

### COWICHAN HOLDS SUCCESSFUL SHOW

#### GOOD AGRICULTURAL AND STOCK DISPLAYS

Interesting Programme of Sports Carried Out—Many Outside Visitors to the Exhibition.

As the Victoria train rumbled up to the depot at Duncan on Saturday morning the crowds, who had come to see the annual exhibition under the auspices of the Cowichan Agricultural Association, were welcomed by the strains of music from the Kuper Island band. The sun was shining and it seemed as though the entire population of the little town was on hand to greet the outsiders, so that the latter were made to feel perfectly "at home" and in the humor to enjoy the pleasures of the occasion. The fair begins with it festivity to residents of Duncan and the surrounding district. They turn out en masse, enter into the programme prepared by the agricultural society with absolute abandon, and plainly enjoy the brief respite from daily routine. Their high spirits lead to the atmosphere of a feeling of holiday gaiety which affects the visitor and soon the latter finds himself entering into the events with no less interest. Thus during exhibition time the fair is a carnival centre at which one and all have a thoroughly good time. Saturday was no exception, despite the fact that a shower of rain caused some inconvenience during the afternoon.

The exhibition proper was not equal to that of previous years in respect to the quantity of the displays, but those shown were of the highest quality. It is no exaggeration to say that the fair did not come up to the standard from an agricultural standpoint. Under the circumstances it could scarcely be expected that the quantity of exhibits would be so large as in previous years. The fact is that the majority of Victorians present will agree that the exhibition was a credit to those responsible for its arrangement. Really the difference was not so striking as to be noticeable, the discrepancy in numbers, as already stated, being made up for by the improvement in quality throughout.

It would be out of the question to enter into a full description of all that was on exhibition in the neatly decorated hall. But there were some displays so striking that it would be unjust to pass them over without some special mention. For instance, there was a bunch of English squashes from the property of A. R. Wilson, and some splendid squashes from the property of G. T. Corfield. Nearby were some fine specimens of musk melon taken from the property of A. R. Wilson, and some splendid squashes from the property of G. T. Corfield. Among the fruit there were some collections which would be hard to excel in point of size, coloring, and perfection of shape. This applies not only in one class, but to almost all the prize winners on exhibition. The competition for first places was very keen, the judges in many cases hesitating before deciding upon which was entitled to receive the honors. Then there were grapes and peaches, which are generally believed to need a more tropical climate than that of Vancouver Island in order to thrive. Some of the latter were taken from the orchard of W. R. Robertson. The latter kindly presented one of these peaches to a Times representative, who has no hesitation in saying that particularly the flavoured—can Mr. Robertson's fruit be beaten by the best of the imported article.

A pleasing feature of the fair was the exhibit, here was found an exhibit of water corn, the property of Mrs. C. E. Walker, representing sunsets on the Saanich Arm. There were other paintings of little less merit. In addition several poems by children of extreme youth on such subjects as "The Birds," "The Woods," etc., occupied prominent places on the wall. These were well worth reading, and certainly demonstrated that the rather quaint town of Duncan has an inspiring effect upon the budding literateurs residing there. Among the "hills" work also were things worth noting. There was a pretty piece of drawn-thread work by Miss Kingston, but best of all was a beautiful specimen of Battenburg lace designed and executed by Miss M. Anderson. The exhibit of flowers was also excellent, outclassing that of last year in every respect. Of the stock it is impossible to speak in too praiseworthy terms. Here also it was apparent that the unfortunate combination of circumstances aforementioned had interfered with the entry. But that there was of first-class quality. The cattle were splendid, the sheep all that could be desired, the horses as good as could be found anywhere upon the coast collectively speaking, but the swine carried the day. This is particularly so in the Walburton Folland class. These were entered by Irvine and Leneveu. They included a boar and a sow, which had won prizes at New Westminster and other large fairs. Several of the latter's "very magnificent" pigs, although only a few months of age, and with a record of having added over a pound a day to their weight since the date of birth, were exhibited. These attracted marked favor among the breeders in attendance.

Early in the afternoon the crowds began to pour into the exhibition grounds, and soon the sports were in full progress. There was first an exhibition baseball match between the Hillside (Victoria) and Duncan baseball teams. It resulted in a victory for the latter by a score of 14 to 8 runs. The game was keenly contested, up to within a couple of innings of the finish the visiting nine were well ahead. Then, however, the Duncan batters began to find Melymor, the Hillside pitcher, and soon ran up a score which placed victory in their hands by a decided margin. Following this was the juvenile meet, for which an excellent programme had been prepared, and which resulted as follows:

100 yard race for boys of 15 years and under—First, Abraham Point; second, L. Bassett; third, A. Ford.  
75 yards race for boys of 12 years and under—First, Robert Jeffrey; second, W. Jeffrey.  
75 yard race for girls, 15 years and under—First, Lizzie White; second, L. McKinnon.  
75 yards race for girls, 12 years and under—First, G. Kerr; second, Annie Robertson.  
Boys three-legged race, 15 years and under—First, B. Stillwell and L. Bassett; second, A. and H. Ford.  
Egg and spoon race for girls—First, L. White; second, Edna Maston.  
75 yards race for boys, 15 years and under—First, H. Ford; second, A. Ford.  
Thread and needle race—First, Violet Hanson; second, Edna Miller.

The gymnastics sports were much enjoyed. They attracted rather late opening with a tug-of-war on horse back, in which the contending teams were those of Soanemo, South Cowichan and Duncan. After a hard struggle the latter team won on the Cowichan team second. In the thread and needle race George Mutter crossed the line first, while the second place was taken by B. James. Other events were being arranged as the Victoria train left the station.

Appended is a complete list of Judges: Fruit, S. Motteahaw and F. Layritz; vegetables, S. Motteahaw; dairy produce, bread, jam and flowers, Miss Rose; from the agricultural department, Ottawa; fancy work, Mrs. Davies; paintings, L. Springett; sheep and pigs, Mr. Elliott; poultry, James Flett and S. Wootton; horses, P. Dalal and Mr. Brett; cattle, Mr. Elliott; Kennel, the honorary secretary, is to be congratulated upon the smoothness with which the arrangements were carried through. With the able assistance of J. E. Hall and Frank A. Wood, the hospitality of the secretary was able to attend to every detail with a thoroughness which permitted everything to run along like well-lubricated machinery. There wasn't a hitch anywhere, and to the gentlemen mentioned are due the congratulations of all interested in the success of Cowichan's annual exhibition.

As stated, there were a large number of Victorians and other visitors in attendance. Among these were noticed Hon. Wm. Tompkins, Minister of Inland Revenue; Ralph Smith, M. P.; R. L. Drury, M. P.; and Mrs. Drury. All united in praise of the outing, the entertainment and the hospitality of residents of Duncan having contributed to a day of extreme pleasure.

A list of prize winners follows:

**HORSES.**  
Best draught stallion, pedigree—1, H. Mackay.  
Best light stallion, pedigree—1, G. H. Hadwen; 2, J. W. Kelly.  
Best brood mare, under 1,200 pounds—1, G. T. Corfield; 2, A. R. Wilson.  
Best brood mare, under 1,200 pounds—1, Alex. Herd; 2, R. E. Barkley.  
Best foal—1, G. H. Hadwen; 2, R. E. Barkley.  
Best colt, filly or gelding, sired by "Just in Time"—1, W. C. Duncan; 2, R. E. Barkley.  
Best saddle horse—1, H. W. Bevan; 2, R. E. Barkley.  
Best pony (under 14-2)—1, W. Kingston; 2, F. Bonnell.  
Best 3-year-old colt or filly (over 1,300 pounds class)—1, H. E. Evans; 2, W. C. Duncan.  
Best 3-year-old colt or filly (under 1,300 pounds class)—1, R. E. Barkley; 2, A. McKinnon.  
Best 2-year-old colt or filly—1, H. Bonnell; 2, W. C. Duncan.  
Best standard-bred colt, filly or gelding, under 3 years, raised in B. C. (not necessarily registered)—1, J. W. Kelly; 2, W. C. Duncan.  
Best buggy horse—1, G. T. Corfield; 2, C. Grassie.  
Best general purpose horse to be shown in single harness—1, W. P. Jaynes; 2, R. Miller.  
Best mare or gelding (1,300 pound class)—1, G. T. Corfield; 2, G. T. Corfield.  
Best single turnout, harness and traps to count one-third—1, J. Paterson; 2, C. Grassie.  
Best double turnout—1, G. T. Corfield; 2, G. T. Corfield.

Farmers' team, harness and wagon to count one-quarter—1, G. T. Corfield. Hurdle jumper—1, H. Keast.

**CATTLE.**  
Best Shorthorn bull, over 1 year—1, A. McKinnon; 2, D. Evans & Sons.  
Best Jersey bull, over 1 year—1, G. T. Corfield; 2, E. M. Skinner and H. Bevan.  
Best Holstein bull, over 1 year—1, G. T. Corfield; 2, J. McPherson.  
Best bull of the milking breeds—1, G. T. Corfield.  
Best Shorthorn cow—1, D. Evans & Sons.  
Best Jersey cow—1, G. T. Corfield; 2, G. T. Corfield.  
Best Holstein cow—1 and 2, G. T. Corfield.  
Best grade milch cow—1 and 2, A. R. Wilson.  
Best milch cow, sweepstakes—1, G. T. Corfield; 2, A. R. Wilson.  
Best 2-year-old heifer, and pure breed—1, G. T. Corfield; 2, D. Evans & Sons.  
Best yearling heifer, any pure breed—1, G. T. Corfield.  
Best 2-year-old heifer, grade—1, W. C. Duncan; 2, D. W. Bell.

**SHEEP.**  
Division III—Special prizes offered by the Vancouver Island Stockmen's Association.  
Best Southdown ram—1, D. Evans & Sons.  
Best Shropshire ram—1, H. Bonnell; 2, G. H. Hadwen.  
Best 1 fat sheep—1, D. Evans & Sons; 2, W. Kingston.  
Best 3 lambs, half bred or grade, bred from V. I. F. A. rams—1, R. E. Barkley; 2, W. C. Duncan.  
Best pure bred Shropshire lambs, bred from V. I. F. A. rams—1, H. Bonnell.  
Best pure bred Southdown ewe—1, D. Evans & Sons; 2, D. Evans & Sons.  
Best pure bred Shropshire ewe—1, H. Bonnell; 2, G. H. Hadwen.  
Best pedigree ram in the show—1, D. Evans & Sons.  
Best ram lamb bred in the district—1, H. Bonnell; 2, G. H. Hadwen.  
Best ewe, any breed—1, H. Bonnell; 2, H. Bonnell.  
Best 2 ewes, grade (large) special prizes—1, W. Kingston; 2, R. E. Barkley.  
Best 2 ewes, grade (small) first special prize—1, D. Evans & Sons; 2, D. Evans & Sons.

**PIGS.**  
Best pure bred Poland China Boar—1, Irvine & LeNeveu; 2, Irvine & LeNeveu.  
Best Boar in show, sweepstakes—1, Irvine & LeNeveu.  
Best Pure Bred Sow—1, Irvine & LeNeveu.

**POULTRY.**  
Asiatics.  
Brahma, any color, Hen—1, G. T. Corfield; 2, G. T. Corfield.  
American.  
Plymouth Rock, barred, Cock—1, G. C. Day; 2, G. T. Corfield.  
Wyandottes, white or buff, Cock—1, W. Bazett; 2, G. H. Townsend.  
Wyandottes, white or buff, Hen—1, G. H. Townsend; 2, C. M. Robertson.  
Mediterranean.  
Black Spanish, Hen—1, Mrs. McKinnon.  
Leghorn, white or buff, Cock—1, Arthur Green.  
Leghorn, brown, Cock—1, Frank Haycroft.  
Leghorn, brown, Hen—1, Frank Haycroft.

**Miscellaneous.**  
Bantams, Hen—1, Mrs. McKinnon.  
Best pair Geese—1, G. H. Townsend; 2, G. T. Corfield.  
Best pair Ducks, white varieties—1, Mrs. McKinnon.  
Best pair Ducks, colored varieties—2, G. H. Townsend.  
Best trio of Cockerels—1, G. T. Corfield.  
Best trio of Pullets—1, W. Bazett.  
Best Cuckoo or Cockerel—1, W. Bazett.  
Best Hen or Pullet—1, W. Bazett.

**FIELD PRODUCE.**  
Best bushel of Spring Wheat—1, S. Castley; 2, D. W. Bell.  
Best bushel of Oats—1, J. W. Kelly; 2, H. Bonnell.  
Best bushel of Field Peas—1, A. J. Bell.  
Best bushel of Rye—1, A. J. Bell.  
Best bushel of Vetches—1, A. J. Bell.  
Best six ears of Field Corn or Maize—1, G. H. Hadwen; 2, G. T. Corfield.  
Best six stalks of Earlage Corn—1, J. W. Kelly; 2, G. T. Corfield.

**ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.**  
Best six Swedish Turnips—1, J. W. Kelly.  
Best six Turnips, any other kind—1, A. J. Bell; 2, P. Murchison.  
Best six Mangolds, long—1, G. T. Corfield; 2, N. Kingston.  
Best six Mangolds, Globe or Yellow Alexander—1, G. T. Corfield; 2, James Alexander.  
Best six Carrots, white or yellow—1, R. R. Jeffrey; 2, James Alexander.  
Best six Carrots, long or white—1, W. C. Duncan; 2, L. F. Barrie.  
Best six Carrots, long red—1, S. M. Dighton; 2, A. J. Bell.  
Best six Early Rose Potatoes—1, Jas. Alexander; 2, J. McPherson.  
Best six any other kind early Potatoes—1, W. C. Duncan; 2, M. Edgson.  
Best six Curran Potatoes—1, James Alexander; 2, M. Edgson.  
Best six Burbank Seedling Potatoes—1, John Willerson; 2, W. Bazett.  
Best bushel of Potatoes—1, J. Weismiller; 2, W. Bazett.  
Best six Onions, red—1, W. Kingston; 2, F. Haycroft.  
Best six Onions, yellow—1, W. Kingston; 2, F. Haycroft.  
Best quart Escholots—1, Rev. D.

Holmes; 2, D. Evans & Sons.  
Best two Red Cabbages—1, R. Heggie.  
Best two Drumhead Cabbage—1, R. Heggie; 2, A. R. Wilson.  
Best two Savoy Cabbage—1, R. Heggie; 2, A. R. Wilson.  
Best two Cabbage, any other kind—1, M. Edgson; 2, A. J. Bell.  
Best two Cauliflowers—1, A. R. Wilson.  
Best six table carrots—1, A. Dirome; 2, W. Bazett.  
Best six parsnips—1, Irvine & LeNeveu; 2, A. R. Wilson.  
Best six table beets, long—1, A. R. Wilson; 2, John McPherson.  
Best six table beets, turnip—1, Irvine & LeNeveu; 2, A. J. Bell.  
Best six ears sweet corn—1, W. C. Duncan; 2, W. R. Robertson.  
Best two cucumbers—1, J. W. Kelly; 2, Rev. D. Holmes.  
Best two vegetable marrow—1, Rev. D. Holmes; 2, F. Leather.  
Best two squash—1, J. W. Kelly; 2, B. H. B. Holmes.  
Best two Hubbard squash—1, J. W. Kelly; 2, Rev. D. Holmes.  
Best six tomatoes—1, S. Carto; 2, Mrs. Scriven.  
Best collection of garden vegetables—1, Mrs. H. Smith; 2, J. W. Kelly.

**FRUITS.**  
Best collection fruit—1, G. H. Hadwen.  
Best winter apples, 5 kinds, 5 each varieties named—1, G. H. Hadwen; 2, G. H. Hadwen.  
Best autumn apples, 5 kinds, 5 each varieties named—1, H. W. May.  
Best commercial apples, 5 plates—1, G. H. Hadwen; 2, G. T. Corfield.  
Best packed box apples—1, R. H. Whidden; 2, D. W. Bell.  
Best apples, fall, Keswick's Codlin—1, J. Weismiller.  
Best apples, fall, Gravenstein—1, W. C. Duncan; 2, G. T. Corfield.  
Best apples, fall, Wealthy—1, Mrs. A. Peterson; 2, Irvine & LeNeveu.  
Best apples, fall, any other kind—1, Rev. B. Holmes; 2, Irvine & LeNeveu.  
Best apples, winter, Baldwin—1, G. T. Corfield.  
Best apples, winter, Ben Davis—1, R. H. Whidden; 2, Rev. D. Holmes.  
Best apples, winter, Blenheim Orange—1, R. H. Whidden.  
Best apples, winter, Canada Renette—1, J. Weismiller.  
Best apples, winter, Gloria Mundi—1, G. T. Corfield.  
Best apples, winter, Golden Russet—1, G. T. Corfield; 2, E. H. Forrest.  
Best collection of insects by any school child, resident within the district and such collection to be made subsequent to the 1st June, 1906—1, Miss H. Green; 2, Miss E. Springue.

**DEATH OF MRS. MELDRAM.**  
Passed Away Suddenly at Home This Morning.  
(From Saturday's Daily.)  
Mrs. J. H. Meldram, widow of John H. Meldram, passed away this morning at her residence, corner of Douglas street and Topaz avenue. Her death, quite unexpected, was due to paralysis and the news in consequence came with a poignant shock to her legion of friends both in that rapidly vanishing contingent of pioneers, of whom she was a highly respected member, and among the younger generation.

The late Mrs. Meldram was born in Newcastle-on-Tyne about 70 years ago. With her husband she left London in 1865, on the ship Countess of Fife, which required nearly half a year to make the tedious journey from the Old World capital to this outpost of the new west. It was on this trip that their eldest child, James W. Meldram, was born.

Mrs. Meldram shared with her husband the spirit of good fellowship and kindness which has won them so many friends. She was one of those whose cheerful disposition continued unaffected by the passing of years, and she will be sorrowfully missed by the many with whom she came in personal contact. Among these are the members of Colfax Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, with which she had been actively associated for years, just as Mr. Meldram was one of the pillars of local Odd Fellowship.

She is survived by one daughter, Mrs. John W. Walker, three sons, James W., George G., and John, and nine grandchildren.

**TROWN FROM HORSE.**  
"An accident attended with fatal results occurred this week on the Nicola road," says Saturday's Kamloops Standard. "John F. Barber, an old-time resident of the town, was returning on Tuesday afternoon to Collett's ranch with a distance ahead of his companion and when about a mile past Palmer's ranch his horse shied and he was thrown. McLean rode to Collette's for assistance, and when he returned Barber was removed to the house, where everything was done to restore him to consciousness, but without avail. Dr. Tutthill was sent for, and on his arrival a thorough examination was made and it was found that the body was completely paralyzed, death resulting at 5:45 on Wednesday morning.

"Deceased, who was about 42 years of age, was a native of Tarry, Ontario, and came to British Columbia about 24 years ago and for some time worked on construction near Port Moody. After the road was completed he went into farming at Grande Prairie, removing from there to Kamloops a few years ago. He leaves a family consisting of his wife, two sons and two daughters."

resident of the district—1, Mrs. Drummond; 2, Mrs. Cloutier.  
Best Bottle Home-made Wine—1, Mrs. Calcott.  
Best Pot of Jelly—1, Mrs. Kelly; 2, Mrs. Paterson.  
Best Currant Jam, 1 pt.—1, Miss Kelly; 2, Mrs. Paterson.  
Best Plum Jam, 1 pt.—1, Mrs. Prevost; 2, Miss Elkington.  
Best Gooseberry Jam, 1 pt.—1, Mrs. Walker; 2, Mrs. Paterson.  
Best Raspberry Jam, 1 pt.—1, Mrs. Elkington; 2, Mrs. Forrest.  
Best any other kind of Jam—1, Miss L. Kingston; 2, Mrs. Vaux.  
Best Pot of Marmalade—1, Miss M. Willson.  
Best Bottle Cherries, 1 quart—1, Mrs. Forrest.  
Best Bottle Peas, 1 quart—1, Mrs. Kelly; 2, Mrs. D. Evans.  
Best Bottle Peas, 1 quart—1, Mrs. Kelly; 2, Miss L. Kingston.  
Best any other fruit, 1 quart—1, Mrs. Duncan; 2, Mrs. Scriven.

**FLOWERS.**  
Best Bouquet of Flowers—1, Mrs. R. Miller; 2, Mrs. C. F. Walker.  
Best arrangement of Flowers for table decoration—1, Miss Duncan; 2, Mrs. Elkington.  
Best Collection of Pot Flowers—1, Mrs. T. S. Castley.  
Best Collection Cut Flowers—1, Mrs. R. Miller; 2, Mrs. Elkington.  
Cut Flowers.  
Best Asters—1, Miss Edna Miller.  
Best Petunias—1, Mrs. R. Miller; 2, Mrs. Elkington.  
Best Dahlias—1, Mrs. Corfield; 2, Mrs. R. B. Anderson.  
Best Sweet Peas—1, Miss Duncan; 2, Mrs. C. F. Walker.  
Best Roses—1, Mrs. Elkington.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
Best Water Color Landscape, painted in 1905-06—1, Mrs. C. F. Walker; 2, Mrs. F. Leather.  
Best Water Color, any other subject, painted in 1905-06—1, Miss Hadwen; 2, Mrs. F. Leather.  
Best Collection of Amateur Photographs, taken and developed by exhibitor during 1905-06—1, T. A. Wood.

Girls Under 16 Years of Age.  
Best Sofa Cushion—1, Miss V. Ventres.  
Best Loaf of Bread—1, Miss E. Williams.  
Best Plain Cake, without fruit—1, Miss H. Vaux; 2, Miss E. Miller.  
Best Collection of Wild Flowers, followed by the passing of insects by any school child, resident within the district and such collection to be made subsequent to the 1st June, 1906—1, Miss H. Green; 2, Miss E. Springue.

**QUIT CHURCH WEDDING.**  
Miss Norma Flumerfelt and Mr. A. Ritchie United in Wedlock.  
On Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock the marriage of Miss Norma Flumerfelt, the younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Flumerfelt, of Rubehube, Victoria, to Mr. Albany Herbert Ritchie, second son of Mrs. Alfred Ritchie, of Hurbury Crescent, London, Eng., was solemnized in St. John's church. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Percival Jenns. The bride was given away by her father. The wedding was a very quiet one, only the members of the family and a few of the most intimate friends of the bride being present.

The bride is one of Victoria's most talented musicians, having received a careful training in Europe. Mr. Ritchie is also well known in this city, where he resided for some little time, and has just completed a professional course under the great violinist Sevek at Prague. He will enter upon his musical career shortly, making a tour of Europe.

After the marriage ceremony on Saturday Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie drove immediately to Mallowton farm, which was very kindly placed at their disposal by Mr. J. C. Taylor, K. C. After a week or more spent there they will enjoy a few days in the city, after which they leave for Berlin, Germany. During his professional career in Europe this winter Mr. Ritchie will be accompanied by his wife.

It pays to Patronize Home Companies. It is a most noteworthy and significant fact that the Dominion government reports for the year 1905 show that the percentage of profits to income earned by The Mutual Life of Canada was almost double of that earned by the oldest and wealthiest rates of The Mutual Life of Canada are the lowest. It will pay you to see the rates and policies of The Mutual Life of Canada before insuring elsewhere. A. B. McNeill, special agent; R. L. Drury, manager, 34 Broad street.

**GUNBOAT SAFE.**  
The Helena, Reported Lost, Has Arrived at Shanghai.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 24.—A cablegram received at the navy department, this morning from Commander Cutler, of the cruiser Albatross, at Shanghai, China, announced the safe arrival at that port of the United States gunboat Helena. It was reported that the Helena had been seen in the great wharves which recently swept over the China sea.

### MUST NOT MOLEST IMPORTED BIRDS

**ENACTMENT FOR THE PROTECTION OF GAME**  
Capercallie and Black Game Safe From Ravages of Sportsmen for Ten Years.

In response to a request made by members of the Victoria Fish and Game Club, the government has taken action towards the protection of the capercallie and black game that are being imported from Denmark. Of course those responsible for the undertaking agree that it is more or less in the nature of an experiment, that it may prove a failure because of climatic or other natural conditions, but they do not wish their scheme to be wrecked on account of the devastations of reckless and unscrupulous hunters. Therefore they approached the authorities, and the last issue of the provincial Gazette shows the results of the consultation. It follows:

"No person shall hunt, trap, take, or shoot at, kill or wound, any black game or capercallie within the province of British Columbia for a period of ten years from the 1st of October."

The above is sufficient definite to make its meaning perfectly clear. It, perhaps, is only fair to the majority of sportsmen to say that they would hardly shoot the new species of game even had not the order mentioned been introduced. British Columbia hunters are sufficiently imbued with the proper sportsman spirit to be depended upon to assist those endeavoring to improve the hunting on this coast in every way in their power. But unfortunately, there are others in the habit of carrying guns to whom the temptation of a flying bird would be too great, and no matter how valuable the life it might be, it would have to fall if the person concerned was an accurate shot and every means in his power were used to secure it. It is therefore possible to shoot them for the usual open season without any danger of extermination.

The black game and capercallie are expected to start on their long and arduous journey across sea and continent in the near future. Upon arriving at Vancouver they will be divided, and half, Vancouver Island, and the other half, the mainland. They will be taken charge of by the officials of the Victoria Game Club for distribution to the sportsmen who place them as far away from the commonly accepted resorts of the grouse as possible. Some, it is stated, will be taken to Cowichan and other different points considered adapted to them.

If it is found that the new game introduced in British Columbia is profitable, the government will be brought out. Should the journey and the change of conditions, however slight it may be, affect the pioneer settlers they should be heartened by the arrival of the newcomers. The latter also would become imbued with more spirit to find some of their own kind upon the ground before them.

