleagues. We have been predicting with regularity for a number of years that the day would come when the people of this province would be compelled to pay for their toleration of self-seeking shameless ministers in corrupt governments. The day of reckoning is here, and the people can calculate for themselves the amounts in which they will be mulcted, if the McBride measures become law, in order to restore the overdue equilibrium.

A good deal of research would be involved in arriving at even an approximate idea of the changes contemplated, and the additional taxation involved under the proposed amendments. Comparisons of the existing acts with the proposed measures indicate that the income tax is to be increased one-half of one per cent, under the schedule in which the vast majority of the taxpayers are interested. The personal property assessment is also to be augmented by one-quarter of one per cent, with an increase in the value of property exempted. The real property tax, the sources of revenue next to timber royalties and licenses, is to be increased by one-fifth. These are the measures in which the great bulk of the people are interested. The government also possesses the power to increase the revenue tax to five dollars, and we suppose, in view of its extremity, it will not hesitate to exercise its powers to the utmost.

As we have said, the government must be prepared to encounter a very pronounced public opinion on this matter, and to satisfy the province that such heavy increases are necessary. There are increases all along the assessment line. The railways are to be made heavy contributors to the provincial exchequer. Financial corporations are to share in the general increase of taxation. New regulations are to be brought into force with regard to the cutting, manufacture and export of timber. The example of the wicket Ross government of Ontario is to be followed in compelling the manufacture within the province of logs into lumber. It is anticipated that the new regulations will strike rather a hard blow at large private owners of timbered lands.

The explanations of the ministers will probably clear away the mists and give the public a clear insight into the workings of the various measures. The government may be of the opinion that it is showing unexampled courage in thus closing with the crisis. We do not know what the thoughts of the opposition are, but we think we could make a shrewd guess.

UNDER WHICH FLAG.

"A revision of the tariff is universally demanded, and is imperatively necessary." Do we understand that the Conservative party in the West is committed to the foregoing dictum? Because demands which are universal are very sweeping in their scope. If the demand for tariff revision were universal the agitation would be apparent in the public places where men assemble. There is no evidence of such a demand in this neighborhood. The people appear to be very well pleased with the conditions. They are not vehemently demanding a change.

We believe we may safely say the same thing of every other section of the Dominion. And if there were a universal demand for a change the people would be very unreasonable, thoughtless and forgetful of their experience of less than a decade ago.

It is not disputed by the Conservative party, nor by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, that the universal demand for a change, that Canada is at the present time, and has been for half a dozen years, not only one of the most prosperous countries in the world, but actually the most favored nation engaged in the struggle for a livelihood. But then it is said we are menaced by the dark cloud of industrial adversity that hangs over the United States. We must take measures to break the storm before it crosses the border. The Manufacturers' Association makes no mystery about what it wants. Through its presiding officer it told the people of the East a week ago that a tariff which would give the manufacturers of Canada as efficient protection as the Dingley law gives the infant industries of the United States would be the only measure that would give entire satisfaction to the struggling industries of Canada. Mr. Drummond says his association does not demand that we shall copy the Dingley act. It will be satisfied with protection as efficient as that afforded by the law of the immortal Dingley. It is claimed, as usual, in discussing the attitude of the Dominion government, that it is committed to no principle in its fiscal policy. We suppose there is a principle underlying the present tariff. That much ought in fairness to be conceded. Probably Sir Wilfrid Laurier would not deny that experience has suggested the advisability of changes in the tariff. But the people of the country as a whole are fairly well to do. They are working a better advantage than their neighbors, whether those neighbors be favored with a measure of protection amounting to almost absolute exclusion or are struggling along under "free trade as they have it in England."

Therefore tariff changes are not urgently needed nor is the demand for them universal. The organ that talks in that way has fallen into an evil habit of exaggeration which destroys the weight of its arguments.

What we should like to know in connection with this question is whether the Conservative party agrees with the demands of the Manufacturers' Association that the Canadian tariff shall be made to conform with the standards set by one Nelson Dingley. It is important that the people be enlightened upon that point. Because we understand that the Conservative party is now committed to the British preference of the Laurier government, and it would be interesting to know whether the preference as they would amend it would bear any resemblance to the preference that would be accorded by the Manufacturers' Association. That association has assured Mr. Chamberlain of its support, and Mr. Foster, a prominent Conservative, is speaking in Great Britain in favor of the policy of Chamberlain.

We know beyond peradventure that the people of the West approve very strongly of the British preference, and that consumers in all parts of the country regard it with great favor. What would the effect of the adoption of the scale of duties advocated by the Manufacturers' Association, a scale that we suppose has been endorsed by the Conservative party, be upon the preferential rates of duty? Be it remembered that the manufacturers, notwithstanding their assurances to Chamberlain, have not suggested that coincident with the increases in the general tariff the preferential schedules should be altered in order to guarantee that the duties on British goods should not be increased also. Not at all. They are willing to continue the preference if it be made non-effective—if it does not prefer.

An expert has made a calculation as to the effect of the Canadian tariff as the manufacturers would have it. He finds that the greater portion of the woollen goods brought in are now imported from Great Britain. Provided the preference remained, as at present, 33 1/2 per cent, and the scale of duties were increased to the figure demanded by the manufacturers, the duty paid by the British goods would be about 54 per cent, instead of 23 1/2. Would this make the preference "of real value to Great Britain?" The season of the year is opportune for a discussion as to the effect which will be produced in the price of woollen underwear by an increase of 130 per cent. in the duty now levied upon these goods. The ratio on other lines would be about the same. The passage of such measures would have a splendid effect upon the present Imperialistic movement, would it not? A fine line of policy for a great political party to commit itself to.

The well-being of the people of Canada in every sense is dependent upon the development of closer relations with the Mother Country. This is the object the Liberal government has been striving for in the cheapening of postage, the improvement of the means of communication and the inauguration of the preferential policy. The attitude of the Conservative party indicates an exact contrary purpose. The people cannot be deceived by the appeals to national prejudices.

EXPANSION OF AN IDEA.

The news of the New Zealand preference to the products of the British Empire, whether central or colonial, was received in Ottawa with great satisfaction. The alacrity all the colonies are showing in following the example set by the Dominion government is a strong tribute to the political discernment of the Laurier government. Hon. Wm. Patterson, Minister of Customs, said on receipt of the news of the passage of the New Zealand preferential measure, that the department had not yet been officially advised as to the details of new tariff, but he had no doubt, judging from the press report of the changes, that the new rate of duties giving a preference to certain classes of Canadian as against foreign goods would result in an increase of trade between the Dominion and New Zealand.

Asked if the Canadian preference would be extended to New Zealand in consideration of this favorable tariff legislation, Mr. Patterson said that question would have to be considered. Action would have to be taken under the Customs Act amendment of 1898, under which our British preferential tariff of one-third reduction is extended to "any British colony or possession, the customs tariff of which is on the whole, as far as it is possible, as nearly as possible as that of Canada as respects the tariff to the struggling industries of Canada. Mr. Drummond says his association does not demand that we shall copy the Dingley act. It will be satisfied with protection as efficient as that afforded by the law of the immortal Dingley. It is claimed, as usual, in discussing the attitude of the Dominion government, that it is committed to no principle in its fiscal policy. We suppose there is a principle underlying the present tariff. That much ought in fairness to be conceded. Probably Sir Wilfrid Laurier would not deny that experience has suggested the advisability of changes in the tariff. But the people of the country as a whole are fairly well to do. They are working a better advantage than their neighbors, whether those neighbors be favored with a measure of protection amounting to almost absolute exclusion or are struggling along under "free trade as they have it in England."

Asked if the Canadian preference would be extended to New Zealand in consideration of this favorable tariff legislation, Mr. Patterson said that question would have to be considered. Action would have to be taken under the Customs Act amendment of 1898, under which our British preferential tariff of one-third reduction is extended to "any British colony or possession, the customs tariff of which is on the whole, as far as it is possible, as nearly as possible as that of Canada as respects the tariff to the struggling industries of Canada. Mr. Drummond says his association does not demand that we shall copy the Dingley act. It will be satisfied with protection as efficient as that afforded by the law of the immortal Dingley. It is claimed, as usual, in discussing the attitude of the Dominion government, that it is committed to no principle in its fiscal policy. We suppose there is a principle underlying the present tariff. That much ought in fairness to be conceded. Probably Sir Wilfrid Laurier would not deny that experience has suggested the advisability of changes in the tariff. But the people of the country as a whole are fairly well to do. They are working a better advantage than their neighbors, whether those neighbors be favored with a measure of protection amounting to almost absolute exclusion or are struggling along under "free trade as they have it in England."

Asked if the Canadian preference would be extended to New Zealand in consideration of this favorable tariff legislation, Mr. Patterson said that question would have to be considered. Action would have to be taken under the Customs Act amendment of 1898, under which our British preferential tariff of one-third reduction is extended to "any British colony or possession, the customs tariff of which is on the whole, as far as it is possible, as nearly as possible as that of Canada as respects the tariff to the struggling industries of Canada. Mr. Drummond says his association does not demand that we shall copy the Dingley act. It will be satisfied with protection as efficient as that afforded by the law of the immortal Dingley. It is claimed, as usual, in discussing the attitude of the Dominion government, that it is committed to no principle in its fiscal policy. We suppose there is a principle underlying the present tariff. That much ought in fairness to be conceded. Probably Sir Wilfrid Laurier would not deny that experience has suggested the advisability of changes in the tariff. But the people of the country as a whole are fairly well to do. They are working a better advantage than their neighbors, whether those neighbors be favored with a measure of protection amounting to almost absolute exclusion or are struggling along under "free trade as they have it in England."

Asked if the Canadian preference would be extended to New Zealand in consideration of this favorable tariff legislation, Mr. Patterson said that question would have to be considered. Action would have to be taken under the Customs Act amendment of 1898, under which our British preferential tariff of one-third reduction is extended to "any British colony or possession, the customs tariff of which is on the whole, as far as it is possible, as nearly as possible as that of Canada as respects the tariff to the struggling industries of Canada. Mr. Drummond says his association does not demand that we shall copy the Dingley act. It will be satisfied with protection as efficient as that afforded by the law of the immortal Dingley. It is claimed, as usual, in discussing the attitude of the Dominion government, that it is committed to no principle in its fiscal policy. We suppose there is a principle underlying the present tariff. That much ought in fairness to be conceded. Probably Sir Wilfrid Laurier would not deny that experience has suggested the advisability of changes in the tariff. But the people of the country as a whole are fairly well to do. They are working a better advantage than their neighbors, whether those neighbors be favored with a measure of protection amounting to almost absolute exclusion or are struggling along under "free trade as they have it in England."

Asked if the Canadian preference would be extended to New Zealand in consideration of this favorable tariff legislation, Mr. Patterson said that question would have to be considered. Action would have to be taken under the Customs Act amendment of 1898, under which our British preferential tariff of one-third reduction is extended to "any British colony or possession, the customs tariff of which is on the whole, as far as it is possible, as nearly as possible as that of Canada as respects the tariff to the struggling industries of Canada. Mr. Drummond says his association does not demand that we shall copy the Dingley act. It will be satisfied with protection as efficient as that afforded by the law of the immortal Dingley. It is claimed, as usual, in discussing the attitude of the Dominion government, that it is committed to no principle in its fiscal policy. We suppose there is a principle underlying the present tariff. That much ought in fairness to be conceded. Probably Sir Wilfrid Laurier would not deny that experience has suggested the advisability of changes in the tariff. But the people of the country as a whole are fairly well to do. They are working a better advantage than their neighbors, whether those neighbors be favored with a measure of protection amounting to almost absolute exclusion or are struggling along under "free trade as they have it in England."

Asked if the Canadian preference would be extended to New Zealand in consideration of this favorable tariff legislation, Mr. Patterson said that question would have to be considered. Action would have to be taken under the Customs Act amendment of 1898, under which our British preferential tariff of one-third reduction is extended to "any British colony or possession, the customs tariff of which is on the whole, as far as it is possible, as nearly as possible as that of Canada as respects the tariff to the struggling industries of Canada. Mr. Drummond says his association does not demand that we shall copy the Dingley act. It will be satisfied with protection as efficient as that afforded by the law of the immortal Dingley. It is claimed, as usual, in discussing the attitude of the Dominion government, that it is committed to no principle in its fiscal policy. We suppose there is a principle underlying the present tariff. That much ought in fairness to be conceded. Probably Sir Wilfrid Laurier would not deny that experience has suggested the advisability of changes in the tariff. But the people of the country as a whole are fairly well to do. They are working a better advantage than their neighbors, whether those neighbors be favored with a measure of protection amounting to almost absolute exclusion or are struggling along under "free trade as they have it in England."

Asked if the Canadian preference would be extended to New Zealand in consideration of this favorable tariff legislation, Mr. Patterson said that question would have to be considered. Action would have to be taken under the Customs Act amendment of 1898, under which our British preferential tariff of one-third reduction is extended to "any British colony or possession, the customs tariff of which is on the whole, as far as it is possible, as nearly as possible as that of Canada as respects the tariff to the struggling industries of Canada. Mr. Drummond says his association does not demand that we shall copy the Dingley act. It will be satisfied with protection as efficient as that afforded by the law of the immortal Dingley. It is claimed, as usual, in discussing the attitude of the Dominion government, that it is committed to no principle in its fiscal policy. We suppose there is a principle underlying the present tariff. That much ought in fairness to be conceded. Probably Sir Wilfrid Laurier would not deny that experience has suggested the advisability of changes in the tariff. But the people of the country as a whole are fairly well to do. They are working a better advantage than their neighbors, whether those neighbors be favored with a measure of protection amounting to almost absolute exclusion or are struggling along under "free trade as they have it in England."