**A CREDITABLE NUMBER.**  
Latest Issue of the British Columbia Mining Record Contains Valuable Information.  
The August number of the British Columbia Mining Record has just been issued, and is highly creditable to the editor, E. Jacobs. In addition to the general mining news there are a number of most interesting articles on special subjects. One on Ketchikan, Alaska, is particularly noteworthy, as it is very timely on account of the interest attaching to the mines of southern Alaska at the present time.

Another article which will be read with the deepest interest by mining men is that by Wm. M. Brewer, the well-known mining engineer, on the occurrence of copper ore on the Pacific coast. The years spent by Mr. Brewer in the copper mines of the Pacific position to speak authoritatively on the subject.

There is also a most interesting article on the reported finding of gold in the Peace River country. An article on important developments at the Rambler-Cariboo appears. J. B. Tyrell, of Toronto, writes on a Canadian department of mines or geological survey, and F. Morlimer, Lamb's paper on A. Federal Department of Mines also appears. A review of the mining and smelting conditions in British Columbia is given by the editor, and among the remaining articles is one on the Big Interior Group of claims on Vancouver Island.

**UNKNOWN MAN MURDERED.**  
Spokane, Sept. 22.—An unknown man was murdered in a box car between Spokane and Sprague this morning. He was pronounced dead by a coroner's inquest and then shot through the body. It is supposed that a gang of hoboes committed the deed for the purpose of robbery. The man evidently put up a hard fight against his assailants. His identity is unknown, but the initials "C. W." were tattooed on his arm.

**CARPENTER KILLED.**  
Clarence Deaton, a carpenter employed on the C. P. R. bridge near Mission Junction, was accidentally killed Saturday morning. Deaton slipped from the scaffolding on which he was working and fell about thirty feet to the ground, striking with the top of his head with such violence that he died with a coup en plein. Dr. Stuart, the coroner of Mission Junction, held an inquiry over the remains.

### DUNCANS OPERA HOUSE

Opened by a Concert—Large Audience Enjoyed Excellent Programme.

A notable opera house at Duncan, erected by the Knights of Pythias, was opened last Wednesday evening. The house is on the ground floor, seats 350 comfortably, and is provided with perhaps the most commodious and well appointed dressing rooms (on the stage level) in any British Columbia theatre. The lighting is by an improved acetylene system installed by Mr. Anderson, who also has provided an important novelty in equipment in the form of disappearing footlights. That is, when footlights are not desired, the jets may be popped through the floor, and a close-fitting cover for each given in indication of their existence. The curtain, a scene in old Bruges, painted by a local artist, is exceedingly handsome and in harmony with the native wood finish of the interior; and the acoustic properties of the new house are pronounced admirable—there being no pillars or beams in the auditorium, and the ceiling arched.

The opera house management is vested with Harry Smith, editor of the Leader, and the honor of opening the new house was extended to C. H. Gibbons, of Victoria, who sent a first class concert, headed by Anne Beatrice Sheldon, soprano, and including also Messrs. Benedict Bantly and Herbert H. Foot, of Victoria. Mrs. Sheldon was in exceptionally fine voice, doing full justice to the great jewel song from "Faust," and displaying marked versatility in her subsequent numbers. Nevins' "Doris," Wood's "Thou" (each of these with 'cello obbligato' by Mr. Foot), a group of Scotch songs, delightfully interpreted, and three or four English and French ballads of the most melodious sort. Mr. Bantly was heard in piano numbers, displaying especial power in his Chopin and Schumann selections, as well as accompanist throughout the evening; and Mr. Foot contributed a much appreciated group of 'cello solos, Schubert's Berceuse and Popper's Gavotte being very pleasingly played.

After the concert a dance was given by the Knights, to which the majority of the audience, including parties from Victoria, Nanaimo, Ladysmith, Chemainus and other neighboring centers, responded. Indeed the influx of visitors for the concert attracted taxed to the full the capacity of the local hotels.

A notable feature of the concert and one which contributed much to the artistic success was the use of a superb Heintzman & Co. grand piano kindly loaned by Mr. W. Waite & Co., Ltd., and specially sent up from their warehouse in Vancouver. The audience, which taxed the capacity of the opera house, was loud in praise of the excellent piano, and many highly complimentary remarks were made to Herbert Kent, manager of the firm of Waite & Co., who attended the concert, relative to the wonderful power and perfect singing quality of the instrument. Mr. Bantly, the solo pianist, also expressed himself as being delighted and satisfied in every way, the pianist fulfilling every requirement of his playing.

**QUIT CHURCH WEDDING.**  
Miss Norma Flumerfelt and Mr. A. Ritchie United in Wedlock.  
On Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock the marriage of Miss Norma Flumerfelt, the younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Flumerfelt, of Rubehube, Victoria, to Mr. Albany Herbert Ritchie, second son of Mrs. Alfred Ritchie, of Hurbury Crescent, London, Eng., was solemnized in St. John's church. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Percival Jenns. The bride was given away by her father. The wedding was a very quiet one, only the members of the family and a few of the most intimate friends of the bride being present.

The bride is one of Victoria's most talented musicians, having received a careful training in Europe. Mr. Ritchie is also well known in this city, where he resided for some little time, and has just completed a professional course under the great violinist Sevek at Prague. He will enter upon his musical career shortly, making a tour of Europe.

After the marriage ceremony on Saturday Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie drove immediately to Mallowton farm, which was very kindly placed at their disposal by Mr. J. C. Taylor, K. C. After a week or more spent there they will enjoy a few days in the city, after which they leave for Berlin, Germany. During his professional career in Europe this winter Mr. Ritchie will be accompanied by his wife.

It pays to Patronize Home Companies. It is a most noteworthy and significant fact that the Dominion government reports for the year 1905 show that the percentage of profits to income earned by The Mutual Life of Canada was almost double of that earned by the oldest and wealthiest rates of The Mutual Life of Canada are the lowest. It will pay you to see the rates and policies of The Mutual Life of Canada before insuring elsewhere. A. B. McNeill, special agent; R. L. Drury, manager, 34 Broad street.

**GUNBOAT SAFE.**  
The Helena, Reported Lost, Has Arrived at Shanghai.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 24.—A cablegram received at the navy department, this morning from Commander Cutler, of the cruiser Albatross, at Shanghai, China, announced the safe arrival at that port of the United States gunboat Helena. It was reported that the Helena had been seen in the great wharves which recently swept over the China sea.



THE ANNUAL FALL FAIR AT SAANICH

THE CLOSING DAY OF THE SHOW YESTERDAY

For Various Reasons the Exhibition Was Not as Good as in Other Years.

With the customary dance in the exhibition hall last evening, which was attended by many from the city as well as from the district, the 39th annual show of the North and South Saanich Agricultural Society was brought to a happy conclusion.

It is in the afternoon of the last day when the crowd is seen, and yesterday this was as large as ever. But the entertainment furnished yesterday was not up to what has been given heretofore. In fact the fair did not reach the standard of excellence which the society has in the past achieved.

There was a fair showing of cattle and sheep, but the number of pigs was very limited. Fruits were well represented and the interest which the farmers of the district manifested in the way of home made articles indicated that the show was not lacking in their support.

The explanation for what some might have found disappointing was that the farmers this year were short-handed. The want of rain during the early season worked a disadvantage under which nearly all exhibitors labored.

There was a splendid display of horses, really one of the best ever seen in the district, but the grain showing was not so good. There was a fair showing of cattle and sheep, but the number of pigs was very limited.

As stated above, the showing of horses was particularly good. The principal winners were Dean Bros., C. H. Gillan, Geo. Adamson, Mrs. Bradley-Dyne, J. Bryce and Mr. Miller, W. J. McKee, Lim Bang, Haldon Bros., J. S. Shoopland and F. Turgoose secured prizes for roasters, while for general purpose J. Richards, Haldon Bros., J. S. Shoopland and F. Turgoose secured prizes for roasters.

In dairy produce there was strong rivalry and among the exhibitors were Mrs. W. Brethour, Mrs. R. E. Mimms, Miss Armstrong, Mrs. J. Bell, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. W. R. Armstrong, T. A. Brydon, Tanner Bros., J. W. McTindale, Mrs. A. Adams, Mrs. E. Broe, Mrs. Bradley-Dyne and F. Turgoose, W. Derringer, Mrs. J. W. Walker, Mrs. J. J. White, Mrs. Sandover, Miss P. Harrison and Mrs. Bradley-Dyne won first in flowers, and in poultry Mrs. Bradley-Dyne was again victorious, securing the majority of the awards.

The entire prize list will be given in another issue.

STEAMER BROKE IN TWO

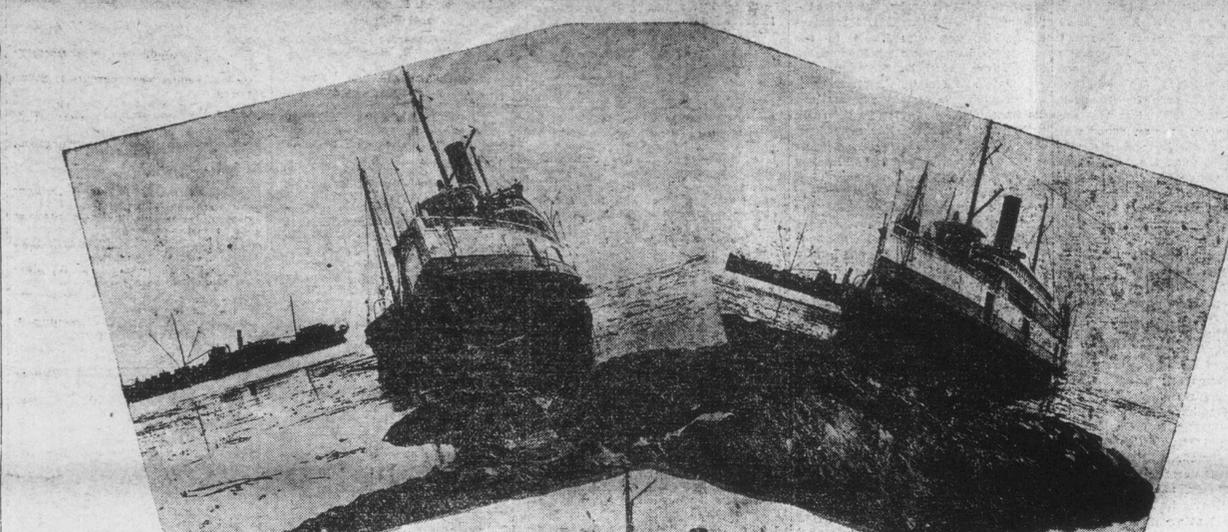
Sandusky, Ohio, Sept. 21.—The steamer Tuttle, which sprang a leak off Point on Saturday night and was beached near Marblehead, but patched and towed to this port on Wednesday. Two of the stern to-day and went to the bottom of Sandusky bay. The captain and crew were asleep, but the sound of rushing waters awakened one of the latter, who sounded the alarm. All were ashore in lifeboats. The Tuttle is a coal for Sarnia.

CHINESE ARMY REFORM

Shanghai, Sept. 21.—The council of army reorganization at Peking has taken over the management of all the arsenals of the empire which have been hitherto controlled by the respective provincial viceroys. This is a distinct step in the direction of military centralization.

MINT ROBBED

Thieves Entered by Dry Underground Canal and Stole \$2,500. Munich, Sept. 21.—The Royal Bavarian Mint was robbed yesterday evening of 200,000 marks in newly coined ten mark pieces. The thieves got in the mint which had been opened for cleaning.



SEATTLE FLOATED WITHOUT DAMAGE

STEAMER WILL SAIL FOR NORTH TO-NIGHT

Pilot Simpson Says the Accident Was Due to Fog and Strong Current.

The steamer City of Seattle, which struck on the rocks of Trial Island on Wednesday morning was floated clear yesterday afternoon at exactly six minutes past four. After being lightened of her cargo the vessel rose with the incoming tide and with the aid of the Salvor, Pilot and Pioneer and also with the use of her own power the ship slid easily into deep water and proceeded on her way to port, followed by the assisting steamers. Once safely berthed the work of reloading commenced and to-night it is expected all will be ready to resume the voyage north.

Pilot Simpson, who was on the bridge when the accident occurred, the Times to-day obtained the first accurate account of how the mishap took place. Captain Simpson was glad to meet the newspaperman, for he said a great deal had been published that was ridiculous, and as he had a reputation at stake he wished to have the truth told.

The accident, he explained, was due partly to the strong current setting towards shore, but in the main to the dark, deceptive night and the prevalence of fog. "Just before getting Discovery abeam," he said, "and there being nothing in sight about I felt uncertain about my position and called the captain. At the same time I rang up 'stand by.' That means a signal to the engineer to stand by in case of emergency.

"At the same time I stopped her. I made out a moving light about two points on my port bow, and immediately saw the rocks of Trial Island ahead. "I called out hard to port and backed her full speed, but had too little time in which to work. Another half minute and I would have cleared the rocks. At that time there was a very fog alarm on Trial Island. There was no fog alarm on the beach and asked why the alarm was not blowing. The latter then told me there had been no fog, but immediately ran off and started the whistle."

Captain Simpson said that it was 3.15 o'clock when the ship struck. He recalled at once the seriousness of his position. All the crew were called and the passengers were notified at once of what had happened. None, however, were excited.

Pilot Simpson has been fifteen years with the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, during which time he has acted four years as pilot. He has been many years running to northern ports, and he says this is the first blot against his record as a navigator. He had a white man and an Indian as quartermasters and always allowed several points to the left for the set of the current, and although this had been done on Wednesday night yet he found that the ship was to the right of the course he had given. This indicated, of course, that the current was very strong.

Captain O'Brien when seen this morning denied that there had been any excitement or that the ship had listed over in such a manner as to frighten a few members of the crew. "You could see by the picture in the Times," he said, "that the steamer did not list over very far. Had she done so she would have torn off the guards under which I had placed timbers to prevent the ship heeling over. I had also lines attached from the masts for this purpose, which you may see for yourself."

The City of Seattle is believed to be very little damaged. The only injury to her hull is believed to consist of a few dented plates. A rose of the Frau Karl Druske variety, now growing at Hadley Wood, measures 14 inches in circumference. It is not the biggest which has been on the same tree. The first rose this year measured at least 16 inches round. The original green-room seems to have been painted green in order to relieve the eyes of actors dazzled by the glare of the footlights.

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RATEPAYERS HAVE NOW TO DECIDE

ON THE BY-LAW TO IMPROVE WATER WORKS

Voting on Scheme Approved by Majority of Council Will Take Place October 4th.

The by-law providing for the borrowing of \$200,000 to improve the water-works system is now ready for submission to the property owners for their verdict. The by-law will be submitted on October 4th, with W. W. Northcott as returning officer.

There was a meeting of the city council last evening, when the necessary by-law was put through all its stages. All the members of the council were present with the exception of Ald. Davey, who is in the east.

The formal petition praying for the by-law was submitted, after which the document itself was considered. There was practically no discussion on the by-law itself, which represented the decision reached by a majority of the council at the last meeting.

The objects to which the \$200,000 are to be devoted are set forth in the preamble as follows: Construction of a reservoir at Smith's Hill; construction of this reservoir with a high level tank; construction of a high level tank at some point between St. Charles street and Rockland avenue; connection of Smith Hill reservoir with distribution system; construction of pumping station on the 12-inch main; cleaning that bluejackets from the American gunboat Marietta, who were ransacking the Soledad sugar estate, have been fired on by the rebels.

STILL AFTER THE CUP

Sir Thomas Lipton Believes Another Race Probable.

London, Sept. 21.—Sir Thomas Lipton and Mr. T. P. O'Connor sailed from Liverpool to-day for New York on the Celtic. A number of yachtsmen and others were present at the station to bid him farewell, and urged him to arrange a race for the America-cup. Sir Thomas promised to discuss the matter.

In talking with an interviewer, Sir Thomas said that while he could not say anything definite, he thought it "very probable that there will be another race."

VICTIM OF WRECK

Body Washed Ashore Believed to Be That of the Bishop of Sao Paulo.

Oran, Algeria, Sept. 21.—The body of a man believed to be the Bishop of Sao Paulo, of Brazil, who was lost in the wreck of the Italian steamer Siro on Formigas Island, Spain, on August 4th, has been washed up on the coast here.

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THE THISTLE IS REPORTED ASHORE

HIGH AND DRY OFF THE MIMPISH RIVER

Vice-Regal Party's Yacht Passed in This Position by Princess May.

A mishap has overtaken the vice-regal party which left here on the steamer Thistle on Wednesday morning on a fishing and hunting excursion to Campbell river and other points along the coasts of Vancouver Island and Mainland. News has been brought by the steamer Princess May, which arrived here from Skagway and the Skeena river this morning that the Thistle was on Thursday high and dry at the mouth of Mimpish river opposite Alert Bay on the eastern coast of this island. The vessel is in a beach with boilers all about and, though possibly in an awkward position for floating, is believed to be in no serious location in so far as concerns the personal safety of the members of the party aboard. The Princess May passed a mile or so distant at 9.30 o'clock Thursday morning, and at 11 met the D. G. S. Quadra making for the scene of the accident. These were all the particulars which officers of the Princess May were able to supply, but it is evident that the party is in no way in distress. There are aboard His Excellency Earl Grey, His Hon. the Lieut.-Governor, Capt. Trotter, A. D. C. to His Excellency, Lady Evelyn Grey and Miss Elinor Dunsmluir.

The accident, it is thought, had been due to fog, for a short time previously to seeing the Thistle the Princess May was detained 12 hours by the fog. The Thistle is not in an exposed position, and officers of the C. P. R. liner entertained no anxiety regarding her.

Another accident which the May reports happened to the freighting steamer Leelenaw, Capt. Meyer, off Niplock, a mining camp on the Prince of Wales Island, the Leelenaw lost her propeller. Capt. Meyer and some others came down to Ketchikan on a small launch, and from there were carried to Port Simpson, where they placed themselves in communication with this city. Their trip to Ketchikan proved a most hazardous one, and they had a narrow escape from being wrecked in their small craft. The Leelenaw was bound south with a cargo of concentrates.

J. A. MACDONALD HERE.

Leader of Opposition in Local Legislature is in the City for a Few Days.

J. A. Macdonald, M. P. of Rossland, arrived in the city last evening and is a guest at the Driad. The leader of the opposition in the local House has private business to transact and says he does not expect to get away from Victoria before Sunday at least. The prospect of an early appeal to the electorate by the local government does not appear to be disturbing Mr. Macdonald in the least. He further seems to welcome the chance to meet the Premier and his following on the hustings, having no doubt as to the results.

FIRE AT ALMONTE.

The Loss is Placed at One Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand Dollars.

Ottawa, Sept. 21.—Fire destroyed part of the business section of Almonte today. It started in Scott's furniture store. The loss is \$125,000. The insurance amounts to \$75,000.

A CHAPEL FOR JUBILEE HOSPITAL

LIBERAL OFFER IS MADE TO DIRECTORS

A Friend Who Wishes Her Name Withheld Will Give \$2,000 to This Work.

There was a meeting of the directors of the Royal Jubilee hospital last evening with the president, James Forman, in the chair. There were also present Directors Alex. Wilson, C. A. Holland, E. A. Lewis, H. Dallas Heimeken, J. W. Bolden, Chris. Spencer and Secretary Elworthy.

A very important communication was received from Mrs. Hasell, in which an offer of \$2,000 was made by a friend whose name is not revealed for the construction of a chapel or lecture hall at the hospital. The letter was as follows: "To the President and Board of Directors Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital:—

Gentlemen, I have the pleasure to inform you that I have received the offer from a friend, who does not wish her name disclosed for the present, of two thousand dollars, which sum is to be set aside to build the addition of a chapel or lecture hall at the hospital. Before taking any steps, however, in the matter I felt it necessary both to ask the directors permission to accept this gift, and also their consent to the object for which it is to be devoted. Although there seems other and more pressing demands at the present moment, the need of a room sufficiently satisfactory than at present were the accommodation for such purpose complete.

I would ask you, therefore, to consider this request favorably. And beg to remain, very faithfully, BEATRICE M. HASELL.

This communication was received with thanks and referred to the executive committee. The finance committee reported that accounts for the month of August, amounting to \$1,827.29, had been approved. The salaries for the month were \$1,036.45. The total days' stay for August was 1,999, and the average cost a day for each patient was \$1.50. The report was adopted.

The roof committee reported that after further consideration of the proposal to re-roof a portion of the premises the decision had been arrived at that nothing could be done immediately. The report was adopted.

Donations for the month were acknowledged as follows: Mrs. Thos. Saanich, books; J. H. Grant, plants for corridor; Mrs. Fens, honey. The meeting then adjourned.

THE DUNCANS FAIR.

Cowichan Exhibition Opened To-day—Programme of Attractions Arranged for To-morrow.

Word has been received from Duncans to the effect that the annual exhibition of the Cowichan Agricultural Society, which opened this morning, will eclipse all former efforts, the number and quality of the exhibits being particularly fine. Most of to-day will be spent in judging, so that when the exhibition hall has been thrown open to the public to-morrow the awards will all have been made, and given good weather, no doubt there will be a large attendance. An excellent programme of games and sports has been prepared for to-morrow, including bicycle races and a baseball game, while the day's enjoyment will be terminated by a dance in the society's hall in the evening. A good band will be in attendance throughout the day and will help to enliven the outing. The exhibition management has arranged for a cheap rate of one dollar for the round trip from this city to-morrow, and they expect, as in former years, a number of Victorians will visit Duncans to-morrow.

HE WAS BURIED ALIVE.

Man of 83 Lay Three Days in Mortuary Vault.

A man who was said to be 83 years old told an extraordinary story to the magistrate in a London police court recently. He stated that he had been found unconscious in the street, conveyed to a hospital and thence to a workhouse infirmary, where he was pronounced dead. He lay three days in the mortuary vault, he said, before he revived. His purpose in narrating the circumstances to the magistrate was to learn how to benefit the estate of a pensioner from a society of which he is a member. The rules provide that no one who has been in a workhouse is entitled to a benefit, and the old man said the trustees ascertained that his involuntary detention in the infirmary invalidated his claim.

The Registrar told him how to proceed and he went away without leaving his name and address.

VICTORIA'S FAIR OPENS NEXT WEEK

EVERYTHING READY FOR ANNUAL EXHIBITION

Large Number of Entries Received—Some of the Features—Outlook Promising.

Victoria's exhibition opens next Tuesday and continues until Saturday night. The outlook is exceedingly bright and members of the executive of the British Columbia Agricultural Association express themselves as perfectly confident of its success. The wheels which were formally set in motion about 2 o'clock on Tuesday, but two events are scheduled to take place before that hour, as the judges will start work at 8 a. m. and at the same time the trap shooting for the Four Crown challenge cup will commence.

If Victorians or the many visitors expected here wish to take in all the attractions offered by the fair they will have a busy week. Never before have so many different forms of entertainment been arranged by the Agricultural Association. Every day there will be something well worth witnessing in the evenings musical features, to which some of the best amateur talent available in the North Pacific will contribute. One of the first upon the list is the bronco busting contest. The horse races, which will fill in the last three days, have been mentioned time and again. Besides there are numerous minor events. Among the latter might be included the gun competition, the tug-of-war tournament, etc. And then there will be the side shows. More of these will be in evidence than ever before. They are reported to be coming here from all directions. The majority, it is said, are of merit, providing entertainment of a most diverting character. Then there is the exhibition of the display of agricultural products, manufactured goods, and the other exhibits which go to show the progress of the province of British Columbia is making, commercially and otherwise.

Entries for the show closed last Monday. When the lists were concluded and tallied, the results, according to Secretary Smart, were eminently satisfactory. The figures were compared with those of the year 1904—there was no exhibition last year, Victoria retiring in order to give the New Westminster Agricultural Association a clear field to make the Dominion exposition a success—and it was found that they exceeded them in practically every respect. This was particularly noticeable in stock. For instance, the forthcoming show, he pointed out, will have one hundred and fifty-two registered horses displayed, one hundred and forty-four cattle, one hundred and twenty-five sheep, seventy-nine swine, three hundred and thirty-seven poultry and pet stock. These would come from all parts of the province. To make the collection more complete some would come from Calgary, and others from as far east as Ontario. The fruit, floral, aquatic and other agricultural departments also would be well supplied.

For the horse races entries will be received up to the 26th, with the exception of race No. 8. But the majority are already on record. If they are not, then there will be more race horses here than ever before.

To-day Secretary Smart and his assistant, J. S. Floyd, together with the clerical staff of the Agricultural Association, are located at the offices on the exhibition grounds. They will be stationed there until the close of the fair.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

Monthly Subscriptions Which Are Acknowledged by the Manager of the Institution.

The manager of the Seamen's Institute hereby acknowledges with thanks the receipt of reading matter during the month of August from the following: Mrs. Wm. Atkins, Mrs. F. W. Foster (Simcoe street), Mrs. (Capt.) Murray Thain (Vancouver), Mrs. R. Maynard, Mrs. R. E. McClintock, Mrs. Averill (Colquhoun), Mrs. H. D. Helmecken, Mrs. C. P. Bennett (Colquhoun), Mrs. E. M. D. Rhind (Stockport, England), Isaac Welch, J. H. Robbins, J. T. Dickson, Capt. Murray Thain (Vancouver), A. G. Sargison, J. C. Mackay, S. G. Russell, H. Burnett, E. Baynes-Reed, Hedley H. Bailey, S. J. Pitts, A. Friend (Weymouth, England), one anonymous donor (Calcutta papers), the Navy League (Victoria-Esquamalt branch), B. C. the Times and Colonist daily papers, Capt. O. G. Harbelle (clothing), and Mrs. J. D. Pemberton (flowers).