Asked if the Canadian preference would be extended to New Zealand in consideration of this favorable tariff legislation, Mr. Patterson said that question would have to be considered. Action would have to be taken under the Customs Act amendment of 1898, under which our British preferential tariff of one-third reduction is extended to "any British colony or possession, the customs tariff of which is on the whole, as far as it is possible, as nearly as possible as that of Canada as respects the tariff to the struggling industries of Canada. Mr. Drummond says his association does not demand that we shall copy the Dingley act. It will be satisfied with protection as efficient as that afforded by the law of the immortal Dingley. It is claimed, as usual, in discussing the attitude of the Dominion government, that it is committed to no principle in its fiscal policy. We suppose there is a principle underlying the present tariff. That much ought in fairness to be conceded. Probably Sir Wilfrid Laurier would not deny that experience has suggested the advisability of changes in the tariff. But the people of the country as a whole are fairly well to do. They are working a better advantage than their neighbors, whether those neighbors be favored with a measure of protection amounting to almost absolute exclusion or are struggling along under "free trade as they have it in England."

Asked if the Canadian preference would be extended to New Zealand in consideration of this favorable tariff legislation, Mr. Patterson said that question would have to be considered. Action would have to be taken under the Customs Act amendment of 1898, under which our British preferential tariff of one-third reduction is extended to "any British colony or possession, the customs tariff of which is on the whole, as far as it is possible, as nearly as possible as that of Canada as respects the tariff to the struggling industries of Canada. Mr. Drummond says his association does not demand that we shall copy the Dingley act. It will be satisfied with protection as efficient as that afforded by the law of the immortal Dingley. It is claimed, as usual, in discussing the attitude of the Dominion government, that it is committed to no principle in its fiscal policy. We suppose there is a principle underlying the present tariff. That much ought in fairness to be conceded. Probably Sir Wilfrid Laurier would not deny that experience has suggested the advisability of changes in the tariff. But the people of the country as a whole are fairly well to do. They are working a better advantage than their neighbors, whether those neighbors be favored with a measure of protection amounting to almost absolute exclusion or are struggling along under "free trade as they have it in England."

New Zealand tariff changes had been received from Mr. Larke, our commercial representative in that colony. Trade returns for the fiscal year, 1903, shortly to be published in the trade and navigation report will show that Canada exported to New Zealand during the year goods to the value of \$450,597, while we imported in return New Zealand products to the value only of \$41,903, all but \$300 worth of which are on the free list.

It is expected that under the operation of the act of the trade of Canada with the South Seas Colony will greatly increase, to the immense benefit of Pacific coast points.

Canada will, under the new tariff, enjoy a preference in New Zealand of 20 per cent, as against the United States and other foreign countries, in the case of bicycle parts, rubber boots and printing paper. The duty on boots and shoes from Canada will be 23 1/2 per cent, and 33 1/2 per cent, from foreign countries on bicycles and carriages, 20 per cent, as against 30 per cent, canned fish 4 cents per pound, against 6 cents; furniture, 25 per cent, as against 37 1/2 per cent.

It is a "poety, indeed it is," that we are not all perfect in our physical appointments, and in our mental equipments. Then we might walk without stumbling, run without fainting, speak without stammering, and thus escape the petty criticism of the superior creatures who are never guilty of lapses of any kind. For the application of which remarks consult the Colonist's notes on the opening of the Legislature.

The government proposes to relieve the financial stress of the province by borrowing two millions or so on I. O. U.S. This may be the only way out of the difficulty, but it indicates the condition to which we have been reduced by imprudence—to put the case mildly—administrations.

The Times has not had time to look up authorities, but it is informed that Charles I. was the last ruler of Great Britain to borrow money on treasury warrants. Charles lost his head. Richard's head is in danger.

THE Y. M. C. A.

To the Editor:—At the present time the membership of the Victoria Y. M. C. A. is in the vicinity of 400, and increasing. It is time to consider the question of permanent quarters for the association.

The Y. M. C. A. has a building of its own, which affords accommodation for its members. Victoria cannot afford to be the only Canadian city without such a building. The rooms occupied by the Victoria association are much too small for the purposes of the society. The assembly room is inadequate for the audiences attending the entertainments this week, and the reading room is used for games and amusements. There is only one class room, and that is too small and has no ventilation. The gymnasium is overcrowded with apparatus, much of which cannot be used for lack of space.

It is time that an effort was made to secure the nucleus of a building fund. Probably there are a number of persons in this city with a superabundance of wealth who could contribute very liberally to a fund for a Y. M. C. A. building if they were asked. Others would provide for themselves, if it were known that a building was contemplated.

The matter of an amendment for consideration is that the matter may be taken in hand at once by competent persons.

CITIZEN.

Victoria, Nov. 29th.

SPEAK GENTLY.

G. W. Langford.

Speak gently; it is better far to rule by love than fear; Speak gently by love than fear; The good we may do here.

Speak gently to the little child; Its love be sure to gain; Teach it in accents soft and mild, It may not long remain.

Speak gently to the young; for they will have enough to bear; Pass through this life as best they may, 'Tis full of anxious care.

Speak gently to the aged one, Grieve not the careworn heart; Who sends of life are nearly run, Let such in peace depart.

Speak gently, kindly to the poor; Let no harsh tone be heard; They have enough they must endure, Without an unkind word.

Speak gently to the erring; know They must have tilled in vain; Perchance unkindness made them so; O, win them back again.

TORY PURITY IN ELECTIONS.

Toronto Globe.

Two of the Conservatives unseated for corrupt practices had been partakers of the purity fund, and each had a surplus of the fund, which he put in his own pocket. A surplus is positive evidence only of the fact that all the money has not been spent corruptly. In another case of an unseated Conservative it was agreed that the source of this fund would not be investigated. Whether it was a purity or ordinary fund will never be known.

TEST FOR HUNTERS.

Mail and Empire.

Every man who applies for a license to hunt deer should be required to undergo a test. He cannot distinguish a cow from a man a hundred yards away he should not be allowed to carry firearms. There is danger of him knocking over other sportsmen.

There is a remarkable tree in Jamaica, known as the "life-tree," which continues to grow for several months after it has been uprooted.

BOARD DISCUSSED SEALING INDUSTRY

A LIVELY MEETING HELD LAST EVENING

Question of Company Selling Out Its Interests Came In for Much Debate.

Debate on the subject of the sealing industry grew exceedingly warm at the special meeting of the board of trade on Friday night. The motion before the meeting was as follows:

That this board is of opinion that no time should be lost in impressing upon the provincial government the necessity of safeguarding the citizens' interests, and should express in no uncertain tone against any consideration being given proposals which would tend to the temporary or total abolition of the rights of sealing to British subjects.

A. J. Morley spoke at some length to the resolution. He argued that the suspension of the industry for ten or twelve years on the strength of a proposition to buy out present vested interests would mean the breaking up of the business. He referred to certain advances made by the Americans to secure the business; to the secrecy of the negotiations, which he characterized as dangerous to the public's welfare; considered the Federal government was not sufficiently alive to the value of the industry; that the board of trade had not been sufficiently vigilant in the past, and that on no consideration should the citizens allow the industry to pass wholly out of their possession. Mr. Morley then moved the motion mentioned.

C. Spencer seconded the resolution, and wished to emphasize the importance of the sealing trade to retailers. As was now known the Americans would stop at nothing, and everything should be done to keep the industry flourishing. Mr. Morley then rose to have the following amendment substituted for the motion:

Whereas the Victoria, B. C., Board of Trade has reason to believe that powerful influences, alien in sympathy and character, is being brought to bear upon the imperial and Dominion governments to secure the abolition of pelagic sealing under the British flag;

And whereas the sealing industry being of great importance as a source of revenue to the city of Victoria, its abolition would prove a serious blow to the business interests of this community;

Be it therefore resolved, that the Victoria, B. C., Board of Trade does hereby urge upon the imperial, Dominion and Provincial governments the great necessity of fostering, safeguarding and perpetuating the sealing industry, and that this board most earnestly protests against consideration being given to any proposal whatever that shall tend to the abolition of the rights of pelagic sealing to British subjects.

Be it further resolved, that copies of this preamble and resolution be sent to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to the colonial secretary of the imperial government, to the Hon. Richard McBride, and to each of the members of the Dominion and Provincial governments, and that the further consideration of the sealing question be adjourned until the call of the chair.

J. J. Shallcross protested, as he had an amendment on the order paper which should take precedence.

That the words following the word "that" be omitted from the proposed resolution, and the following words substituted, "this meeting endorses the action of the council in supporting the petition of the Victoria Sealers' Association, and that the further consideration of the sealing question be adjourned until the call of the chair."

Mr. Morley's amendment for consideration was carried by a large majority. Mr. Shallcross spoke at some length on his amendment. He contended that the government at Ottawa had every information on the sealing business, as it had time and again sent out experts to investigate and study it. He considered, therefore, it very ill-advised to discuss in public detail a company's business when negotiations were going on. Mr. Shallcross was proceeding to give an exhaustive resume on sealing when Phil Smith rose to a point of order. Mr. Shallcross was going beyond the subject matter before the meeting.

The chairman thought that Mr. Shallcross had a right to use any argument he might see fit.

D. W. Higgins maintained that Mr. Smith's point was well taken.

After some further discussion Mr. Morley asked for the opinion of the meeting.

E. J. Ker objected, as such a course would be expressing want of confidence in the chairman. Mr. Shallcross ought to take the hint and confine his remarks and limit his time to ten minutes.

On this suggestion being made Mr. Morley withdrew his motion that a vote be taken, and Mr. Shallcross continued his remarks.

Walter Walker considered that it would be very unwise to pass a vote on the motion immediately. He had been engaged in the industry. The reason Victoria had remained in it so long was that she had a very large plant which was not fit for anything else. The speaker alluded to the poor catches made, and now that there was a chance of the sealing company being reimbursed the board might crumble.

Mr. Smith said that an attempt was being made to prevent a full consideration of the subject. If the company sold out the general public had a right for compensation, too.

W. T. Oliver, manager of the Bank of B. N. A., was impressed with the remarks of Mr. Walker. He classed himself in the same position as Mr. Spencer. After watching the industry for three years he was quite satisfied that if sealing was not going to be prohibited that the industry would be extinguished. Supposing, he said, the company had a right to sell out for ten years, would not that be more advantageous in consideration of the large sum of money to be circulated in Victoria, than to wait and see the company lose money? He would be sorry to see Mr. Morley's motion passed.

J. Grant wondered if any American company was going to pay out any such large sum for nothing. Was it not a fact that the company owning rights on

Pandora Range Triple, Triangular Grates. If the grates in a range do not work perfectly the result will be a sluggish fire, slow cooking and a poor working oven. "Pandora" Range is fitted with special grates—consist of three triangular shaped bars with short heavy teeth which chop off clinkers easily but never dump the live coals, and never break. This grate is the easiest working and most successful style yet invented and is not used in any other make of range. Oven is extra large, fitted with thermometer, ventilated, lined with sheet steel and is scientifically proportioned to the size of the fire-box and hot-air flues. The "Pandora" will bake with less fuel and work than any other range. Sold by all enterprising dealers. Booklet free. McClary's London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B. CLARKE & PEARSON AGENTS.

REGIMENTAL ORDER.

New Men Taken on Strength of Fifth Monthly Meeting of Officers.

Lieut.-Col. Hall, commanding the Fifth Regiment, has issued the following regimental order:

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 28th, 1903. The following extract from G. O. 157, Oct. 22nd, 1903, is published for information:

Fifth British Columbia Regiment: To be Lieutenant provisionally, Prov. 2nd Lt. R. Angus, from 8th Regt. of Rifles to complete establishment, 15th Sept., 1903.

The following men having been attested will be taken on the strength from the date hereafter mentioned, and will assume the regimental number to be assigned to their respective names: No. 34, Gr. Norman Arch. Anderson, Nov. 25th; No. 44, Gr. A. W. de Bouille, Nov. 25th; No. 100, Gr. Geo. G. Arnold, Nov. 24th; No. 106, Gr. Geo. G. Lyall, Nov. 25th; No. 204, Gr. Geo. Gledhill, Nov. 25th; No. 281, Gr. Geo. F. Fothergill, Nov. 25th.

Officers commanding companies will parade at office on Wednesday, 2nd inst., those men who were absent from the regimental parade on Tuesday last, the 24th, without furnishing an excuse, in accordance with the following G. O.'s are detailed to assist the Regimental Sergt-Major with the recruit class on Tuesday evening, Dec. 8th: Co. Sergt-Major F. Richardson, Bomb. C. Holmes.

Staff Sergt. Lettice will be in charge of the gallery practice on Friday, Dec. 4th. He will be assisted by Co. Sergt-Major Richardson.

The regular monthly meeting of the officers will be held in the mess room at the drill hall on Thursday evening, Dec. 3rd, at 8.30 o'clock.