Cash donations and monthly subscriptions in aid of the institute during the past month from the following are also gratefully acknowledged: Cash donations: Dr. G. L. Milne, M. D., N. Shakespear, Capt. J. W. Troup, Victoria Chemical Co., Ltd., Ad. Goodacre & Sons, Mrs. M. R. Smith, Pemberton & Son, Victoria Transfer Co., Ltd., and D. E. Campbell.

Monthly subscriptions: Wm. E. Laird (shipping master), Rev. C. E. Cooper, Mrs. M. E. McTavish, Mrs. J. D. Pemberton, E. J. Evers, Miss Spurdell, the Bishop of Columbia, Mrs. Wm. Atkins, the George Carter Co., Ltd., C. E. Whitham, Mrs. J. P. Hibben, Mrs. Herchner (per Mrs. Pemberton), Mrs. H. Ahnert.

During the past month literature was supplied by the institute to the crew of the steamer Tees, to fishermen on the Skeena river, and to the patients in the Marine hospital.

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The Registrar told him how to proceed and he went away without leaving his name and address.

crocheted—1, Mrs. E. Brethour, 16 Years. Stockings—1, May Don. Article—1, Miss M. er 12 Years. —1, Miss M. A. h, for best made orna White. rk, Under 12. L. White; 2, Miss C. Bissett. for best Milking nder 12 years—1, et.

OCIETY. andra Club Re-ning Season rramme. ary Society, for Tuesday Club, is rious and con-ty has now be-Alexandra Club appointed by the nization. Fol- of the literary Mrs. I. W. Pow- S. Hasell; trans- Mrs. Rocks an Eberts, Mrs. Miss Fraser. already num- , and all inter- vited to join by to the conven- hour for meet- to the evening, make it easier and. Many have assist with the and have either to associate bers in under- rramme. e programme as e subjects not nounced before the press, later:

pt, the Land of s), J. W. Laing, Robert Browning, Rev. J. P. D. k's, Seattle, Edward Fairfax, Women Authors, being Christmas ed to substitute pleasure of the

Newspapers and ow We Are r—Oliver Wer eld. Matthew Arr th.—The Moc Rev. Leslie C—Skelcies, t to guaran- ve Lt.-Col. An- O., and Rev. H. ised to address possible to ar- convenient.

DIDATE eting of Nelson on by a mass electors of this ter date, Dr. G. iberat candidate tional district in vical general ison News. the annual gen- sion Liberal As- y evening in the

ers for the en- follows: Hon- er, M. P.; presi- er, unanimously dent, Thomas J. H. Proudfoot, e treasurer, ously re-elect- ee, Dr. Arthur ne, W. Ebbes, W. Fred Hume, W. S. S. Taylor, J. Wattie."

as given at the Byron C. Alex- a few evenings anniversary of the ighter, Mrs. Victor among those who d Mrs. Haskins, Mrs. Elliot, Miss Inch, Miss Emily akker, Miss Kate r, and Mrs. L. Mission; Mr. E.

TION or despair. THING" till you s' best by aid of man Nature." e, marriage, and id ask a doctor, ges, illustrated, 25 it we send one 0 cents. B. CO., New York.

on that, 60 days apply to the Hon. Lands and Works e the following: e Skeena River, at a post on the west corner and southwest corner; e chains; there are west 40 chains; e place of com- 10 acres, more or

that, 25 days apply to the Hon. Lands and Works to cut and carry e following land, Coast District on the bank of e mile above Le e chains, there e, thence west to urther along the pel of the river to ment, containing

AM J. SUTTON. 26.





too much dual representation. He regretted having to object to the report of the committee...

Delegate Dutton, of Vancouver, said that four years ago the congress issued a charter and seal, and then it was a case of go as you please...

Delegate Beamish rose to explain the reasons inducing the committee to bring in the report...

Delegate Sellers, of Vancouver, explained the position of the Vancouver federal union at some length...

Delegates Nesbitt and Surges also dwelt on the need of congress giving the laborers support...

Secretary Draper said the statement of the late speaker was the strongest made...

Delegate Dutton pointed out that the Federal union in Vancouver was older than the new international union...

Delegate Rollo also drew attention to the fact that if the new union was proposed...

Delegate Pegler, of Calgary, suggested wiring headquarters of the Hodiamen union in Vancouver...

Delegate Robert Todd said the amendment did not go far enough...

The question was then called for. The president decided the committee's report was carried...

The other recommendation regarding Federal unions was as follows: Your committee also recommends that the congress print and supply at cost...

Canada, and although Vice-President Simpson, one of the brightest men in the committee...

The debate reached an almost dramatic climax when President Verville, M. P., took the floor...

Delegate Beamish, of Vancouver, said he was a man who entertained Socialist opinions and would continue to do so...

Delegate Sivertz, of Victoria, asked if it was in order to offer a motion. The president said "No."

Upon the question being called for, the amendment was put. This was that Delegate Pettipiece's resolution...

Delegate Anderson thought all delegates should discuss the question in ten minutes. There was no objection...

Delegate J. L. Walker moved the debate close at 4.30. It was not entertained.

Chairman Landers then again explained the position of the committee and read the resolution...

Delegate Empey, who moved the amendment, explained the purpose of the new party should have a constitution...

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Vice-president Simpson then moved that the convention go into committee of the whole to consider the resolution...

see the movement started in the East, but in the West the working men could not do anything to control the situation...

Delegate Trotter hoped that wiser heads should prevail than the precipitation of a fight. If the platform of the Socialist party were compared...

Delegate Killy, of Nelson, denied a statement made by Delegate Sherman that he could have brought twenty-four Socialists from Nelson...

Vice-president Simpson said he did not come to precipitate a fight but to consider the merits of the resolution...

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the Dominion. A number of delegates to the convention had allied themselves with a trade unionist...

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you an opportunity to lie." In conclusion, Mr. Verville said he was willing to help a trade unionist...

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the only reason the pledge had been introduced into the Socialist party was to ensure the members breaking away from their obligations...

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while if he would allow it. President Verville half an hour ago said to accept a re-nomination...

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# COMMITTEE DECREE FOR NEW LABOR PARTY

## Dominion Trades Congress in Animated Debate--Socialist Amendment Introduced--Asiatic Immigration.

(From Friday's Daily.)

When the Dominion Trades Congress met this morning the first business taken up was the motion of Delegate G. F. Gray, of Victoria, asking that the congress adopt the Australian system of voting in the election of officers. It was carried unanimously.

Chairman J. T. Walker, of the ways and means committee, presented its report. It recommended the payment of \$500 to the secretary for his services during the year; that the hotel expenses of the fraternal delegate in Victoria be paid by the congress and that \$150 be awarded the fraternal delegate from the congress to the forthcoming convention of the American Federation of Labor in Minneapolis. A sum of \$10 was also recommended to be paid the caretaker of the convention hall.

The request that an agent of the congress be appointed in Great Britain was reported on favorably. It was a request of the Vancouver barbers for financial assistance.

W. V. Todd said the amount of the appropriation for the fraternal delegate was much too small. Delegate Pettipiece said he was a good member of the proletariat "the coal wiggles along." Delegate Walker said "no delegate from this congress should have a wiggle along." He objected to the amount as being much too small. The chairman of the committee explained the amount would be enough if the delegate went from the East.

At the request of Delegate W. V. Todd the amount was increased by the committee to \$200. Delegate Johnson said the reception committee had provided for the caretaker. Chairman Phillips said the appropriation was by way of a bonus for his civility and courtesy. (Applause.) Delegate Dutton said the amount proposed for the fraternal delegate was still too small. The congress should do "no shoeing" business. He wanted it increased another \$50.

The report was then, upon motion, adopted. A special committee appointed to investigate the case now before the courts between the Metallic Roofing Co., of Canada, and local 30, Association of Sheet Metal Workers, of Montreal, also presented its report. The case was won by the union on the first trial, but the decision was reversed on appeal. It is now proposed to bring it before the Supreme court of Canada on the 15th inst. For this purpose the report proposes a special assessment of 10 cents per capita on the membership of every body affiliated with the congress.

Delegate Gilligan, of Victoria, as chairman of the committee on resolutions, said the amendment proposed by the report of the committee was not a recommendation to affiliate and asking for assistance.

Solicitor O'Donoghue explained the position of affairs. In 1902 a committee of the employers conferred with the union and settled upon a scale of prices. Forty-nine out of fifty employers signed the agreement, the exception being the Metallic Roofing Co. They were given a certain time to sign, but refused. The union, by a vote of 48 to 3, resolved to strike and damages of \$7,500 was obtained against the union. The union agreed to give the other companies notice, and did so by resolution that after a certain date they would not handle the metallic company's goods. These two resolutions were the company's cause of action.

All members of the union, some 150, were liable for these damages, and not only this, all members of the international body were in a similar position. In many instances of litigation of this kind there were unpleasant features, but the present case, was the best to his knowledge in which to fight from a trade union standpoint. The union resolved on the resolution to strike and not to handle the goods of the company. If the judgment were allowed to stand it would affect unions all over the Dominion, and it was voted to agree to have the case settled on the principles determined one and for all. He thought it should be carried to the Privy Council. It was thought that the well-known Australian case of Allen against Flood had settled the rights of unions, but judges since had cut that judgment down until it was not as powerful as at first thought.

Secretary Draper said he was informed a large number of unions had given financial assistance in this matter. The proposal was to make a special levy, but congress had no power to do more than recommend. In addition, there were so many unions not affiliated, and they were equally interested. Only forty per cent. of the unions assisted. He did not think such an appeal would result in obtaining more than \$1,000. The proper course to take would be an appeal to every trades union in Canada; he was sure it would have a good result and, as secretary, he was willing to send out the appeal.

Delegate J. L. Walker related his experience in Winnipeg, and said it was a hard matter to obtain payment of a special levy of ten cents.

Delegate Gray said that in New Zealand all union tickets issued cost \$1.50. One-third was for organization; one-third for labor papers and one-third for general management. It was hard to make a special levy, but easy to have a system of charging for union cards. He hoped this method would be eventually adopted by congress.

Delegate S. L. Landers said the case was one of the most important that had ever arisen regarding trade unionism in Canada and must be fought to a

tion--to say the least, as unwise, and recommended one in substitution as follows: "Whereas this congress, in convention assembled, affirms its allegiance to and support of the international solidarity of the working classes, therefore be it resolved that we declare our utmost confidence and fidelity in brothers W. D. Hayward, Chas. H. Moyer and J. Catibone, officers of the Western Federation of Miners, who are still Federalists at Boise, Idaho, without trial, and pledge ourselves to render every assistance in our power to bring the real criminals to justice; and be it further resolved that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the entire labor press; to the Governor of Idaho, Judge Smith of Idaho, and to the presiding officers of the Western Federation of Miners."

This was concurred in unanimously. Resolution No. 58, introduced by J. C. Waters, of Victoria, was amended to read as follows: "That the working people of Canada are, by reason of the deposit required from nominees for federal, provincial and municipal offices, unduly hampered in the exercise of their franchise, and that it is the duty of the people to demand the repeal of such laws whether federal, provincial or municipal."

Another resolution introduced by Vice-president Simpson urging every trade unionist to encourage the use of the union label on all printing matter to prevent the continuance of open shops, was reported upon favorably. After a short explanation by the mover it was concurred in unanimously.

A resolution charging that some correspondents of the Labor Gazette did not report conditions of labor in the province was also adopted. Another advocating that a fair wage clause be inserted in all provincial government contracts was concurred in.

Another urging the formation of labor bureaus in each province was also adopted. A resolution that a fair wage clause be inserted in all provincial government contracts was concurred in.

Resolution No. 71, urging that the word "affidavit" be substituted for "declaration" in fair wage contracts was, on the information of the solicitor, reported unfavorably on the ground that the word at present in use had the same legal effect.

Resolution No. 72, directed against paid agents in the robes of legislatures, was reported on unfavorably on the ground that it would mean "taking away the bread from the mouths of the poor." The amendment was carried, and the original resolution as amended adopted by Delegate Tardif.

The committee therefore reports as follows: "That the following resolution be adopted: 'Resolved, that the provincial governments be approached by the various provincial executives for the purpose of insisting upon the enforcement of laws imposing restrictions upon corporations that are the recipients of grants of public lands; and be it further resolved, that public lands be granted to bona fide settlers only, and that the same be sold to the public to conform to their agreements which shall be confiscated by being taken over by the government.'"

There was considerable discussion upon this, the delegates speaking in favor of its passage and giving instances of hardships. Delegates Edward Bragg suggested that some resolution should be adopted regarding the government looking well into the matter of coal lands. The report was concurred in.

The next matter taken up was the question of Asiatic immigration. There was an air of expectancy apparent among the delegates as Chairman Landers of the resolution committee arose to present the report on that subject. Careful attention was given to him as he read the many resolutions presented by individual members to the congress. As was before stated in the Times, the committee had been instructed to combine them all into one. Every phase of the question was represented in one or other dealing with the matter.

The object of the Labor Party is to fight all politics in conflict with the interest of society and working classes, and to replace the actual political system of the present by a more democratic form of government for the welfare of the whole country.

To obtain this object the Labor Party is working to have a just representation in federal, provincial and municipal governments.

Any person can become a member of a Labor Club, provided he signs the pledge of the party, follows the constitution and is admitted by two members.

Candidates. To be a candidate in federal, provincial or municipal elections the candidate must be:

(a) A member of a labor club for at least one year since its formation. (b) Chosen by one of the local clubs of the division. (c) Accepted by the general committee of the Labor Party.

Each member of a labor club contributes 25 cents per annum through the general fund of the party. Each particular club shall have the right to fix the membership contribution. The treasurer of the general committee shall deposit all money in the government bank or in any other bank recognized by the committee, and no funds can be drawn out without the signature of the president, secretary and treasurer. A surety bond shall be furnished by the treasurer.

Political Labor Clubs shall be formed in each electoral division. The officers of the club shall be: A president, a recording secretary, a treasurer, a literary agent and an executive board composed of these officers and delegates to the general committee of the Labor Party.

Each club shall appoint five delegates to the general committee. In case two or more clubs be formed in the same electoral division it cannot be done without the consent of the general committee.

The central organization under the control of the general committee composed of five bona fide delegates from each Labor Club and fifteen (15) delegates from the general committee of the Labor Party. This committee shall have an executive board composed of a president, vice-president, recording secretary, treasurer and literary agent. This board shall be elected at the first regular meeting of July Platform of Principles--Dominion Trades Congress.

1. Free compulsory education. 2. Legal working day of eight hours and six days a week. 3. Government inspection of all industries. 4. The abolition of the contract system on all public works. 5. Minimum living wage, based on local conditions. 6. Public ownership of all franchises, such as railways, telegraphs, waterworks, lighting, etc. 7. Tax reform, by lessening taxation on industry and increasing it on land values. 8. Abolition of the Dominion Senate. 9. Exclusion of Chinese. 10. The union label to be placed on all British goods. 11. Abolition of child labor by children under fourteen years of age; and of female labor in all branches of industrial life, such as mines, workshops, factories, etc. 12. Abolition of property qualification for all public offices. 13. Voluntary arbitration of labor disputes. 14. Proportional representation with grouped constituencies and abolition of municipal wards. 15. Direct legislation through the initiative and referendum. 16. Prohibition of prison labor in competition with free labor.

Adopted From Quebec Platform. 1. State insurance for old age and sickness with free labor. 2. Prohibiting of prison labor in competition with free labor. 3. Suppressing of all private banks and founding of a national bank. 4. Absolute liberty of the press in public affairs. 5. Election of the Judges by the people. 6. Suppressing of usury interest. 7. Abolition of the Dominion Senate. 8. Suppressing of the harbor commission. 9. Regulation of immigration. 10. That the general elections be at irregular date, every four years, with regular general elections taking place between these four years. 11. That the general elections be at irregular date, every four years, with regular general elections taking place between these four years. 12. All public land to be declared inalienable and reservation of all grants of land to corporations or individuals not in accordance with law regulations. 13. That the Socialist party of the Dominion be merged with the Socialist party of the Dominion. 14. 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# SOME FACTS ABOUT THE SUNSHINE PROVINCE



There are 250,000,000 acres of land in British Columbia, more than 1,000 for every man, woman and child in the province at present.

British Columbia is ten times as large as England, with one-twentieth of the population.

British Columbia has 7,000 miles of coast line teeming with fish.

British Columbia has 1,500,000 acres of lakes. There are fish in all of them.

The whole of British Columbia, south of 52 degrees and east of the Coast range is a grazing country up to 3,500 feet and a farming country up to 2,500 feet—Prof. Macoun.

In New British Columbia there are 8,500,000 acres of first-class land open for settlement.

Coal mining has been carried on in British Columbia since 1825. It is going on yet, the production every year growing larger than ever.

British Columbia, to the end of 1905, produced 22,277,320 tons of coal and 1,104,643 tons of coke. The latter is a comparatively new product.

British Columbia has produced placer gold to the value of \$70,000,000.



**J. D. McNIVEN, M.P.P.,**  
Chairman of the Reception Committee.

J. D. McNiven is a native of the province of Ontario, having been born in Bradford in 1859. He served an apprenticeship as a printer in the office of the *Harrison Tribune*, and in 1882 came west. He landed in Winnipeg during the boom and began work there, joining the *Winnipeg Typographical Union*. After ten years in Winnipeg and Regina he came to the Pacific coast, first to Vancouver, which he reached in 1892. In the following year he came to Victoria, where he has ever since resided.

Mr. McNiven has always taken a deep interest in trades unionism, and has been very prominently identified with the Trades and Labor Council of Victoria. For many years he was secretary of that body. He is the correspondent in this city for the *Labor Gazette*. He was elected as a representative of the city of Victoria to the local legislature in 1903, contesting the seat as a Liberal candidate.

The lode mines of British Columbia have produced gold to the value of \$30,000,000 since 1855, the first year of production.

Silver was first mined in British Columbia in 1857. Since that time the product has been 41,230,205 ounces, valued at \$23,088,685.

Since 1855 British Columbia has produced over 390,000,000 pounds of lead, valued at \$14,750,000.

Copper mining started in British Columbia in 1894. Since then over 200,000,000 pounds have been produced. Its value is \$27,258,013.

Up to date \$250,000,000 would not purchase the minerals produced by British Columbia.

Besides supplying the home market, British Columbia exported \$2,000,000 worth of butter and eggs last year.

Fifty million dollars is the value of the wheat produced by British Columbia last year.

In 1906 the caneries of British Columbia packed 1,167,460 cases of salmon, valued at \$3,750,000. Over 11,000,000 salmon were caught to fill the 50,000,000 cans put up.

The total harvest of British Columbia gathered from the sea last year is valued at \$6,350,000. It consisted of salmon, halibut, cod, smelts, oolachans, oysters, crabs, lobsters, prawns, shrimps, mussels, clams and many other varieties of edible fish.

British Columbia mills cut 473,713,363 feet of lumber during 1905. This would build a three-foot sidewalk round the

earth. The production for 1906 will be 750,000,000 feet.

There are 182,750,000 acres of timber land in British Columbia. The timber on the stump is worth at least \$9,137,728,000.

**VANCOUVER ISLAND—A FEW POINTERS.**

Iron has been found in many places on Vancouver Island, including Nootka Sound, Hesquilt Harbor, Barkley Sound, Sechart Channel, Anderson Lake, Alberni Canal, Sarita River, Port Renfrew, Sooke, Malahat Mountain and Quatsino Sound.

There is at least 8,000,000 acres of timber land on Vancouver Island. Its value on the ground is \$400,000,000.

Vancouver Island will shortly dominate the trade of the Pacific. Its strategical position is evident to everyone who studies the map.

The mineral wealth of Vancouver Island has only been scratched on the surface, yet it has two smelters. Another will shortly be erected near Great Central Lake.

The largest shingle mill in the world is on Vancouver Island. It is situated at Mosquito Harbor.

The marble quarries on Nootka Sound, one of Vancouver Island's splendid harbors, contain solid masses as big as the parliament buildings.

Vancouver Island abounds with game. Fishing and shooting are found worthy of the most ambitious sportsman.

There is a straight auto run of 140 miles on Vancouver Island, from Victoria to Alberni.

**VICTORIA CITY IN TABLOID.**

In the first seven and a half months of the industry ending July 20th, 1906, one Victoria steamer whaler caught 176 whales off the coast of Vancouver Island. Their value was \$37,117.

Victoria's gardens under glass are supplying hot house vegetables from Seattle to Cape Nome, and as far East as Winnipeg.

Victoria is the Oriental depot of the Dominion. It imported \$2,000,000 worth of curios during the past year.

The registrar-general in Victoria took in \$22,804 during the first half of 1906. For the first half of 1906 he took in \$32,314.35. This is an increase of fifty per cent.

The sawmills in Victoria and vicinity are capable of cutting 430,000 feet of lumber per day. All are working full capacity.

Victoria is the coming tourist resort of the Pacific Coast. Its climate is unsurpassed.

There are 30,000 inhabitants; all happy and contented.

During 1905 over eight miles of permanent concrete sidewalks were laid in Victoria.

Last year 37,000 yards of roadway in Victoria were rock surfaced.

Two municipal septic tanks were constructed in Victoria last year.

Forty thousand dollars was spent for maintaining the Royal Jubilee hospital in Victoria last year. Free treatment was given to 806 patients during the same period. Patients sent from all parts of Western Canada and Pacific states.

Twenty-nine countries, one hundred trades and professions and nineteen religions were represented in the patients treated at the Royal Jubilee hospital last year.

Though the population of Victoria greatly increased last year, there were 11 less deaths than the year previous.

Seventy-five milk vendors supply Victoria. Last year the average percentage of butter fat was 3.75, as reported by the milk inspector.

There are nine public schools in Victoria for educational purposes valued at \$399. The high school, in addition, has an average daily attendance of over 200.

The public schools of Victoria have an aggregate value of \$210,000.

Sixty thousand dollars was spent by Victoria for educational purposes last year. The amount spent on the public schools was \$30,574.

Four miles of sewers and four and a half miles of permanent sidewalks have been constructed in Victoria in 1906.



**ALD. W. F. FULLERTON,**  
Secretary of the Reception Committee.

Ald. W. F. Fullerton hails from Yorkshire, England. He came to Canada in 1882, coming to Victoria a year later, and has since that time resided in this city. Joining the labor movement in Toronto in 1883, as a member of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, he has since been actively identified with trades unionism. He served for a number of years as a delegate to the local Trades and Labor Council.

Mr. Fullerton entered municipal politics as a candidate for alderman in 1903, being brought forward by the Trades and Labor Council. In this election he was unsuccessful, but obtained a seat in 1905 and again for the present year. In politics he is an advanced Liberal, favoring legislation upon the lines laid down in New Zealand. He is secretary of Court North-East Light, No. 5, 935, A. O. F.

The shipyards of Victoria pay out \$750,000 in wages every year. By this industry there is \$2,000,000 added to the wealth of the city annually.

During the first six months of 1906

1,563,048 people rode on street cars in Victoria for the first half of 1906 were \$234,514. For the first half of 1906 they were valued at \$303,396.

The free imports of Victoria doubled during the first six months of the present year.

Exports of domestic goods from Victoria for the first half of 1906 were \$234,514. For the first half of 1906 they were valued at \$303,396.

The death rate of Victoria last year was 10.09 per thousand. In London it was 18.3; in Edinburgh, 15.4; in New York, 20.6.

The average snow and rainfall for the year at Victoria is 26.27 inches, about one-third of that of any other point on the Northwest Coast, which is about 59.56.

The mean annual temperature of Victoria is 48.5 degrees.

There is no winter in Victoria. The average temperature from November to February is 40.85 degrees. This is above, not below, zero.

Summer in Victoria is not too hot. From June to August the average temperature is 58.12 degrees.

The average percentage of bright sunshine in Victoria is 54. This is equalled by very few cities in the world.

Victoria has the best roads in the province. Its ocean drive is perfect for riding or driving.

Visitors from everywhere envy Victoria this. Nature and art vie to make it the ideal beauty spot of the West.

Wages are, and always were, good in Victoria.

The C. P. R. is constructing a million dollar hotel at Victoria. It will be finished in time for next year's tourist trade.

Victoria is the capital city of British Columbia. It is headquarters for all governmental business.

Victoria has 30,000 inhabitants; all happy and contented.

During 1905 over eight miles of permanent concrete sidewalks were laid in Victoria.

Last year 37,000 yards of roadway in Victoria were rock surfaced.

Two municipal septic tanks were constructed in Victoria last year.

Forty thousand dollars was spent for maintaining the Royal Jubilee hospital in Victoria last year. Free treatment was given to 806 patients during the same period. Patients sent from all parts of Western Canada and Pacific states.

Twenty-nine countries, one hundred trades and professions and nineteen religions were represented in the patients treated at the Royal Jubilee hospital last year.

Though the population of Victoria greatly increased last year, there were 11 less deaths than the year previous.

Seventy-five milk vendors supply Victoria. Last year the average percentage of butter fat was 3.75, as reported by the milk inspector.

There are nine public schools in Victoria for educational purposes valued at \$399. The high school, in addition, has an average daily attendance of over 200.

The public schools of Victoria have an aggregate value of \$210,000.

Sixty thousand dollars was spent by Victoria for educational purposes last year. The amount spent on the public schools was \$30,574.

Four miles of sewers and four and a half miles of permanent sidewalks have been constructed in Victoria in 1906.

**PRESIDENT GRAY,**

Victoria Trades and Labor Council.