By order. (Signed) D. B. McCONNAN, Capt., Adjutant.

The officer commanding wishes to meet the secretary of the sergeants' mess, each company, and the band, after office on Wednesday, Dec. 2nd.

NO APOLOGY NECESSARY.

Mr. Balfour on War Office Reforms and Weakness of Liberal Case.

London, Nov. 27.—Premier Balfour, presiding at the annual banquet of the United Service Club to-night, delivered a speech which was devoted entirely to the reforms instituted by the war office, and which avoided the fiscal situation. He said he hoped from the war office advisory committee they would quickly evolve a satisfactory result from its investigations. Mr. Balfour defended the secretary of state for war. He said he had to face a more complex problem than that now before the war minister of any other nation, on account of the vast scope of British territory. He blamed the Liberals, predecessors of the present government, for their deliberate policy of starving the army, which policy had resulted in the difficulties experienced in the efforts of the present government, which did its utmost to bring the army up to an effective standard.

He contended that the army, as framed by the Liberal government, operating through Lord Lansdowne and Lord Wolsey, had performed a feat in South Africa that no nation had ever attempted or had ever carried out, but he said no enthusiastic gratitude had been displayed to those who were responsible for this result.

If the army, in the condition in which it had been left by Lord Rosebery's administration, said the Premier, had to go through the South African campaign,

it would have met with illimitable disasters.

Mr. Balfour said it was not his intention to apologize because he did not consider that an apology was necessary, but when he found Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Lord Rosebery denouncing the present government's military policy, and thought of their own conduct of military affairs, he "felt his gorge rise."

He did not wish to minimize the magnitude of the misadventure which had been made in South Africa, but it was a misadventure of which the whole British military profession was alike guilty of, if guilty was the word, and it was not due to the maladministration of the war office.

In regard to the future, Premier Balfour said he did not believe that a large

Range

perfectly the result poor working oven. Metal grates—consist short heavy teeth jump the live coals,

most successful their make of range. ometer, ventilated, proportioned to

let free. ver, St. John, N.B.

AGENTS.

me met with illimitable dis- he said it was not his inten- apology because he did not con- a apology was necessary, but found Sir Henry Campbell- and Lord Rosebery democra- government's military thought of their own conduct affairs, he felt his gorge

wish to minimize the mag- misanthropism which had in South Africa, but it was tion "of which the whole ary profession was alike guilty was the word, and it to the maladministration of

to the future, Premier Bal- did not believe that a large required for home defence. India frontier against the was glad to think, friend- of Russia. For that reason feally replied to those who Kitchener in London at the army, that the Himalayas the general ought to be on, the Premier maintained tion never had been, and be used to defend outlying In the ultimate resort, Great depend upon the free will ople. There was needed an ization able to utilize the en- the whole Empire. He did that the Empire would shrink, taking of necessary sacrifices mate to the great strain its endure, if only all com- of the Empire could be har- nited for some scheme of de- pendent upon the war office rawing its strength from all if-governing colonies.

RS AND ROBBERIES.

led to List of Victims Before redered to Police.

Nov. 27.—Chained wrist to hair matted with dried clothing covered with dust wo boys, Peter Niedermer Vandine, sat to-night, in of Mayor Harrison and vice O'Neill, calmly confess- share in a three months' time which has included nine wounding of five other young series of robberies.

young bandits, neither of 21 years of age, together companion, Emil Roeski, older, were captured near Id, to-day after a fight in fought against policemen, detectives, railroad laborers. One man was killed, fifty injured, and all three of andly were wounded.

were wanted by the police in the murders at the Chi- of the Chicago City Rail- any, on August 30th, when were killed, a third badly and \$2,250 stolen from the Gustave Marx, who lost Ser- liceman endeavored to place arrest, confessed after his in he company with three mitted the crimes at the

men brought to the police last en answering the descrip- tion, Niedermer and Roeski a dangerous

atives were sent to the place, for their arrival fighting com- the three bandits left their were flying fast, and abbed of the railway Van- shot a detective, and shot for a Pennsylvania train, Brakeman Sved refused to was shot dead by Nieder- engineer was then compel- locomotive into the coun- the men were immediately rners joined the police in son had the bandits sur- of the former wounding

were heavily armed, and more lives before they as, but as Vandine said us, he has no matter how up for us to matter how I says to Pete, "Well, think? He nodded and us, and that's how they

were at once handcuffed, train and hurried to Chi- showed not the slightest confessing to their crimes.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

FORMAL BUSINESS ALONE DISPOSED OF

The House Adjourned Until To-day— Questions To Be Asked by W. W. B. McInnes.

Victoria, Nov. 29th.

The setting of the legislature this afternoon was marked by nothing out of the usual order of opening day, C. E. Pooley, the government choice as Speaker, seemed to be perfectly agreeable to the opposition, and he was elected by the unanimous vote of the legislature.

After the formal opening little time was occupied, the usual formal bills being passed.

A quick adjournment was then taken, giving the members an opportunity to become acquainted with the policy to be pursued, as many of them were strangers to one another. While the speech is not very definite, it yet gave the opposition some idea of the means which the government intend to adopt in order to meet the financial difficulties.

The further elaboration of the scheme will be carefully watched.

A feature which was commented upon by occupants of the galleries was that the ministers at afternoon dress, rather than in evening dress, has been the usual custom on opening days in British Columbia.

The members of the legislature were governed by Mrs. H. Dallas Helmecken and presented with button hole bouquets of carnations. Mrs. Helmecken also did not forget the members of the press gallery in this particular, and they were also presented with similar bouquets.

Upon the House assembling and His Honor entering, Hon. Premier McBride rose and said:

"Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: I am commanded by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to announce that His Honor does not intend to resign at this time, and will not do so until you have chosen a Speaker to preside over your honorable body. His Honor hopes to be enabled to do this on Friday next, and his reasons for calling you together."

His Honor retiring, the House proceeded to elect the Speaker.

F. Carter-Cotton, in moving the election of C. E. Pooley as Speaker, called attention to the necessity of selecting one who would act judicially and impartially, and one well up in parliamentary procedure. In Mr. Pooley he found these qualities.

C. Munro seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The clerk, Thornton Fell, declared him elected unanimously, and Mr. Pooley was conducted to the chair by the mover and seconder.

Hon. C. E. Pooley, in accepting the position, gave expression to the honor done him, and said he trusted to be upheld in his rulings by the members.

His Honor again entering, Mr. Pooley addressed him as follows:

"May it please Your Honor: The House of Assembly has elected me as their Speaker, though I am but little able to fulfil the important duties assigned to me.

"I am in the performance of those duties, I should at any time fall into error, I pray that the fault may be imputed to me, and not to the assembly, whose servant I am, and who, through me, the better to enable them to discharge their duty to their King and country, humbly claim all their undoubted rights and privileges, especially that they may have freedom of speech in their debates, access to your Honor's person at all reasonable times, and that their proceedings may receive from your Honor the most favorable interpretation."

Premier McBride then made the formal announcement as follows:

"Mr. Speaker, I am commanded by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to declare to you that he freely confides in the duty and attachment of the House of Assembly to His Majesty's person and government, and not doubting that their proceedings will be conducted with wisdom, temper and prudence, he grants, and upon all occasions will recognize and allow, their constitutional privileges.

"I am commanded also to assure you that the assembly shall have ready access to His Honor upon all reasonable occasions, and that their proceedings, as well as your words and actions, will constantly receive from him the most favorable construction."

His Honor thereupon read the speech from the throne, which appeared in this afternoon's issue of the Times.

After that formal opening of the proceedings, the Lieutenant-Governor and his suite left the chamber.

The Speaker took the chair and the Right Rev. Bishop Perrin read the prescribed prayers.