President G. F. Gray of the Victoria Trades and Labor Council is Australian born, of Scotch parentage. Early in his life he became a victim to the manly for which his southern countrymen are particularly noted—the "wanderlust"—and this weakness has led him from place to place through an adventurous career until May of this year, when he came to Victoria, B. C., from New Zealand. As is always necessary in the case of a man who desires to get about and who is not blessed by riches, he has had to work at many occupations under widely different surroundings and conditions. He started life as a farm laborer, and has had many times since during his life to return to his old friends the axe and the pitchfork, and has no objections to repeating the experiences, if necessary, in the future. Attracted some years ago to that mecca of all southern toilers—New Zealand—he commenced life there as a farm and sheep station hand and from that went into employment in the meat freezing industry, for which New Zealand is justly famous. He gradually worked up from "lumping" frozen mutton in the freezing chambers to the work of weighing and grading, then took a sudden turn to

newspaper work as a canvasser and travelling reporter, and then in his spare time commenced organizing unions amongst the meatworkers. Having organized several unions he carried their cases into the arbitration court, where their wages, hours and conditions of labor were considerably improved and clearly defined as a labor advocate in that court, he was successful in several cases against the employers. He was after this appointed organizer for the Canterbury Sheep Shearers' Union, and had some very rough experiences in wild parts of the country locating sheep stations and shearers' camps. While doing this he accidentally met the late premier of New Zealand, the Hon. R. J. Seddon. Following the meeting Mr. Seddon offered him an appointment as organizer for the Liberal and Labor Federation of New Zealand. He accepted that appointment in February, 1905, feeling that he was serving the interests of labor in so doing. From that date until December, 1905, his life as a political organizer was remarkably strenuous and interesting. Travelling rapidly from day to day and holding meetings everywhere, and most particularly where the opposition was strongest, he had few spare moments, and in the hour of victory for his party—the Liberal and Labor Federation—when the results of the election showed that they had swept their enemies almost out of existence, Mr. Gray's health completely broke down, and he

was ordered complete rest. At the end of January of this year he was again appointed Liberal and Labor organizer for New Zealand, and commenced the work of consolidating the federation from end to end of the colony, but in April, finding his health was still impaired, he decided to carry out an old intention of coming over to this side of the Pacific. His journey here was broken in Honolulu, where two weeks were spent closely studying the Asiatic problem, which is very much in evidence there. Arriving in Victoria early in May he subsequently sampled Seattle, Tacoma, and Vancouver, but returned to his first fancy, and secured employment from the B. C. Electric Railway Co. Joining the local street railway union he was appointed delegate to the Trades and Labor Council, and at the first meeting attended in July was elected president of the council, and still holds that position. He is also the delegate from his council to the Trades and Labor Congress now sitting.

**ROBERT HOLLOWAY,**  
President of the First Trades Union Formed in Victoria.

Robert Holloway, first president of the first trades union formed in Victoria, was born in Norwich, England, on Christmas Day, 1831. With his parents he came to Canada when about six years of age. The family located at Montreal, where Robert stayed until he was thirty years of age, learning the trade of a compositor in the interim. Early in 1862 he was attacked by the gold fever and came overland to Victoria, walking across the plains from Fort Garry, over the Yellowhead Pass to the Fraser river.

From there he travelled by water to Quesnel, and again taking the trail arrived in Victoria late in the year mentioned.

He was not here very long before he agitated for an union in his trade and his efforts were immediately successful. Very early in 1863 he succeeded in organizing a branch of the Printers' Union of California which, however, did not remain long in existence. As the good times created by the gold excitement passed there came a period of depression. The printers' union was compelled by its rules to insist on the high wages previously paid and a strike ensued that resulted in the disruption of that organization. In 1864 the Victoria Typographical Union was formed. Mr. Holloway joined immediately, and has since remained an active member. To-day, at 75 years of age, he is still following his trade as an employee of the government printing office. That he is patriarch of the unionists of Canada is more than possible and many of the visiting delegates will be more than surprised to meet the man who was the father of the trades union movement in this province away back in '62.



**CHRISTIAN SIVERTZ,**  
Secretary of the Victoria Trades and Labor Council.

Christian Sivertz belongs to Victoria. It is twenty-three years since he came to Canada, at the age of 18, from the land of his birth, Iceland. He settled in the province of Manitoba. After six years in that province, during which time he followed stevedoring on the Red river and Lake Winnipeg, he came to the Pacific Coast in 1890 and took up his residence in Victoria. This city has been his residence every since, with the exception of a short sojourn in the state of Washington. Mr. Sivertz has always been a firm admirer of Victoria as a place of residence. He has represented the local branch of the Federated Association of Letter Carriers in the Trades and Labor Council for the last five years, and has been the secretary of that body for five years.

W. Noury and J. C. Watters, boiler-makers helpers.  
N. C. Brown and J. Elliott, leather-workers.  
F. Shoplard and A. McKenzie, electrical workers.  
J. Oliver, A. E. Greenwood and S. G. Peel, musicians.  
C. Sivertz, letter carriers.  
R. T. Williams and A. Margison, bookbinders.  
R. Ryan, E. Gilligan and J. Wagg, painters and decorators.  
G. Wise and F. W. Jeeves, blacksmiths.  
C. R. Carter, plumbers.  
A. Johnson and J. Goldstraw, laborers.  
J. E. B. Tyson and A. Herburger, machinists.

**S. L. LANDERS,**  
Fraternal Delegate.

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**THIS YEAR'S COUNCIL.**

Personnel of the Local Body For the City of Victoria.

For the present term the following compose the officers and committees:

Officers—President, G. F. Gray; vice-president, C. R. Carter; secretary, C. Sivertz; treasurer, A. Johnson.

Executive—G. F. Gray, president, 29 Princess avenue; C. Sivertz, secretary, 20 North road; A. Johnson, 224 Pandora avenue; C. R. Carter, P. O. Box 46; J. C. Watters, Rock Bay hotel.

Legislative and civic—A. W. Clayton, Second street; J. D. McNiven, M. P. P., Pandora avenue; J. C. Watters, Rock Bay hotel; C. Sivertz, 20 North road; R. T. Williams, P. O. Drawer 687; Wm. Noury, 10 Andrew street; R. Ryan, 22 Michigan street; F. Shoplard, 40 Broad street; J. Wilby, 121 Montreal street.

Organizing—A. Johnson, 224 Pandora avenue; C. R. Carter, P. O. Box 46; J. Elliott, 28 Pioneer street.

Label—Jas. Goldstraw, 144 Fernwood road; J. Fraser, 118 Fisguard street; J. Levy, 58 Frederick street.

Press—R. Ryan, 22 Michigan street; J. D. McNiven, M. P. P., Pandora avenue; E. Gilligan, 10 Farquar street.

Finance—R. Ryan, 22 Michigan street; J. Elliott, 28 Pioneer street; Geo. Penketh, 13 Second street.

The unions at present represented, with their delegates, make up the Trades and Labor Council. It is composed of:

J. D. McNiven and Leigh Netherby, typographical.  
Victor Sleuter and J. Levy, cigar-makers.  
A. W. Clayton and Thos. Davidson, G. F. Gray, street railway employees.  
D. B. Rintoul, iron moulders.  
G. Penketh and Wm. McMillan, boiler-makers.  
J. Wilby and O. Margison, printing pressmen.  
J. Fraser and H. Ried, tailors.  
L. C. Kious and G. T. Grysby, barbers.

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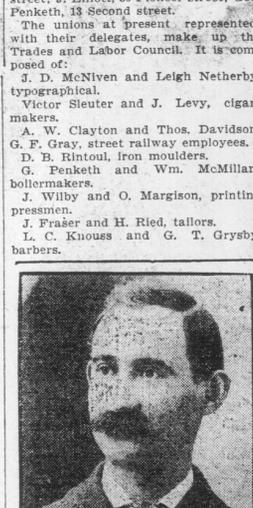
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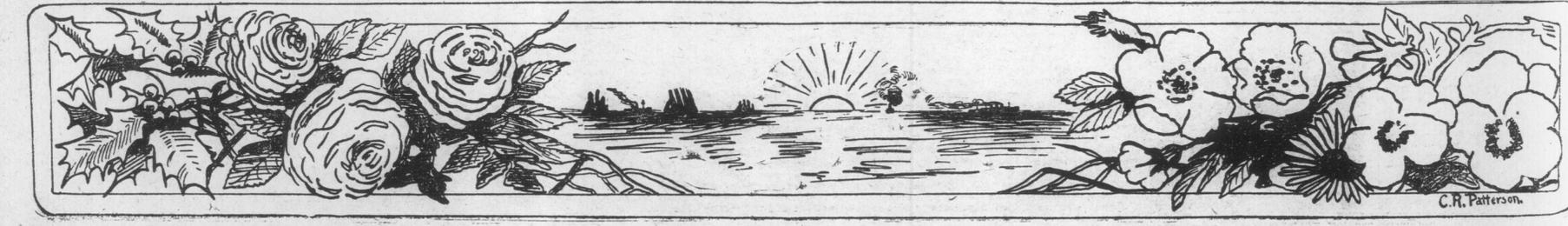
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There she the town wages month a well have ledge of hym, except one as we have do This was the dis pendence made by men shoemakers of sembled outside this is the first recorded actual conflict betw of England and fraternalities that the trades unions. Though, in many there had been quid dence is now avail society composed by There were what w ator's companies, journeymen's frat merely formed stat ments of the mast rules of which they The reason of this stand. Until com times the skilled a to the same social ployer and was us master in the same trade. He generally master's daughter, so. At all events, in business for hip years and became a It is easy to see, t such conditions unions could not b members would ve into that class wh often clashed with White industrial op found in all ages.

# THE EVOLUTION OF TRADES UNIONISM



HERE shall none come into the town to serve for that wages within a twelve month and a day, but we will have an harm or a league of hym, except they will take an othe as we have doon."

This was the declaration of independence made by twenty-one journeyman shoemakers of Wisbech, who assembled outside this town in 1533. It is the first recorded instance of an actual conflict between the employers of England and those journeymen fraternities that later developed into trades unions.

Though, in many parts of Europe, there had been guilds before, no evidence is now available of a previous society composed wholly of workmen. There were what were termed "bachmen's companies," presumed to be journeymen's fraternities, but they heavily formed subordinates' departments of the master's guilds, by the rules of which they were governed.

The reason of this is easy to understand. Until comparatively modern times the skilled apprentice belonged to the same social grade as his employer and was usually the son of a master in the same or an analogous trade. He generally hoped to marry his master's daughter, and very often did so. At all events, he generally set up in business for himself within a few years and became an employer.

It is easy to see, therefore, that under such conditions permanent trades unions could not be established. The members would very soon graduate into that class whose interests very often clashed with the workmen. While industrial oppression had been found in all ages, it was not until

however, very thoroughly discusses the matter in the work mentioned, and fully disposes of the statement. The central figure of all guild organizations was the master craftsman. He owned the instruments of production and sold the product. Whatever interest the employee may have had in the guild it was always controlled by his master.

Trades unions vary radically from a combination of this character. Even before the organization of the first labor union there was a distinct cleavage between the two factors of commercial production. Capitalists and brain workers on the one hand and manual laborers on the other formed distinct social classes.

It was really this cleavage that caused the rise of the modern trades union.

As early as 1689 a reference is made to what may, with some truth, be termed the existence of such societies. In a pamphlet published in the year mentioned are to be found the following statements: "The general conspiracy amongst artificers and laborers is so apparent that within these twenty-five years the wages of joiners, bricklayers, carpenters, etc. are increased. I mean within 40 miles of London (against all reason and good government), from eighteen and twenty pence per day, to 2s. 6d. and 3s., and mere laborers from 10 and 12 pence a day into 16 and 10 pence, and this not since the dreadful fire of London alone, but some time before." But still even this strong evidence is not conclusive. It is an astonishing fact that although, during the closing years of the seventeenth century, industrial companies petitioned the House of Commons on almost everything affecting their particular trade, no mention was made of the existence of combinations among the workmen.

But a few years after such unions are mentioned in these memorials. They are referred to as "lately entered into" by the skilled mechanics in certain trades. Such complaints gradually multiplied as the century progressed. They were met with counter-petitions made by organized trades unions until, from about the middle of the eighteenth century till its close, the journals of the house were filled with charges and cross-charges affecting every branch of industry. The effect of this agitation was decidedly against the unions. Statute after statute was passed preventing combinations in different industries until in the closing year of the century, 1799, a comprehensive statute was passed prohibiting all trades unions whatever.

Probably the earliest actual union was formed among the journeymen tailors of London a few years prior to 1720. In that year the master tailors complained to parliament that "the journeymen tailors in and about the cities of London and Westminster, the number of seven thousand and upwards, have lately entered into a combination to raise their wages and

leave off working an hour sooner than they used to do." The complaint further went on to state that the journeymen had subscribed their names in books prepared for the purpose and raised considerable sums to defend prosecutions against them. As a result

An Act Was Passed

restraining either giving or taking wages above a certain rate, and prohibiting the formation of unions. But the statute proved ineffective. From then until now the tailors of London and Westminster have remained in effective combination and may accordingly be termed the true pioneers of the trade union movement.

Very nearly equal, in point of age, was the combination for protective purposes among the woolen workers of Devonshire and Somerset. As early as 1718 they were accused of pretending "to determine who had a right to the trade, and what and how many apprentices and journeymen each man should keep at once, together with the prices of all their manufactures, and the manner and materials of which they should be wrought." This comprehensive programme is hardly exceeded by any union of to-day. But, when the early years of the nineteenth century saw male weavers replaced by females, this extensive union went out of existence.