The list of formal resolutions were then passed on motion of Premier McBride, seconded by the Attorney-General. These were: "That the votes and proceedings of the House be printed; "That the select standing committees be: 1, on standing orders and private bills; 2, on public accounts; 3, on printing; 4, on railways; 5, on mining; 6, on agriculture; 7, on municipal matters; 8, on the revenue; 9, on the land; 10, on the public works; 11, on the public health; 12, on the public education; 13, on the public works; 14, on the public health; 15, on the public education; 16, on the public works; 17, on the public health; 18, on the public education; 19, on the public works; 20, on the public health; 21, on the public education; 22, on the public works; 23, on the public health; 24, on the public education; 25, on the public works; 26, on the public health; 27, on the public education; 28, on the public works; 29, on the public health; 30, on the public education; 31, on the public works; 32, on the public health; 33, on the public education; 34, on the public works; 35, on the public health; 36, on the public education; 37, on the public works; 38, on the public health; 39, on the public education; 40, on the public works; 41, on the public health; 42, on the public education; 43, on the public works; 44, on the public health; 45, on the public education; 46, on the public works; 47, on the public health; 48, on the public education; 49, on the public works; 50, on the public health; 51, on the public education; 52, on the public works; 53, on the public health; 54, on the public education; 55, on the public works; 56, on the public health; 57, on the public education; 58, on the public works; 59, on the public health; 60, on the public education; 61, on the public works; 62, on the public health; 63, on the public education; 64, on the public works; 65, on the public health; 66, on the public education; 67, on the public works; 68, on the public health; 69, on the public education; 70, on the public works; 71, on the public health; 72, on the public education; 73, on the public works; 74, on the public health; 75, on the public education; 76, on the public works; 77, on the public health; 78, on the public education; 79, on the public works; 80, on the public health; 81, on the public education; 82, on the public works; 83, on the public health; 84, on the public education; 85, on the public works; 86, on the public health; 87, on the public education; 88, on the public works; 89, on the public health; 90, on the public education; 91, on the public works; 92, on the public health; 93, on the public education; 94, on the public works; 95, on the public health; 96, on the public education; 97, on the public works; 98, on the public health; 99, on the public education; 100, on the public works; 101, on the public health; 102, on the public education; 103, on the public works; 104, on the public health; 105, on the public education; 106, on the public works; 107, on the public health; 108, on the public education; 109, on the public works; 110, on the public health; 111, on the public education; 112, on the public works; 113, on the public health; 114, on the public education; 115, on the public works; 116, on the public health; 117, on the public education; 118, on the public works; 119, on the public health; 120, on the public education; 121, on the public works; 122, on the public health; 123, on the public education; 124, on the public works; 125, on the public health; 126, on the public education; 127, on the public works; 128, on the public health; 129, on the public education; 130, on the public works; 131, on the public health; 132, on the public education; 133, on the public works; 134, on the public health; 135, on the public education; 136, on the public works; 137, on the public health; 138, on the public education; 139, on the public works; 140, on the public health; 141, on the public education; 142, on the public works; 143, on the public health; 144, on the public education; 145, on the public works; 146, on the public health; 147, on the public education; 148, on the public works; 149, on the public health; 150, on the public education; 151, on the public works; 152, on the public health; 153, on the public education; 154, on the public works; 155, on the public health; 156, on the public education; 157, on the public works; 158, on the public health; 159, on the public education; 160, on the public works; 161, on the public health; 162, on the public education; 163, on the public works; 164, on the public health; 165, on the public education; 166, on the public works; 167, on the public health; 168, on the public education; 169, on the public works; 170, on the public health; 171, on the public education; 172, on the public works; 173, on the public health; 174, on the public education; 175, on the public works; 176, on the public health; 177, on the public education; 178, on the public works; 179, on the public health; 180, on the public education; 181, on the public works; 182, on the public health; 183, on the public education; 184, on the public works; 185, on the public health; 186, on the public education; 187, on the public works; 188, on the public health; 189, on the public education; 190, on the public works; 191, on the public health; 192, on the public education; 193, on the public works; 194, on the public health; 195, on the public education; 196, on the public works; 197, on the public health; 198, on the public education; 199, on the public works; 200, on the public health; 201, on the public education; 202, on the public works; 203, on the public health; 204, on the public education; 205, on the public works; 206, on the public health; 207, on the public education; 208, on the public works; 209, on the public health; 210, on the public education; 211, on the public works; 212, on the public health; 213, on the public education; 214, on the public works; 215, on the public health; 216, on the public education; 217, on the public works; 218, on the public health; 219, on the public education; 220, on the public works; 221, on the public health; 222, on the public education; 223, on the public works; 224, on the public health; 225, on the public education; 226, on the public works; 227, on the public health; 228, on the public education; 229, on the public works; 230, on the public health; 231, on the public education; 232, on the public works; 233, on the public health; 234, on the public education; 235, on the public works; 236, on the public health; 237, on the public education; 238, on the public works; 239, on the public health; 240, on the public education; 241, on the public works; 242, on the public health; 243, on the public education; 244, on the public works; 245, on the public health; 246, on the public education; 247, on the public works; 248, on the public health; 249, on the public education; 250, on the public works; 251, on the public health; 252, on the public education; 253, on the public works; 254, on the public health; 255, on the public education; 256, on the public works; 257, on the public health; 258, on the public education; 259, on the public works; 260, on the public health; 261, on the public education; 262, on the public works; 263, on the public health; 264, on the public education; 265, on the public works; 266, on the public health; 267, on the public education; 268, on the public works; 269, on the public health; 270, on the public education; 271, on the public works; 272, on the public health; 273, on the public education; 274, on the public works; 275, on the public health; 276, on the public education; 277, on the public works; 278, on the public health; 279, on the public education; 280, on the public works; 281, on the public health; 282, on the public education; 283, on the public works; 284, on the public health; 285, on the public education; 286, on the public works; 287, on the public health; 288, on the public education; 289, on the public works; 290, on the public health; 291, on the public education; 292, on the public works; 293, on the public health; 294, on the public education; 295, on the public works; 296, on the public health; 297, on the public education; 298, on the public works; 299, on the public health; 300, on the public education; 301, on the public works; 302, on the public health; 303, on the public education; 304, on the public works; 305, on the public health; 306, on the public education; 307, on the public works; 308, on the public health; 309, on the public education; 310, on the public works; 311, on the public health; 312, on the public education; 313, on the public works; 314, on the public health; 315, on the public education; 316, on the public works; 317, on the public health; 318, on the public education; 319, on the public works; 320, on the public health; 321, on the public education; 322, on the public works; 323, on the public health; 324, on the public education; 325, on the public works; 326, on the public health; 327, on the public education; 328, on the public works; 329, on the public health; 330, on the public education; 331, on the public works; 332, on the public health; 333, on the public education; 334, on the public works; 335, on the public health; 336, on the public education; 337, on the public works; 338, on the public health; 339, on the public education; 340, on the public works; 341, on the public health; 342, on the public education; 343, on the public works; 344, on the public health; 345, on the public education; 346, on the public works; 347, on the public health; 348, on the public education; 349, on the public works; 350, on the public health; 351, on the public education; 352, on the public works; 353, on the public health; 354, on the public education; 355, on the public works; 356, on the public health; 357, on the public education; 358, on the public works; 359, on the public health; 360, on the public education; 361, on the public works; 362, on the public health; 363, on the public education; 364, on the public works; 365, on the public health; 366, on the public education; 367, on the public works; 368, on the public health; 369, on the public education; 370, on the public works; 371, on the public health; 372, on the public education; 373, on the public works; 374, on the public health; 375, on the public education; 376, on the public works; 377, on the public health; 378, on the public education; 379, on the public works; 380, on the public health; 381, on the public education; 382, on the public works; 383, on the public health; 384, on the public education; 385, on the public works; 386, on the public health; 387, on the public education; 388, on the public works; 389, on the public health; 390, on the public education; 391, on the public works; 392, on the public health; 393, on the public education; 394, on the public works; 395, on the public health; 396, on the public education; 397, on the public works; 398, on the public health; 399, on the public education; 400, on the public works; 401, on the public health; 402, on the public education; 403, on the public works; 404, on the public health; 405, on the public education; 406, on the public works; 407, on the public health; 408, on the public education; 409, on the public works; 410, on the public health; 411, on the public education; 412, on the public works; 413, on the public health; 414, on the public education; 415, on the public works; 416, on the public health; 417, on the public education; 418, on the public works; 419, on the public health; 420, on the public education; 421, on the public works; 422, on the public health; 423, on the public education; 424, on the public works; 425, on the public health; 426, on the public education; 427, on the public works; 428, on the public health; 429, on the public education; 430, on the public works; 431, on the public health; 432, on the public education; 433, on the public works; 434, on the public health; 435, on the public education; 436, on the public works; 437, on the public health; 438, on the public education; 439, on the public works; 440, on the public health; 441, on the public education; 442, on the public works; 443, on the public health; 444, on the public education; 445, on the public works; 446, on the public health; 447, on the public education; 448, on the public works; 449, on the public health; 450, on the public education; 451, on the public works; 452, on the public health; 453, on the public education; 454, on the public works; 455, on the public health; 456, on the public education; 457, on the public works; 458, on the public health; 459, on the public education; 460, on the public works; 461, on the public health; 462, on the public education; 463, on the public works; 464, on the public health; 465, on the public education; 466, on the public works; 467, on the public health; 468, on the public education; 469, on the public works; 470, on the public health; 471, on the public education; 472, on the public works; 473, on the public health; 474, on the public education; 475, on the public works; 476, on the public health; 477, on the public education; 478, on the public works; 479, on the public health; 480, on the public education; 481, on the public works; 482, on the public health; 483, on the public education; 484, on the public works; 485, on the public health; 486, on the public education; 487, on the public works; 488, on the public health; 489, on the public education; 490, on the public works; 491, on the public health; 492, on the public education; 493, on the public works; 494, on the public health; 495, on the public education; 496, on the public works; 497, on the public health; 498, on the public education; 499, on the public works; 500, on the public health; 501, on the public education; 502, on the public works; 503, on the public health; 504, on the public education; 505, on the public works; 506, on the public health; 507, on the public education; 508, on the public works; 509, on the public health; 510, on the public education; 511, on the public works; 512, on the public health; 513, on the public education; 514, on the public works; 515, on the public health; 516, on the public education; 517, on the public works; 518, on the public health; 519, on the public education; 520, on the public works; 521, on the public health; 522, on the public education; 523, on the public works; 524, on the public health; 525, on the public education; 526, on the public works; 527, on the public health; 528, on the public education; 529, on the public works; 530, on the public health; 531, on the public education; 532, on the public works; 533, on the public health; 534, on the public education; 535, on the public works; 536, on the public health; 537, on the public education; 538, on the public works; 539, on the public health; 540, on the public education; 541, on the public works; 542, on the public health; 543, on the public education; 544, on the public works; 545, on the public health; 546, on the public education; 547, on the public works; 548, on the public health; 549, on the public education; 550, on the public works; 551, on the public health; 552, on the public education; 553, on the public works; 554, on the public health; 555, on the public education; 556, on the public works; 557, on the public health; 558, on the public education; 559, on the public works; 560, on the public health; 561, on the public education; 562, on the public works; 563, on the public health; 564, on the public education; 565, on the public works; 566, on the public health; 567, on the public education; 568, on the public works; 569, on the public health; 570, on the public education; 571, on the public works; 572, on the public health; 573, on the public education; 574, on the public works; 575, on the public health; 576, on the public education; 577, on the public works; 578, on the public health; 579, on the public education; 580, on the public works; 581, on the public health; 582, on the public education; 583, on the public works; 584, on the public health; 585, on the public education; 586, on the public works; 587, on the public health; 588, on the public education; 589, on the public works; 590, on the public health; 591, on the public education; 592, on the public works; 593, on the public health; 594, on the public education; 595, on the public works; 596, on the public health; 597, on the public education; 598, on the public works; 599, on the public health; 600, on the public education; 601, on the public works; 602, on the public health; 603, on the public education; 604, on the public works; 605, on the public health; 606, on the public education; 607, on the public works; 608, on the public health; 609, on the public education; 610, on the public works; 611, on the public health; 612, on the public education; 613, on the public works; 614, on the public health; 615, on the public education; 616, on the public works; 617, on the public health; 618, on the public education; 619, on the public works; 620, on the public health; 621, on the public education; 622, on the public works; 623, on the public health; 624, on the public education; 625, on the public works; 626, on the public health; 627, on the public education; 628, on the public works; 629, on the public health; 630, on the public education; 631, on the public works; 632, on the public health; 633, on the public education; 634, on the public works; 635, on the public health; 636, on the public education; 637, on the public works; 638, on the public health; 639, on the public education; 640, on the public works; 641, on the public health; 642, on the public education; 643, on the public works; 644, on the public health; 645, on the public education; 646, on the public works; 647, on the public health; 648, on the public education; 649, on the public works; 650, on the public health; 651, on the public education; 652, on the public works; 653, on the public health; 654, on the public education; 655, on the public works; 656, on the public health; 657, on the public education; 658, on the public works; 659, on the public health; 660, on the public education; 661, on the public works; 662, on the public health; 663, on the public education; 664, on the public works; 665, on the public health; 666, on the public education; 667, on the public works; 668, on the public health; 669, on the public education; 670, on the public works; 671, on the public health; 672, on the public education; 673, on the public works; 674, on the public health; 675, on the public education; 676, on the public works; 677, on the public health; 678, on the public education; 679, on the public works; 680, on the public health; 681, on the public education; 682, on the public works; 683, on the public health; 684, on the public education; 685, on the public works; 686, on the public health; 687, on the public education; 688, on the public works; 689, on the public health; 690, on the public education; 691, on the public works; 692, on the public health; 693, on the public education; 694, on the public works; 695, on the public health; 696, on the public education; 697, on the public works; 698, on the public health; 699, on the public education; 700, on the public works; 701, on the public health; 702, on the public education; 703, on the public works; 704, on the public health; 705, on the public education; 706, on the public works; 707, on the public health; 708, on the public education; 709, on the public works; 710, on the public health; 711, on the public education; 712, on the public works; 713, on the public health; 714, on the public education; 715, on the public works; 716, on the public health; 717, on the public education; 718, on the public works; 719, on the public health; 720, on the public education; 721, on the public works; 722, on the public health; 723, on the public education; 724, on the public works; 725, on the public health; 726, on the public education; 727, on the public works; 728, on the public health; 729, on the public education; 730, on the public works; 731, on the public health; 732, on the public education; 733, on the public works; 734, on the public health; 735, on the public education; 736, on the public works; 737, on the public health; 738, on the public education; 739, on the public works; 740, on the public health; 741, on the public education; 742, on the public works; 743, on the public health; 744, on the public education; 745, on the public works; 746, on the public health; 747, on the public education; 748, on the public works; 749, on the public health; 750, on the public education; 751, on the public works; 752, on the public health; 753, on the public education; 754, on the public works; 755, on the public health; 756, on the public education; 757, on the public works; 758, on the public health; 759, on the public education; 760, on the public works; 761, on the public health; 762, on the public education; 763, on the public works; 764, on the public health; 765, on the public education; 766, on the public works; 767, on the public health; 768, on the public education; 769, on the public works; 770, on the public health; 771, on the public education; 772, on the public works; 773, on the public health; 774, on the public education; 775, on the public works; 776, on the public health; 777, on the public education; 778, on the public works; 779, on the public health; 780, on the public education; 781, on the public works; 782, on the public health; 783, on the public education; 784, on the public works; 785, on the public health; 786, on the public education; 787, on the public works; 788, on the public health; 789, on the public education; 790, on the public works; 791, on the public health; 792, on the public education; 793, on the public works; 794, on the public health; 795, on the public education; 796, on the public works; 797, on the public health; 798, on the public education; 799, on the public works; 800, on the public health; 801, on the public education; 802, on the public works; 803, on the public health; 804, on the public education; 805, on the public works; 806, on the public health; 807, on the public education; 808, on the public works; 809, on the public health; 810, on the public education; 811, on the public works; 812, on the public health; 813, on the public education; 814, on the public works; 815, on the public health; 816, on the public education; 817, on the public works; 818, on the public health; 819, on the public education; 820, on the public works; 821, on the public health; 822, on the public education; 823, on the public works; 824, on the public health; 825, on the public education; 826, on the public works; 827, on the public health; 828, on the public education; 829, on the public works; 830, on the public health; 831, on the public education; 832, on the public works; 833, on the public health; 834, on the public education; 835, on the public works; 836, on the public health; 837, on the public education; 838, on the public works; 839, on the public health; 840, on the public education; 841, on the public works; 842, on the public health; 843, on the public education; 844, on the public works; 845, on the public health; 846, on the public education; 847, on the public works; 848, on the public health; 849, on the public education; 850, on the public works; 851, on the public health; 852, on the public education; 853, on the public works; 854, on the public health; 855, on the public education; 856, on the public works; 857, on the public health; 858, on the public education; 859, on the public works; 860, on the public health; 861, on the public education; 862, on the public works; 863, on the public health; 864, on the public education; 865, on the public works; 866, on the public health; 867, on the public education; 868, on the public works; 869, on the public health; 870, on the public education; 871, on the public works; 872, on the public health; 873, on the public education; 874, on the public works; 875, on the public health; 876, on the public education; 877, on the public works; 878, on the public health; 879, on the public education; 880, on the public works; 881, on the public health; 882, on the public education; 883, on the public works; 884, on the public health; 885, on the public education; 886, on the public works; 887, on the public health; 888, on the public education; 889, on the public works; 890, on the public health; 891, on the public education; 892, on the public works; 893, on the public health; 894, on the public education; 895, on the public works; 896, on the public health; 897, on the public education; 898, on the public works; 899, on the public health; 900, on the public education; 901, on the public works; 902, on the public health; 903, on the public education; 904, on the public works; 905, on the public health; 906, on the public education; 907, on the public works; 908, on the public health; 909, on the public education; 910, on the public works; 911, on the public health; 912, on the public education; 913, on the public works; 914, on the public health; 915, on the public education; 916, on the public works; 917, on the public health; 918, on the public education; 919, on the public works; 920, on the public health; 921, on the public education; 922, on the public works; 923, on the public health; 924, on the public education; 925, on the public works; 926, on the public health; 927, on the public education; 928, on the public works; 929, on the public health; 930, on the public education; 931, on the public works; 932, on the public health; 933, on the public education; 934, on the public

VICTORIAS BEATEN BY THE SOLDIERS

THEIR VICTORIOUS CHAIN INTERRUPTED

Went Down to Defeat in Fine Game—Tommy Atkins Jubilant—Rugby Matches.

Before a large crowd of soldiers the Victoria team met defeat at the hands of the Garrison eleven at the Victoria barracks on Saturday.

Promptly at 3 o'clock the ball was kicked off by S. Leitch, the centre forward for the local eleven.

By some quick, neat combination work the forwards took the ball up the field for the Victoria team.

At the first of the second half, playing down hill, the locals pressed the soldiers hard, and it looked for a time as though they would score.

From the kick off the Victoria forwards, assisted by their half backs, made an irresistible attack on the Garrison goal.

For the remainder of the game play was very even. The ball was in Victoria territory for the greater portion of the time.

Victoria was undoubtedly handicapped by the loss of J. Hether on the half back line.

There was a good attendance at a practice afternoon at Beacon Hill. The players displayed excellent form, and indications are that they will give the Garrison eleven a good hard game next Saturday.

displayed excellent form, and indications are that they will give the Garrison eleven a good hard game next Saturday.

On Saturday a match was played between the Central and Capital teams at Beacon Hill, resulting in a victory for the former eleven by a score of 3 goals to 1.

A friendly practice match took place at Beacon Hill on Saturday afternoon after the junior game between the second eleven and the Capitals.

The Victoria Hunt Club held an excellent run on Saturday afternoon, starting from Tolmie Hill.

THE HUNT. SATURDAY'S RUN.

The Victoria Hunt Club held an excellent run on Saturday afternoon, starting from Tolmie Hill.

The senior league games will be played at the drill hall. The teams submitted by the Victoria Basketball League have been agreed to by J. M. Finn.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE GAME ACT

Action Already Taken Cordially Endorsed at a Meeting of Cowichan Residents.

Edwin Musgrave, Herbert Cuthbert and G. A. Hartnagle, as a deputation from the Vancouver Island Fish and Game Club, explained to a large meeting at Duncan on Saturday forenoon the club's suggested amendments to the Game Act.

As already announced, baths are being installed in the Times about two weeks ago—are working earnestly to secure the success of the association in every respect.

MEMBERSHIP GROWING.

During the past few weeks the membership of the Victoria West Athletic Association have been steadily increasing, and the newly elected management—whose names appeared in the Times about two weeks ago—are working earnestly to secure the success of the association in every respect.

FENCING.

HAVE GOT THEIR OUTFIT. The Victoria Fencing Club have now secured their outfit and are equipped for the winter's practice.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

At the Caledonia grounds on Saturday the senior and intermediate teams played a close and interesting game.

ROUND OF ENTERTAINMENTS.

Banquets and Receptions to British Parliamentarians in Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The members of the British parliament and their ladies, who are now in France, returning the visit to London of the members of the French parliament.

VICTORIA v. NANAIMO.

On Saturday next a league match will be played in Victoria between the Nanaimo Hornets and the local fifteen.

Worn thin? No! Wash thin! That's so when common soap is used.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

South Park team with a score of 9 points to 0. The three tries for the winning school were made by Sparrow, Heyland and Briggs.

THE HUNT. SATURDAY'S RUN.

The Victoria Hunt Club held an excellent run on Saturday afternoon, starting from Tolmie Hill.

BASKETBALL.

The senior league games will be played at the drill hall. The teams submitted by the Victoria Basketball League have been agreed to by J. M. Finn.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE GAME ACT

Action Already Taken Cordially Endorsed at a Meeting of Cowichan Residents.

Edwin Musgrave, Herbert Cuthbert and G. A. Hartnagle, as a deputation from the Vancouver Island Fish and Game Club, explained to a large meeting at Duncan on Saturday forenoon the club's suggested amendments to the Game Act.

MEMBERSHIP GROWING.

During the past few weeks the membership of the Victoria West Athletic Association have been steadily increasing, and the newly elected management—whose names appeared in the Times about two weeks ago—are working earnestly to secure the success of the association in every respect.

FENCING.

HAVE GOT THEIR OUTFIT. The Victoria Fencing Club have now secured their outfit and are equipped for the winter's practice.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

At the Caledonia grounds on Saturday the senior and intermediate teams played a close and interesting game.

ROUND OF ENTERTAINMENTS.

Banquets and Receptions to British Parliamentarians in Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The members of the British parliament and their ladies, who are now in France, returning the visit to London of the members of the French parliament.

VICTORIA v. NANAIMO.

On Saturday next a league match will be played in Victoria between the Nanaimo Hornets and the local fifteen.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

An interesting case was tried before Judge Cole and a jury on Friday. This was the case of Cole vs. Briggs and Dunsmuir, and was for \$700, which he alleges was the amount of the damage done to his net by the defendants' steamer Dunsmuir last August when she fouled it.

PHOENIX.

The third steam shovel to be used in handling ore in the open quarries in the Granby mines has been shipped by the makers in Ohio, and is expected to arrive here in a few days and be set at work.

NELSON.

The farewell reception tendered to Rev. Dr. Wright on the occasion of his resigning the pastorate of St. Paul's Presbyterian church, was held Monday evening, and was largely attended not only by members of his own congregation, but also by delegations from all the city churches.

GREENWOOD.

A coner's jury held an inquest on Wilber, who was killed on Sunday morning at the Mother Lode mine by a rock which was carried 500 feet from the glory hole from a blast, hitting Wilber in the head.

ROSALIND.

The recent fire led to further precautions to preclude so far as possible similar conflagrations in the Golden City. It is evident to all that a spark lingering in some remote corner after the first blaze in Daniel & Arliss's was the cause of the second and more serious fire.

GOLF COMPETITIONS.

The results of the second monthly medal competitions of the Victoria Golf Club, which were played on Saturday, are as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Score, Hcp. Result. Includes Mrs. W. Langley, Mrs. Combe, Mrs. Drake, etc.

Gentlemen, Eighteen Holes.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Score, Hcp. Result. Includes I. O. Garnett, H. B. Robertson, H. Combe, etc.

THE ALLISON FUND.

Subscriptions Amounting to \$46 Collected at J. T. Jones's Store.

WHEN BABY CRIES.

When a baby cries almost continually it is a certain sign that there is something the matter with its stomach or bowels, and the mother should at once give it a dose of Baby's Own Tablets.

THE ALLISON FUND.

The sum of \$46 has been raised in subscriptions towards the Allison fund by J. T. Jones, the Douglas street tobacconist.

When a baby cries almost continually it is a certain sign that there is something the matter with its stomach or bowels, and the mother should at once give it a dose of Baby's Own Tablets.

might be delayed until the market showed an improvement.

The adjourned general meeting of the Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Company was held here on Wednesday when the question of rebuilding the No. 1 mill, destroyed by fire on the night of October 3rd last, was under consideration, and it is probable that the construction of the mill will be commenced very shortly.

On Thursday evening the death occurred of George Hays, of Seventh avenue, Fairview, at the age of 61 years. Deceased, who was a painter by trade, was well-known in the city.

Mrs. Annabelle Edgar, wife of P. F. Edgar, of Vancouver, passed away on Friday afternoon at St. Paul's hospital. The deceased, who was 47 years of age, was a native of Montreal.

The sad death occurred at St. Paul's hospital early on Friday morning of Mrs. Jennie McNeill, of Dawson, who died from nervous prostration brought on by the Umalla accident, from the effects of which she had suffered to the time of her death.

The best disinfectant of all is sunlight. It destroys by its very brightness all sorts of germs and at the same time helps the growth of plants and animal life.

THE POWER OF SUNLIGHT.

The Use of Light in Curing Disease.

The best disinfectant of all is sunlight. It destroys by its very brightness all sorts of germs and at the same time helps the growth of plants and animal life.

At the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., Dr. Pierce, chief consulting surgeon, stated experiments, some three years ago, with the Fluorescent light in conjunction with X-ray in the treatment of diseases.

Not only is Dr. R. V. Pierce notable for his surgical achievements at his hospital in Buffalo, but nearly a third of a century ago he discovered certain roots and herbs which were nature's remedies, and succeeded in putting them up in a form that would be easily procured and ready to use.

At a meeting of the finance committee, Ald. McQueen informed the members that the total indebtedness of the city amounted to about \$3,250,000.

The action for criminal libel brought against J. G. V. Field-Johnson by Joseph Martin has been settled, an apology having been tendered and accepted by the plaintiff.

The results of the second monthly medal competitions of the Victoria Golf Club, which were played on Saturday, are as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Score, Hcp. Result. Includes Mrs. W. Langley, Mrs. Combe, Mrs. Drake, etc.

Gentlemen, Eighteen Holes.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Score, Hcp. Result. Includes I. O. Garnett, H. B. Robertson, H. Combe, etc.

THE ALLISON FUND.

Subscriptions Amounting to \$46 Collected at J. T. Jones's Store.

WHEN BABY CRIES.

When a baby cries almost continually it is a certain sign that there is something the matter with its stomach or bowels, and the mother should at once give it a dose of Baby's Own Tablets.

THE ALLISON FUND.

The sum of \$46 has been raised in subscriptions towards the Allison fund by J. T. Jones, the Douglas street tobacconist.

When a baby cries almost continually it is a certain sign that there is something the matter with its stomach or bowels, and the mother should at once give it a dose of Baby's Own Tablets.

When a baby cries almost continually it is a certain sign that there is something the matter with its stomach or bowels, and the mother should at once give it a dose of Baby's Own Tablets.

When a baby cries almost continually it is a certain sign that there is something the matter with its stomach or bowels, and the mother should at once give it a dose of Baby's Own Tablets.

When a baby cries almost continually it is a certain sign that there is something the matter with its stomach or bowels, and the mother should at once give it a dose of Baby's Own Tablets.

When a baby cries almost continually it is a certain sign that there is something the matter with its stomach or bowels, and the mother should at once give it a dose of Baby's Own Tablets.

When a baby cries almost continually it is a certain sign that there is something the matter with its stomach or bowels, and the mother should at once give it a dose of Baby's Own Tablets.

When a baby cries almost continually it is a certain sign that there is something the matter with its stomach or bowels, and the mother should at once give it a dose of Baby's Own Tablets.



THE POWER OF SUNLIGHT.

The Use of Light in Curing Disease.

The best disinfectant of all is sunlight. It destroys by its very brightness all sorts of germs and at the same time helps the growth of plants and animal life.

At the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., Dr. Pierce, chief consulting surgeon, stated experiments, some three years ago, with the Fluorescent light in conjunction with X-ray in the treatment of diseases.

Not only is Dr. R. V. Pierce notable for his surgical achievements at his hospital in Buffalo, but nearly a third of a century ago he discovered certain roots and herbs which were nature's remedies, and succeeded in putting them up in a form that would be easily procured and ready to use.

At a meeting of the finance committee, Ald. McQueen informed the members that the total indebtedness of the city amounted to about \$3,250,000.

The action for criminal libel brought against J. G. V. Field-Johnson by Joseph Martin has been settled, an apology having been tendered and accepted by the plaintiff.

The results of the second monthly medal competitions of the Victoria Golf Club, which were played on Saturday, are as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Score, Hcp. Result. Includes Mrs. W. Langley, Mrs. Combe, Mrs. Drake, etc.

Gentlemen, Eighteen Holes.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Score, Hcp. Result. Includes I. O. Garnett, H. B. Robertson, H. Combe, etc.

THE ALLISON FUND.

Subscriptions Amounting to \$46 Collected at J. T. Jones's Store.

WHEN BABY CRIES.

When a baby cries almost continually it is a certain sign that there is something the matter with its stomach or bowels, and the mother should at once give it a dose of Baby's Own Tablets.

THE ALLISON FUND.

The sum of \$46 has been raised in subscriptions towards the Allison fund by J. T. Jones, the Douglas street tobacconist.

When a baby cries almost continually it is a certain sign that there is something the matter with its stomach or bowels, and the mother should at once give it a dose of Baby's Own Tablets.

When a baby cries almost continually it is a certain sign that there is something the matter with its stomach or bowels, and the mother should at once give it a dose of Baby's Own Tablets.

When a baby cries almost continually it is a certain sign that there is something the matter with its stomach or bowels, and the mother should at once give it a dose of Baby's Own Tablets.

When a baby cries almost continually it is a certain sign that there is something the matter with its stomach or bowels, and the mother should at once give it a dose of Baby's Own Tablets.

When a baby cries almost continually it is a certain sign that there is something the matter with its stomach or bowels, and the mother should at once give it a dose of Baby's Own Tablets.

When a baby cries almost continually it is a certain sign that there is something the matter with its stomach or bowels, and the mother should at once give it a dose of Baby's Own Tablets.

When a baby cries almost continually it is a certain sign that there is something the matter with its stomach or bowels, and the mother should at once give it a dose of Baby's Own Tablets.

When a baby cries almost continually it is a certain sign that there is something the matter with its stomach or bowels, and the mother should at once give it a dose of Baby's Own Tablets.

When a baby cries almost continually it is a certain sign that there is something the matter with its stomach or bowels, and the mother should at once give it a dose of Baby's Own Tablets.

a good fellow who is living on small wages but is able to buy a beefsteak now and then and have the healthy digestion to assimilate it, but the rich man without stomach has to forego the juicy steak and the good things of the table because his stomach rebels.

Without a healthy stomach and a good digestion our blood is thin, watery and poor, our heart action is weak, our liver does not do its duty, and man is miserable and unhappy.

In this condition man is prey to the germs of influenza, consumption, malaria and all the ills that flesh is heir to.

Consumption can be treated by natural methods, by methods which are as close to nature as possible.

The treatment is brought within the reach of the poorest classes not only in curing the disease in its beginning, but in the prevention of disease by putting the house in order and strengthening the system against the germs of disease.

We now understand the cause of consumption, that plague of the earth which, according to the census, kills off twelve of every one hundred inhabitants of the United States.

"I suffered from dyspepsia over five years, during which time I tried everything we could hear of as being recommended for that trouble, but all to no avail, and was getting worse," writes Mrs. J. H. Gervan of 2492 Avenue G, Galveston, Texas.

"Our family physician gave me medicine, but it was like taking so much water. One year before the storm of 1900, I was taken dangerously ill. Contracted a cold and it settled in my stomach, leaving me with every description of female trouble.

I had six of the best physicians in Texas attending me, and all said that I could not live one month without an operation—to which I would not submit; and, as their medicine only served to make me worse, they gave me up to die. I suffered excruciating pain, and when the effect of morphine gave out I would go into convulsions.

I was so sore I could not move in bed for two months, and when the last doctor gave me up, I sent, through the service of a friend, and purchased a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, also one of Golden Medical Discovery, and, after taking four doses I did not need any more morphine—did not feel any more pain; this result being spent several hundred dollars in doctors' bills and medicine which gave no relief.

Four bottles of your medicine has completely cured me."

"I took only four bottles of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and two vials of his 'Pleasant Pellets,' and these remedies did me a world of good," writes W. Walter McGloshen, of Rembrandt, Iowa. "I am thankful for your kind advice and praise the medicines highly. Will recommend Dr. Pierce's medicines to all my friends as the best medicines ever made for the troubles for which they are recommended. There is nothing equal to them for stomach troubles."

Nature's Book.

Those desiring to know something about the body in health and disease, also medicine and surgery, without technicalities, should read 'The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser,' by R. V. Pierce, M. D., which can be had for thirty-one cents in one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound, twenty-one stamps for paper-bound book. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

INCREASED TAXATION.

To the Editor—Extravagance in the administration of public affairs during past years has made it necessary to resort to borrowing, until it has now become almost impossible to negotiate further loans, unless there is visible effort at retrenchment and ultimate liquidation of debts.

To meet present conditions it is proposed to increase taxes on almost every kind of property. This proposal is not likely to meet with the approval of the already heavily taxed people of the province, neither is it good policy to make British Columbia an expensive province to live in.

Before resorting to such drastic methods it might be well to look around and see if there are not available assets in British Columbia which could readily be converted into money.

Foremost among assets bearing a considerable market value are the coal and all lands of Southeast Kootenay. If a portion of these lands were put up for sale to the highest bidder there is no doubt that at least half a million dollars per annum, for many years to come, would be available to increase the provincial revenue.

Of course it has been stated that these valuable lands have been staked and applied for by residents of the province. On investigation it will be found that residents of the province obtained these lands for a nominal sum to secure these lands for Spokane speculators. Should these lands pass out of the hands of the province in the manner indicated, it will be one more instance of giving away results-producing assets for a nominal sum to secure these lands for Spokane speculators.

It would be well for the legislature to seriously consider this matter before resorting to increased taxation.

Other sources of wealth in the form of natural resources would be mentioned in a future communication.

VICTORIA, Nov. 28th.

REGAN'S BLACK PATENT RUBBER DEPARTMENTS. Solely known that they need back if you are not satisfied. Co., Ltd. 41 JOHNSON STREET. Co., Ltd. GOVERNMENT STREET. OFFICE MAILS. of the Traffic in Great Britain. called to the astonishing post office mails by the Great Western Railway. The British Postmaster-General from £115,000—the sum now £200,000, on account of the bulk and weight of the mails, were first sent by railway in a line between Liverpool and London and Edinburgh the first year of Queen Victoria did the practice general. In that year the railway was opened, and started by the fact that letters before eight o'clock in the morning were delivered by noon on the Manchester. Since that time the railway has gone on rapidly increasing, and the last twenty years show an establishment of the mail transmission of the post was in the middle of the century between such important London and Edinburgh the admitted only three days a week on one occasion consisted of letter, which was for an Edinburgh named Ramsay. There came a change, first established from London by Palmer, of Bath, who first coach on August 2nd, 1825, at 10 o'clock in the morning, and destination at eleven at routes were opened up in the morning, and mail coaches soon began. They covered a period of during which the highways were not of about six miles an hour. and Frank Hannon were skating on Loughborough, N. Y. John McIntosh. Rossian went through the recent and resuscitated.

REGAN'S BLACK PATENT RUBBER DEPARTMENTS. Solely known that they need back if you are not satisfied. Co., Ltd. 41 JOHNSON STREET. Co., Ltd. GOVERNMENT STREET. OFFICE MAILS. of the Traffic in Great Britain. called to the astonishing post office mails by the Great Western Railway. The British Postmaster-General from £115,000—the sum now £200,000, on account of the bulk and weight of the mails, were first sent by railway in a line between Liverpool and London and Edinburgh the first year of Queen Victoria did the practice general. In that year the railway was opened, and started by the fact that letters before eight o'clock in the morning were delivered by noon on the Manchester. Since that time the railway has gone on rapidly increasing, and the last twenty years show an establishment of the mail transmission of the post was in the middle of the century between such important London and Edinburgh the admitted only three days a week on one occasion consisted of letter, which was for an Edinburgh named Ramsay. There came a change, first established from London by Palmer, of Bath, who first coach on August 2nd, 1825, at 10 o'clock in the morning, and destination at eleven at routes were opened up in the morning, and mail coaches soon began. They covered a period of during which the highways were not of about six miles an hour. and Frank Hannon were skating on Loughborough, N. Y. John McIntosh. Rossian went through the recent and resuscitated.

REGAN'S BLACK PATENT RUBBER DEPARTMENTS. Solely known that they need back if you are not satisfied. Co., Ltd. 41 JOHNSON STREET. Co., Ltd. GOVERNMENT STREET. OFFICE MAILS. of the Traffic in Great Britain. called to the astonishing post office mails by the Great Western Railway. The British Postmaster-General from £115,000—the sum now £200,000, on account of the bulk and weight of the mails, were first sent by railway in a line between Liverpool and London and Edinburgh the first year of Queen Victoria did the practice general. In that year the railway was opened, and started by the fact that letters before eight o'clock in the morning were delivered by noon on the Manchester. Since that time the railway has gone on rapidly increasing, and the last twenty years show an establishment of the mail transmission of the post was in the middle of the century between such important London and Edinburgh the admitted only three days a week on one occasion consisted of letter, which was for an Edinburgh named Ramsay. There came a change, first established from London by Palmer, of Bath, who first coach on August 2nd, 1825, at 10 o'clock in the morning, and destination at eleven at routes were opened up in the morning, and mail coaches soon began. They covered a period of during which the highways were not of about six miles an hour. and Frank Hannon were skating on Loughborough, N. Y. John McIntosh. Rossian went through the recent and resuscitated.

REGAN'S BLACK PATENT RUBBER DEPARTMENTS. Solely known that they need back if you are not satisfied. Co., Ltd. 41 JOHNSON STREET. Co., Ltd. GOVERNMENT STREET. OFFICE MAILS. of the Traffic in Great Britain. called to the astonishing post office mails by the Great Western Railway. The British Postmaster-General from £115,000—the sum now £200,000, on account of the bulk and weight of the mails, were first sent by railway in a line between Liverpool and London and Edinburgh the first year of Queen Victoria did the practice general. In that year the railway was opened, and started by the fact that letters before eight o'clock in the morning were delivered by noon on the Manchester. Since that time the railway has gone on rapidly increasing, and the last twenty years show an establishment of the mail transmission of the post was in the middle of the century between such important London and Edinburgh the admitted only three days a week on one occasion consisted of letter, which was for an Edinburgh named Ramsay. There came a change, first established from London by Palmer, of Bath, who first coach on August 2nd, 1825, at 10 o'clock in the morning, and destination at eleven at routes were opened up in the morning, and mail coaches soon began. They covered a period of during which the highways were not of about six miles an hour. and Frank Hannon were skating on Loughborough, N. Y. John McIntosh. Rossian went through the recent and resuscitated.

REGAN'S BLACK PATENT RUBBER DEPARTMENTS. Solely known that they need back if you are not satisfied. Co., Ltd. 41 JOHNSON STREET. Co., Ltd. GOVERNMENT STREET. OFFICE MAILS. of the Traffic in Great Britain. called to the astonishing post office mails by the Great Western Railway. The British Postmaster-General from £115,000—the sum now £200,000, on account of the bulk and weight of the mails, were first sent by railway in a line between Liverpool and London and Edinburgh the first year of Queen Victoria did the practice general. In that year the railway was opened, and started by the fact that letters before eight o'clock in the morning were delivered by noon on the Manchester. Since that time the railway has gone on rapidly increasing, and the last twenty years show an establishment of the mail transmission of the post was in the middle of the century between such important London and Edinburgh the admitted only three days a week on one occasion consisted of letter, which was for an Edinburgh named Ramsay. There came a change, first established from London by Palmer, of Bath, who first coach on August 2nd, 1825, at 10 o'clock in the morning, and destination at eleven at routes were opened up in the morning, and mail coaches soon began. They covered a period of during which the highways were not of about six miles an hour. and Frank Hannon were skating on Loughborough, N. Y. John McIntosh. Rossian went through the recent and resuscitated.

REGAN'S BLACK PATENT RUBBER DEPARTMENTS. Solely known that they need back if you are not satisfied. Co., Ltd. 41 JOHNSON STREET. Co., Ltd. GOVERNMENT STREET. OFFICE MAILS. of the Traffic in Great Britain. called to the astonishing post office mails by the Great Western Railway. The British Postmaster-General from £115,000—the sum now £200,000, on account of the bulk and weight of the mails, were first sent by railway in a line between Liverpool and London and Edinburgh the first year of Queen Victoria did the practice general. In that year the railway was opened, and started by the fact that letters before eight o'clock in the morning were delivered by noon on the Manchester. Since that time the railway has gone on rapidly increasing, and the last twenty years show an establishment of the mail transmission of the post was in the middle of the century between such important London and Edinburgh the admitted only three days a week on one occasion consisted of letter, which was for an Edinburgh named Ramsay. There came a change, first established from London by Palmer, of Bath, who first coach on August 2nd, 1825, at 10 o'clock in the morning, and destination at eleven at routes were opened up in the morning, and mail coaches soon began. They covered a period of during which the highways were not of about six miles an hour. and Frank Hannon were skating on Loughborough, N. Y. John McIntosh. Rossian went through the recent and resuscitated.

REGAN'S BLACK PATENT RUBBER DEPARTMENTS. Solely known that they need back if you are not satisfied. Co., Ltd. 41 JOHNSON STREET. Co., Ltd. GOVERNMENT STREET. OFFICE MAILS. of the Traffic in Great Britain. called to the astonishing post office mails by the Great Western Railway. The British Postmaster-General from £115,000—the sum now £200,000, on account of the bulk and weight of the mails, were first sent by railway in a line between Liverpool and London and Edinburgh the first year of Queen Victoria did the practice general. In that year the railway was opened, and started by the fact that letters before eight o'clock in the morning were delivered by noon on the Manchester. Since that time the railway has gone on rapidly increasing, and the last twenty years show an establishment of the mail transmission of the post was in the middle of the century between such important London and Edinburgh the admitted only three days a week on one occasion consisted of letter, which was for an Edinburgh named Ramsay. There came a change, first established from London by Palmer, of Bath, who first coach on August 2nd, 1825, at 10 o'clock in the morning, and destination at eleven at routes were opened up in the morning, and mail coaches soon began. They covered a period of during which the highways were not of about six miles an hour. and Frank Hannon were skating on Loughborough, N. Y. John McIntosh. Rossian went through the recent and resuscitated.

REGAN'S BLACK PATENT RUBBER DEPARTMENTS. Solely known that they need back if you are not satisfied. Co., Ltd.

APPEARANCE HERE OF TACOMA BASSO

GREAT SINGER HEARD AT ARION CONCERT

Club Provided Musical Feast of Exceptional Merit in Institute Hall Thursday Night.

The Arion Club has lost none of its power to cater to the most fastidious and exacting musical tastes. It was fully demonstrated Thursday night when it opened its twelfth season in Institute hall. The first number on the programme, "The Champagne Song," was typical of the title, bright and sparkling, and sung with fine finish.

This was followed by another club number, "Simon the Cellarer," a sprightly composition, fairly bubbling over with mirth. Miss McCoy, who has been before Victoria audiences only a few times, showed what fine training she has had, especially illustrating this fact in the third number, "I Love Thee Life," the finale of which was particularly well finished. She received a hearty encore.

In "The Parting," by Iuseman, the blending of the basses and tenors was splendid, and brought forth repeated applause.

This was followed by a contrasting selection, "Street Music," a comic representation of a German blowing his own horn and incidentally all the principal pieces in the band. The Deutscher broken English was exceedingly well done.

The Arions are known to provide only the best in the matter of soloists, and their selection of Henry T. Hanlin, of Tacoma, was a happy thought. A man of powerful physique and with a wonderful rich resonant bass of unlimited power and range, Mr. Hanlin literally took the audience by storm. In the "Aria From Salvo Rosa," by Gomez, Mr. Hanlin gave the audience a taste of what he could do, and replying to a vociferous encore, gave "Hearts of Oak," and old ballad which he thrilled the audience. Mr. Hanlin reminded many of the audience, who had so admired Watkin Mills in his prime, of that fine old English singer, but the Tacoma has youth and power all on his side, and he created an impression wholly captivating.

"At Sunset," with orchestral accompaniment, and tenor solo by H. J. Cave, was a fine piece of work, the crescendo being particularly good. The orchestra showed what faithful and steady practice can do, and in support of the soloist, as also to "King Olaf's Christmas," by Buck, was worthy of special notice. In the latter A. T. Goward certainly sang as he has on few former occasions in Victoria, his voice being very clear and full, although he is just recovering from illness. Herbert Kent always has his admirers by scores, and in his solos in this number did himself and his work full justice. The final stanza, especially of this ambitious number, was decidedly the best of the club's work last evening.

Miss McCoy in "Should He Upbraid," again charmed the audience, giving as an encore "There, Little Girl, Don't Cry."

"The Serenade," with tenor solo, by F. Waddington, was very well executed, and the Arions had an opportunity to show what they could do in ensemble work in "The Battle Song," Schumann. This was given to the entire satisfaction of the exacting audience.

This was followed by two numbers by Mr. Hanlin, "In Mohac's Field," an odd Hungarian folk song, by Korby, and a magnificent selection from "The Revenge," by J. L. Hatton. Mr. Hanlin's glorious voice had great scope in these two, and his performance of the latter "pat excellence" hit his ears given in response to demanding applause, "The Old Mill Wheel." Mr. Hanlin's voice almost reaches baritone notes at times. His tonal expressions are exquisitely delightful. He scored a distinct triumph.

Then followed Ciro Piusini's famous song, "The Parting Kiss," in which the Arions achieved musical laurels.

The concert was brought to a fitting close with Wagner's, "The Flying Dutchman."

Much praise was lavished on the members of the club at the close of the concert last evening. This enterprising aggregation is certainly to be commended for its musical feasts provided regularly. Special mention might also be made of the accompaniments of Mrs. Walshe Windle, who certainly excelled herself in that regard, and the service of Dr. Nash, the leader of the orchestra, and G. Jennings Burnett, who presided at the organ.

WANTS NEW TRIAL.

The Counsel for Condemned Chinese Appeals to Ottawa.

J. P. Walls has applied to the Minister of Justice on behalf of two of three Chinese sentenced to death at the Clinton assizes for the murder of a countryman, for an order for a new trial. He will have to obtain the permission of the Chief Justice to appeal to the Full court. This was asked for, but the matter has been laid over until Monday, or pending the receipt of word from the federal capital. Mr. Walls is exerting himself on behalf of two of the condemned men, as he feels certain that Back Chin, the third, will not hang because of insanity. The other two are Ah Gum and Gum Tai. Mr. Walls urges as reasons for a new trial that the weight of evidence adduced did not justify the verdict returned, and that the Judge wrongly directed the jury. The sentence calls for their execution on December 4th. Mr. Walls expects word from Ottawa by next time.

YOUNG MEN, Become Independent

Our school can give you a Veterinary Course in English, French, Latin, and Spanish. It is a course of study that will place you in a position to secure a business of your own. It is a course that will give you a knowledge of the human body, and a knowledge of the diseases of animals. It is a course that will give you a knowledge of the principles of surgery, and a knowledge of the principles of medicine. It is a course that will give you a knowledge of the principles of anatomy, and a knowledge of the principles of physiology. It is a course that will give you a knowledge of the principles of pathology, and a knowledge of the principles of therapeutics. It is a course that will give you a knowledge of the principles of diagnosis, and a knowledge of the principles of prognosis. It is a course that will give you a knowledge of the principles of treatment, and a knowledge of the principles of prevention. It is a course that will give you a knowledge of the principles of hygiene, and a knowledge of the principles of sanitation. It is a course that will give you a knowledge of the principles of public health, and a knowledge of the principles of social medicine. It is a course that will give you a knowledge of the principles of medical jurisprudence, and a knowledge of the principles of medical ethics. It is a course that will give you a knowledge of the principles of medical law, and a knowledge of the principles of medical practice. It is a course that will give you a knowledge of the principles of medical science, and a knowledge of the principles of medical art. It is a course that will give you a knowledge of the principles of medical philosophy, and a knowledge of the principles of medical religion. It is a course that will give you a knowledge of the principles of medical history, and a knowledge of the principles of medical geography. It is a course that will give you a knowledge of the principles of medical politics, and a knowledge of the principles of medical economics. It is a course that will give you a knowledge of the principles of medical sociology, and a knowledge of the principles of medical psychology. It is a course that will give you a knowledge of the principles of medical anthropology, and a knowledge of the principles of medical ethnology. It is a course that will give you a knowledge of the principles of medical linguistics, and a knowledge of the principles of medical philology. It is a course that will give you a knowledge of the principles of medical logic, and a knowledge of the principles of medical metaphysics. It is a course that will give you a knowledge of the principles of medical epistemology, and a knowledge of the principles of medical ontology. It is a course that will give you a knowledge of the principles of medical cosmology, and a knowledge of the principles of medical theology. It is a course that will give you a knowledge of the principles of medical astrology, and a knowledge of the principles of medical divination. It is a course that will give you a knowledge of the principles of medical magic, and a knowledge of the principles of medical witchcraft. It is a course that will give you a knowledge of the principles of medical necromancy, and a knowledge of the principles of medical alchemy. It is a course that will give you a knowledge of the principles of medical astrology, and a knowledge of the principles of medical divination. It is a course that will give you a knowledge of the principles of medical magic, and a knowledge of the principles of medical witchcraft. It is a course that will give you a knowledge of the principles of medical necromancy, and a knowledge of the principles of medical alchemy.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Notices Appearing in This Week's Official Gazette—Seeking Extension of Powers.

This week's Provincial Gazette contains notice of the following appointments:

William James Nelson, of Rossland, to be police magistrate in and for the said city, and a magistrate under the "Small Debts Act" for the city of Rossland, and within a radius of ten miles from the said city, vice John Bouthette.

William James Nelson to be a stipendiary magistrate in and for the county of Kootenay.

J. J. McKenna, of Wells, to be deputy mining recorder for that portion of the Atlin Lake mining division, formerly known as the Bennett Lake and Chilkat mining divisions, with sub-recording office at Wells.

Francis Clarke Gamble, of Victoria, public works engineer, to be a railway inspector for the purposes of the "British Columbia Railway Act."

Arthur John O'Reilly, of Victoria, to be a notary public in and for the province of British Columbia.

The resignation of R. P. Edwards, of South Salt Spring, as Justice of the Peace, has been accepted.

The holding of a court of revision for the Slokan electoral district has been deferred until the 1st day of February.

Prospect school district and West Saanich school district have each been altered and redefined.

The Macaulay Liqueur Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000.

Notice is given that the Granby Consolidated Mining Smelting & Power Company, Limited, will at the present session of the legislature seek to amend the act of incorporation so as to empower the said company to drive or construct a tunnel or tunnels under, through or in the mountain on which the mines of the said company, at Phoenix, in the Greenwood mining division of Yale District, are located. The portal or portals of said tunnel or tunnels to be at some point or points on the side or base of said mountain, to be selected by said company, from which point or points the said tunnel or tunnels may be driven or constructed through any crown lands, or any occupied or unoccupied lands, pre-emptions or mineral claims of any person or persons, company or companies, situated on or in said mountain, to lead into the mines or mineral claims of said company; with power to construct, equip and operate a line or lines of tramway for the transportation of their ore and other freight thereover, with liberty to enter into agreements with the owners of mineral claims or mines through which such tunnel or tunnels may be driven, for the transportation of their ore and other freight for hire, and with further power to acquire, by purchase, expropriation or otherwise, that portion of the lands through which such tunnel or tunnels shall be driven as shall be actually occupied by such tunnel and required to protect from injury the walls, roof and floor thereof; and further to acquire, by purchase, expropriation or otherwise, such lands adjacent or in the vicinity of such tunnel or portals of such tunnel or tunnels as said company may deem requisite for the erection, equipment and operation thereof of works for the milling, smelting, refining or other wise reducing or treating ores or minerals, and for the purpose of providing dumping grounds for the waste rock, tailings, slags or other waste material resulting from the company's operations, and also such lands or other property, the rights as may be injuriously affected by the company's undertaking and works."

SUITS WITHDRAWN.

C. P. R. Will Not Press Against Holders of Rights in Southeast Kootenay.

The suits taken by the C. P. R. against the holders of crown grants, timber licenses and coal licenses in the now famous block 4304 of Southeast Kootenay, have been dropped. Those against whom actions were entered were as follows: W. S. Keane, and G. H. Scott, crown grant; A. J. Farquharson, timber license; J. D. Phail, coal license; D. Y. Mott, Sons & Co., timber lease and crown grant; Bentley, Kanouse & Graham, crown grant; Wm. Ferrie, crown grant; Fernie Manufacturing Co., crown grant; C. H. Levers, crown grant; Kootenay Valley Co., crown grant; Geo. Walker, crown grant; Macdonnell & Foss, crown grant.

With the dropping of these suits some of the license holders may be expected to make application to the government for the establishment of their rights there.

PROOF THAT NO ONE CAN DOUBT THAT DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURE ANY STAGE OF KIDNEY DISEASE.

Maxime Boucher Had Kidney Disease For Twenty-Five Years and Could Find No Relief Till He Tried Dodd's Kidney Pills—They Cured Him Completely.

Humertown, Que., Nov. 27.—(Special).—With Kidney Disease almost daily cutting off the most prominent men in Canada, fresh proofs that Dodd's Kidney Pills are a sure cure for this most deadly ailment are the best news that can be spread broadcast over the land, and one of the most convincing proofs yet brought forward is the case of Maxime Boucher of this place.

For twenty-five years Mr. Boucher suffered from Kidney Disease. Its aches and pains, and feebleness had become so much a part of his daily life and the different medicines he had tried had done him so little good that he had about abandoned hope.

But reading of the splendid cures of different forms of Kidney Disease by Dodd's Kidney Pills led him to try once more. The result is that Mr. Boucher makes a statement for the benefit of the public. It tells of his twenty-five years suffering and ends, "I am perfectly cured. Dodd's Kidney Pills did it." Naturally Mr. Boucher cannot say enough in favor of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

DEATH SENTENCE WAS CARRIED OUT

EXECUTION OF FRITH TOOK PLACE FRIDAY

The Condemned Man Met His Fate With Remarkable Fortitude—The Story of His Crime.

Alfred James Ernest Frith paid the extreme penalty of the law at the provincial jail on Friday for the murder of Frederick James Bailey at the naval yard, Esquimalt, last June. The execution was conducted quickly and without a hitch, death resulting instantaneously. The condemned man met his fate with remarkable fortitude, without the slightest sign of fear or even discomposure. Asked by the sheriff if he desired to say anything he shook his head. About fifty people were present.

Frith bade farewell to his family and friends yesterday afternoon, the scene being most pathetic. He appeared to be perfectly resigned to his fate, although last night he did not sleep, and it was not until 3 o'clock this morning that he dropped off into slumber. Shortly before 6 he was aroused by the guard. After dressing he sat down to a light breakfast. He acted with perfect self-possession, his superb nerve never deserting him for a moment.

At ten minutes to eight his arms were pinned at his sides, the bell on the scaffold began to toll, and the melancholy march to the place of execution commenced. The gallows had been erected in the jail court, in which the spectators had gathered. Two or three minutes before eight the little group, consisting of the officials and the condemned entered the yard from the jail. The sheriff was in the lead followed by the warden and jail physician; then came two justices of the peace, next the jail chaplain, followed by Frith and his guards, and lastly the executioner.

The condemned man marched as steadily as on parade, the result of his military training, the discipline which he had been subjected to all his life, being strikingly exhibited. Mounting the gallows he stood directly beneath the noose, gauged its height, and then remained erect and as motionless as stone. Asked by the sheriff if he desired to say anything he replied in the negative. The hangman then performed his final offices of preparation, after which the chaplain read the brief form of service prescribed by the Church of England, concluding with the benediction.

The sheriff gave the signal to the executioner and the trap was sprung. The drop fell exactly at two minutes after eight. There was not the slightest struggle, death resulting instantly. Twelve minutes afterwards the doctor examined the body, and formally pronounced death.

Following the execution the formal coroner's inquest was held. The witnesses were the sheriff, the doctor and the warden. The customary verdict was returned by the jury.

Alfred James Ernest Frith was 50 years of age. He was born in England and was formerly on H. M. S. Rocket. He became an employee at the naval yard in 1896, looking after the coal wharves, lighters, etc. The body has been turned over to his relatives.

The crime for which Alfred James Frith to-day suffered the penalty of death was committed at the naval yard, Esquimalt, on the morning of Saturday, June 27th last. The victim was Frederick James Bailey, first class storehouse man, and it was in one of the storehouses that he was murdered by the man on whom the extreme sentence of the law has just been inflicted. The tragedy occurred about 8 o'clock, and within a couple of hours following Frith was in the custody of the provincial police, having made no effort to escape.

The details of the terrible affair which shocked the community are still fairly fresh in the memories of the readers of the "Times." It will be recalled that the first intimation of the crime came from the slayer. He accused Provincial Constable Campbell as the latter was leaving his house to board the car for the city, and advised him to stay around for a while as his services would be required. He finally said: "I killed Bailey this morning."

The constable was incredulous, but Frith insisted that he had slain the storehouse man, and told Mr. Campbell to call at his house in an hour's time and take him in charge. The officer investigated, and found that Bailey was missing from his store, and then notified the provincial police headquarters. He received instructions to arrest Frith, and did so, bringing him to the city. While they were on the way the body of the murdered man was found lying prone in a pool of blood in the storehouse by Sergt. Lough, who entered the building through the window.

When Frith was taken to the provincial police headquarters by Constable Campbell, he expressed a desire to make a statement. He admitted that he killed Bailey, but said he did it in self-defence. He said he asked the other to get him a packing case from the storehouse, and while they were there an altercation ensued from his accusation that Bailey had been undermining him. The storehouse man, he said, picked up a hammer and threatened him, whereupon he (Frith) drew a revolver and shot Bailey in the back of the head when he was about five feet distant. He then went outside and fired the shot, where he had been at the trial, however, the plea of self-defence was abandoned, and that of insanity was put forward by the prisoner's counsel. The evidence at the preliminary hearing showed that there had been no stove or club such as Frith mentioned, near the spot where the murder was committed, and the course of the crime indicated that the victim had been shot from behind and at close range. It was further shown that Frith, who had

OUTPUT FROM TYEE WILL BE INCREASED

New Cables on Aerial Tramway Will Allow Larger Shipments to Lady-smith Smelter.

Mount Sicker mining camp is steadily making advances. It would seem as though the best days for the mines in that part of Vancouver Island was but beginning. There are very good reasons for this in the fact that up to late when the case was tried, thereupon imposed the sentence of death. The trial began on October 1st, and was concluded the next day. The prosecution was in the hands of the deputy attorney-general, and Geo. Powell defended the prisoner. Each conducted his case most skillfully.

LORD ROBERTS MAY SHORTLY RETIRE

HIS HEALTH IS FAR FROM SATISFACTORY

The Post of Commander-in-Chief of the Army is Likely to Be Abolished.

London, Nov. 28.—Although no public announcement of the fact has been made, it is understood that Lord Roberts is about to resign as commander-in-chief. He has been much more ill than was generally known, is still abed and the condition of his health requires him to spend the winter in a southern climate, probably the Riviera.

The appointment of a royal commission to advise the government concerning the creation of a board for the administration of business of the war office and the consequent changes involved, is generally regarded as foreshadowing the abolition of the post of commander-in-chief, and at least making the position largely ornamental, and Lord Roberts is understood to consider that his present ill-health offers an opportune excuse for his retirement, thus leaving the field clear for any changes which may be recommended by the King's approval by the commission.

From the terms of the reference to the commission it is quite evident it was appointed to find a practical means of carrying into effect the recommendations of Lord Esher, a member of the royal commission, which were appended, as a preliminary to the commission's report. There Lord Esher specifically urged the abolition of the post of commander-in-chief and the appointment of a general officer to command the army, making him responsible to the secretary for war for the efficiency of the military forces. His Lordship further recommended the establishment of an advisory and executive board, presided over by the secretary for war, on the lines of the admiralty board.

ANNEXED BY GERMANY.

Take Possession of Country of Bondelwars in Southwest Africa.

Capetown, Nov. 28.—It is announced here that the Germans have formally annexed the territory of the Bondelwars tribesmen in German Southwest Africa. The surrender of the Bondelwars was expected.

LOST ON MOUNTAIN.

Mr. Yeatman, of Valdes Island, Believed to Have Perished.

Further details of the disappearance of Mr. Yeatman, of Valdes Island, in the neighborhood of Seymour Narrows, were received here today. Mr. King, the well known timber cruiser, who arrived from the North on the steamer Tees last evening. The old man and his son had crossed over to the mountain in the locality mentioned to look for game. They had shot a deer and had agreed to start for home with the carcass, one going in a certain direction and the other following a different trail. The son had reached the foot of the mountain where they were to meet and after waiting for a little thought he might occupy his time in looking around a little for more game. He struck out in the direction from which his father was to come, and had found footprints but nothing more. Snow was falling, and that night it had covered the ground to a depth of a couple of feet.

Parties have since searched for Mr. Yeatman, but without success, and hope is no longer entertained that he is alive. Mr. King says that could he have gotten off to the mountain on his way to Victoria and looked for the man he would have done so, as he knows the country thoroughly. The lost man is the father of a large family living on Valdes Island. He was a well known settler and was secretary of the school board, Valdes. He was a man of probably fifty years of age.

GAME PROTECTION.

Local Association Will Meet With Delegates From the Mainland.

Representatives of the Mainland game clubs have been invited by the local Game Protective Association to meet with them and discuss the best means of accomplishing the object of the society. The date of the meeting will be announced later. In this connection a petition is now in circulation on the Mainland with which the Island association is in hearty accord. It is as follows: To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia in Parliament assembled.

The petition of the undersigned people of British Columbia, asking for the amendment of the game laws, humbly sheweth: That your petitioners are desirous of having passed an act of the legislature as a body of the province of British Columbia amending and consolidating the fish and game laws and making provision for the enforcement thereof.

That your petitioners are desirous that

OUTPUT FROM TYEE WILL BE INCREASED

New Cables on Aerial Tramway Will Allow Larger Shipments to Lady-smith Smelter.

Mount Sicker mining camp is steadily making advances. It would seem as though the best days for the mines in that part of Vancouver Island was but beginning. There are very good reasons for this in the fact that up to late when the case was tried, thereupon imposed the sentence of death. The trial began on October 1st, and was concluded the next day. The prosecution was in the hands of the deputy attorney-general, and Geo. Powell defended the prisoner. Each conducted his case most skillfully.

LORD ROBERTS MAY SHORTLY RETIRE

HIS HEALTH IS FAR FROM SATISFACTORY

The Post of Commander-in-Chief of the Army is Likely to Be Abolished.

London, Nov. 28.—Although no public announcement of the fact has been made, it is understood that Lord Roberts is about to resign as commander-in-chief. He has been much more ill than was generally known, is still abed and the condition of his health requires him to spend the winter in a southern climate, probably the Riviera.

The appointment of a royal commission to advise the government concerning the creation of a board for the administration of business of the war office and the consequent changes involved, is generally regarded as foreshadowing the abolition of the post of commander-in-chief, and at least making the position largely ornamental, and Lord Roberts is understood to consider that his present ill-health offers an opportune excuse for his retirement, thus leaving the field clear for any changes which may be recommended by the King's approval by the commission.

From the terms of the reference to the commission it is quite evident it was appointed to find a practical means of carrying into effect the recommendations of Lord Esher, a member of the royal commission, which were appended, as a preliminary to the commission's report. There Lord Esher specifically urged the abolition of the post of commander-in-chief and the appointment of a general officer to command the army, making him responsible to the secretary for war for the efficiency of the military forces. His Lordship further recommended the establishment of an advisory and executive board, presided over by the secretary for war, on the lines of the admiralty board.

ANNEXED BY GERMANY.

Take Possession of Country of Bondelwars in Southwest Africa.

Capetown, Nov. 28.—It is announced here that the Germans have formally annexed the territory of the Bondelwars tribesmen in German Southwest Africa. The surrender of the Bondelwars was expected.

LOST ON MOUNTAIN.

Mr. Yeatman, of Valdes Island, Believed to Have Perished.

Further details of the disappearance of Mr. Yeatman, of Valdes Island, in the neighborhood of Seymour Narrows, were received here today. Mr. King, the well known timber cruiser, who arrived from the North on the steamer Tees last evening. The old man and his son had crossed over to the mountain in the locality mentioned to look for game. They had shot a deer and had agreed to start for home with the carcass, one going in a certain direction and the other following a different trail. The son had reached the foot of the mountain where they were to meet and after waiting for a little thought he might occupy his time in looking around a little for more game. He struck out in the direction from which his father was to come, and had found footprints but nothing more. Snow was falling, and that night it had covered the ground to a depth of a couple of feet.

Parties have since searched for Mr. Yeatman, but without success, and hope is no longer entertained that he is alive. Mr. King says that could he have gotten off to the mountain on his way to Victoria and looked for the man he would have done so, as he knows the country thoroughly. The lost man is the father of a large family living on Valdes Island. He was a well known settler and was secretary of the school board, Valdes. He was a man of probably fifty years of age.

GAME PROTECTION.

Local Association Will Meet With Delegates From the Mainland.

Representatives of the Mainland game clubs have been invited by the local Game Protective Association to meet with them and discuss the best means of accomplishing the object of the society. The date of the meeting will be announced later. In this connection a petition is now in circulation on the Mainland with which the Island association is in hearty accord. It is as follows: To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia in Parliament assembled.

The petition of the undersigned people of British Columbia, asking for the amendment of the game laws, humbly sheweth: That your petitioners are desirous of having passed an act of the legislature as a body of the province of British Columbia amending and consolidating the fish and game laws and making provision for the enforcement thereof.

That your petitioners are desirous that

The Paterson Shoe Co. Ld.

Boots and Shoes, Rubber Boots, Etc.

We are the largest exclusive dealers in Boots and Shoes in the province, and carry complete stocks of every description of Boots and Shoes, Rubbers, Rubber Boots, etc., etc., in each of our five large stores. Miners Footwear a Specialty. Letter orders promptly and carefully filled. Write for Catalogue to

GLOVES AND MITTS

Lined and Unlined. In Wool and Leather.

J. PIERCY & CO.,

CAMMELL'S ENGLISH STEEL

For Definite Results in All Kinds of Mining

THE TYEE COPPER CO., LTD.

Purchasers and Smelters of Copper, Gold and Silver Ores.

LADYSMITH, VANCOUVER ISLAND, B. C.

Convenient to E. & N. Ry. or the sea.

WOMEN USE THE SENSIBLE BODY BRACE

Gives strength, comfort, grace and beauty of form.

THE NATURAL CURE.

GYRUS H. BOWES

98 Government Street, Near Yates Street. PHONES 425 AND 450.

CHEMIST, 98 Government Street, Near Yates Street. PHONES 425 AND 450.

General French, Little Bob, Baden Powell, General White, Sidar Mineral Claims, situated in the Victoria Mining Division of Renfrew District. Here located, Bugaboo Creek, Port San Juan.

Take notice that I, H. B. Newton, F. M. C. No. 127407, and as agent for H. T. Godman, F. M. C. No. 127406, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this twelfth day of November, A. D. 1908.

A session of the executive of the Fish and Game Association is in progress this afternoon for the appointment of delegates to attend the public meeting called by Reeve Evans at the Durancs council chamber to-morrow morning at 11.30 o'clock.

The judge of the city of London court says that his club is the last thing a man gives up.

OTTAWA UNIVERSITY DESTROYED

NARROW ESCAPE

Forced to Leap From Building—Several Seriously Injured.

Ottawa, Dec. 2.—The city in this was a fire early to-day. The magnificent stone was one of the sights of the city, are ported. The loss is from \$200,000 to \$300,000. Insurance, \$200,000. Years before the building and meanwhile it will get a place suitable to of the institution. The students at the university Catholic institution. The fire started at some of the students. These escaped easily were still in bed had escapes in their night to blankets held out by fire escapes were all structure, and those other side could not have to jump, some fourth and fifth store students were injured, but only hurt. Two were seriously injured, and one died. Father Polham, who floor, leaped into a side of injuries to his side. Father McCusky was head, but not seriously woman, a servant, just story and was badly student from Brunswick only when his bed sprang to the window side swung to the side, utes, when he was taken the fireman. Miss Bus was badly injured. The their effects.

ALL QUIET AT BANK IS CLOSED, BUT CONTINUE BUSINESS

Zion City, Ill., Dec. 2.—Bank here, sign of the bankruptcy proceeding Alexander Dowrie, was place to-day. The bank guarded by United States and by Zion City police. Otherwise the what he called "surrender" unusual had happened. Behind closed doors office to-day, Dowrie an me Custodian Redieski presenting the creditors object was to plan for of the various industrial conference is said to be at times when Dowrie be what he called "surrender" part of his opponents.

In passing the bank custodians on guard, shrugged their shoulders "Do. Dowrie will make a declared one of them. Do laughing up his sleeve.

The policy that might the receivers was discussed. Dowrie's attorney, W. J. lay paralytic hands upon Zion City would pay do proposition to make Dowrie a five year payment plan the part of the court officers in Zion City all title-vested in Dowrie. The Zion City is built a five year payment plan-ments are due, the last on September 1st, when the interest and asked for the principal. Mortgage held by the original on- closures would mean the lots and houses of the Dowrie.

CHINESE IN THE PINES

The Pines Imposed at Greigate Nearly Two Dollars.

Nanaimo, Dec. 2.—Court to-day the cases were the manager of the Wet Company on seventy charges of employing Chinese. The cases were in-aid appeared for the H. B. Potts for the go the cases in against the proved, and a conviction instance. Fines aggregat thousand dollars were in- It is understood that these are removed from the with the government will another batch of cases.