What might be called "domestic" crafts next took up the matter. Among them the first was the woolcombers. This craftsman generally owned his handlooms and looms with which he worked, but capital was necessary for completing the product of his labors and he was only one in a class of several who produced the finished article. And so, in 1741, it is found that the woolcombers had formed a corporation its principal objects being (1) that no man should comb wool under 2s. per dozen and (2) that no master should employ any comb that was not of their club. If he did all agreed not to work for him. A petition of the masters during the year mentioned states "if he employed twenty all of them turned out." This reference to the strike is very interesting, but the woolcombers went farther than that. They initiated the travelling card. The same petitioner recites "if any one of their club is out of work they give him a ticket and money to seek for work at the next town where a box club is, where he is also substed, suffered to live a certain time with them and then used as before."

But it was not until the introduction of the factory system that trade unions began to become a

Feature of Industrial Life.

This system divorced the workmen from the instruments of their trade, made him dependent upon his master not only for the raw material upon which to work, but also the tools wherewith to carry it out. As regulations of men, all working at the same trade, gathered daily in the factories to pursue their avocations they naturally talked things over. The discontent always apparent where there is no reasonable scope for the ambition soon became manifest. Combinations were formed rapidly to secure better conditions of labor and, with the introduction of the factory system, trade unionism came forward.

That the introduction of factories is almost entirely responsible for the rise of trade unionism; that this divorce between capital and labor has been almost the sole cause for such combinations, is apparent in many ways. It is a recognized principle to-day that in those industries in which the worker has ceased to be concerned in the profits of buying and selling can effective and permanent trade unions be established. While, early in the eighteenth century, factory trades were organizing rapidly no such movement was found in such branches of production as the glovers and pinmakers, who did not at that time require machinery to become parish charges.

Though, as has already been shown, there were various organizations of a trade union character before the introduction of the factory system their

rapid rise and present day importance must be credited to the system mentioned. It was not the isolated workmen, employed only as to two or three by one master, who were the fathers of the unionism of to-day; it was the craftsmen who flocked to the factories and gathered in hundreds to operate the newfangled machinery after the rioting and prejudice resultant upon its introduction had passed away.

Until the introduction of machinery the efforts of trade unions were largely confined to securing obedience to the sixteenth century laws limiting the number of apprentices. A striking instance of this is found in the history of the Feltmakers Company, composed largely of hatters. By acts passed as early as 1566 and 1663

Statutory Limitations

were placed on the number of youths that might be taught this trade at any time and, to secure the enforcement of the law, as early as 1771 there was a strong national federation among journeymen in this trade in England. Periodical congresses were held, and it is interesting to note that these were the first "trades and labor congresses" ever held in any part of the world.

It was the time of the rise of Great Britain's export trade. Vast markets, never before realized, were becoming open to British commerce. These limitations, argued the masters, prevented full advantage being taken of these opportunities of trade and despite petitions from the journeymen hatters of London, Burton, Bristol, Chester, Liverpool, Hexham, Derby and other places, in 1777 a bill was passed removing the limitation of the number of apprentices.

The course of legislation following the introduction of machinery to-day appears strange. The workmen, and often also the smaller employees would petition for redress. They usually demanded that the new machines be prohibited; that a seven years apprenticeship be enforced or that, in lieu of the latter, the old statutes, limiting the number to be taught each trade, be revived. These arguments were met by large employers with an overwhelming array of evidence. They showed that each man's part in the new processes could be learned in a few months instead of seven years, and that it would be impossible to operate their factories if each employer were only permitted two or three apprentices. Even the most sympathetic committees had to admit the force of these arguments, and the requests of the workmen were refused. Many efforts were made by workmen to better their condition during this period. Bill after bill was introduced to fix a minimum wage; prosecutions were instituted against employers breaking the law, but, after all, prior to 1824, the history of the trades union movement was one of continuous repression and persecution. Members were forced to meet at midnight in the corners of fields; records were buried; oaths were taken in secret; important officials suffered long terms of imprisonment yet still the principle of workmen's combinations survived.

The general Combination Act of 1799 was the great cause of trouble. It is tersely described by Lord Jeffrey, who said: "A single master was at liberty at any time to turn off the whole of his workmen, at once—100 or 1,000 in number—if they would not accept of the wages that he chose to offer. But it was made an offence for the whole of the workmen to leave that master at once if he refused to give the wages they chose to require." Unions were fined and imprisoned by the dozen and their societies destroyed. In 1817 ten delegates of the calico printers were sentenced to three months' imprisonment although no dispute with their employers was in progress. In 1819 the

Benevolent Society of Coachmakers was broken up by the conviction of its general secretary and twenty other members who were, upon this conviction, released. During the same year some Manchester calico engravers objected to the masters' breaking the law by employing too many apprentices. The employees protested by refusing to work. They were fined and imprisoned. In 1816 seven scissor-grinders served three months for belonging to the "Misfortune Club," which paid out of work benefits and sought to maintain customary prices. Finally the head of the firm went to London to purchase yarn; but the London workmen, finding that the yarn was for a 'struck shop,' refused to

complete the order. The last resource of the employers was an indictment at the Sessions for combination, but a Liverpool jury, in the teeth of the evidence, and the Judge's summing up, gave a verdict of acquittal."

But a new era dawned in 1824, and, strange to say, the leader in the movement was an ex-employer. Francis Place was a master tailor who had built up a big business in London. He

that they should leave the employment of those who paid less than current wages. Believing this hint was given in good faith, forty delegates met and decided to ask for the advance agreed upon by their supposedly friendly employers. Two weeks afterwards the president and two secretaries were convicted of conspiracy and sentenced to one and two years' imprisonment respectively. In the following year 15



A. VERVILLE, M. P., President Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

cotton spinners of Manchester, who met for merely the reception of contributions to bury their dead, under sanction of the Quarter Sessions in 1785, were arrested, but being refused. After three months' confinement awaiting trial they were nearly all convicted and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment.

During this period of repression the importance of inter-craft communication first became recognized. Though every industrial workers' combination was without the pale of the law they grew and gained many adherents. The brotherhood of workmen became a cordial principle of trades unionism, and one organization assisted another in times of trouble. Thus the small society of London goldbeaters, during the three years 1810-12 lent or gave to fourteen other trades no less than \$1,000 in aid of those engaged in trade disputes in which they were not personally interested. Apart from this, though "corresponding societies," as they were termed, were forbidden by a law of 1797 the various national organizations of carriers, hatters, calligraphers, woolcombers, woolstaplers and other handicrafts kept up constant correspondence on trade matters and raised money for common trade purposes.

Some of the national organizations were very effective. One instance only need be cited here. It was furnished by the Liverpool ropemakers in 1823. As recorded by Webb the occurrence is as follows: "When a certain firm attempted to put laborers to the work the local society of ropemakers informed it that it was contrary to the

Regulations of the Trade, and withdrew all their members. The employers, failing to get men in Liverpool, sent to Hull and Newcastle, but found that the ropemakers' society had already apprised the local trades clubs at those towns. The firm then imported "blacklegs" from Glasgow, who were met on arrival by the local unionists, inveigled to a "trade club-house" and alternately threatened and cajoled them out of their engagements. Finally the head of the firm went to London to purchase yarn; but the London workmen, finding that the yarn was for a 'struck shop,' refused to

had previously been a journeyman breeches-maker, and had organized combinations in his own and other trades. After 1818 he left his business to his son and devoted himself first to the repeal of the combination laws and next to the Reform movement. He was the most remarkable politician of his age, excelling in the art of getting things done. Of all those artifices by which a popular movement is first created and then made effective on the parliamentary system—he was an inventor and tactician of the first order. Above all, he possessed in perfection the quality of permitting other people to carry off the credit of his work. He thus secured for his proposals willing promoters and supporters. Some of the leading parliamentary figures of the time owed all their knowledge on the questions he had made his own to briefs which he supplied them. His valuable collection of manuscripts, now in the British Museum, shows that modesty did not prevent his recognizing his influence—he was fully aware of it, but sunk his personality in the desire to do effective work. He was thoroughly appreciative of the fact that in every progressive movement his shop at Charring Cross was the real centre of power when the parliamentary stage of a progressive movement was reached.

Such then was the man who was destined to secure the repeal of the obnoxious Combination law. In his efforts he was assisted by J. R. McCulloch and Joseph Hume. The former was editor of the Scotsman, the most important of the provincial newspapers, but it was upon the latter he most largely relied. His acknowledged position in the House of Commons gained a steadily growing support for the movement towards repeal. In 1822 Place thought

An Opportune Time

had arrived, and Hume accordingly gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill to repeal all the laws against combinations.

This bill was never introduced, but Hume cajoled Huskisson and Peel into granting him a special committee. The committee sat in private, but full evidence was taken and Place was each day furnished with a copy of the pro-



Stevenson, Toronto; Geo. Lambert, ... Quebec -- Vice-president, Gustave ...

UNIONISM IN THE CITY OF VICTORIA

The thirty-eight delegates who compose the Victoria Trades and Labor Council represent nineteen unions, the membership of which aggregate nearly a thousand.

Five years after the printers the ship carpenters and caulkers organized, but the two oldest bodies had a somewhat uneventful career.

It was in 1890 that the Victoria Trades Assembly was formed, with five affiliated unions.

Since 1900 the presidents and secretaries of the Victoria Trades and Labor Council elected semi-annually have been as follows:

1900-1st term, president, T. H. Twigg, representing typographical; secretary, E. Harrop.

1901-1st term, president, A. S. Emery, representing carpenters; J. D. Logg, representing tailors; secretary, J. D. McNeven, typographical.

1902-1st term, president, D. L. Kelly, representing shipcarpenters; secretary, F. W. Patton, machinists.

1903-1st term, president, E. Bragg, representing bricklayers; G. F. Hauff, representing barbers; secretary, F. W. Patton, machinists.

1904-1st term, president, J. W. Bolden, representing carpenters; secretary, C. Sivertz, letter carriers.

1905-1st term, president, J. C. Watson, representing boilermakers help-ers; secretary, C. Sivertz, letter carriers.

1906-1st term, president, W. J. Yard, representing barbers; G. A. Coldwell, representing typographical; secretary, C. Sivertz, letter carriers.

1907-1st term, president, G. O. Caldwell, representing typographical; secretary, C. Sivertz, letter carriers.

1908-1st term, president, G. E. Gray, representing street railway employees; secretary, C. Sivertz, letter carriers.

LETTER OF THANKS.

Japanese Acknowledge Generous Contributions From Canada for Relief of Famine Stricken.

Ottawa, Sept. 20.—Sir Claude MacDonnell, ambassador at Tokyo, has forwarded to the Governor-General a copy of a letter which he received from the authorities in the famine-stricken district of western Japan.

The large amount of barley flour which the Canadian government has in such a generous manner contributed towards the relief of sufferers by famine in north-western districts of Japan, has been from time to time distributed amongst wards and villages, and the recipients of this relief have on each occasion expressed their feeling of deep gratitude towards the generous donors.

The confusion which exists here have been removed in one manner or another on behalf of all people of the wards and villages to express our most heartfelt thanks. You have the honor to receive through the Canadian government.

CABINET VICTORIOUS.

Madrid, Sept. 20.—The threatened cabinet crisis is regarded as virtually over, although the exact nature of the disciplinary action which the government will take against the Bishop of Tuy for his personal letter denying the civil marriage law has not been announced.

Like a flash it came to Crane that the spy must be the one who had written her the note about Faust and the change of saddles.

THOROUGHBREDS



BY W.S. FRASER.

CHAPTER XXVII.—(Continued.)

He went to sleep in this happy glimmer of assured success, and by the inevitable contrariness of things, dreamed that he was falling over a steep precipice on the Dutchman's back, and that at the bottom Mortimer and Allis were holding a blanket catch him in his fall.

Crane was a man not given to superstitious enthrallment; his convictions were usually founded on basic manifestations rather than fanciful visions; but somehow the night's dream fastened upon his mind as he lingered over a breakfast of coffee and rolls.

More than once he had thought of Mortimer as a possible rival. Mortimer was not handsome, but he was young, tall, and square-shouldered—even his somewhat plain face seemed to reflect a tall, square-shouldered character.

Crane had not been responsible for the bribing of Lucretia's jockey, though; he was well aware what had occurred; had even profited by it.

"There'll be no crooked work this time," he said; "nobody will interfere with the mare's ride, I hope, and he looked significantly at Langdon.

"I don't think they will," and the trainer gave a disagreeable laugh. "From what Shandy tells me, I fancy it would be a bad game, but the matter is that gossling Redpath is stuck on the deal."

Crane drew from the inner pocket of his coat a leather case, and after a search found Shandy's unsigned letter, and passed it over to the trainer.

"It's dollars to doughnuts Shandy wrote it. Let me see this, sir," answered Crane; "you can settle with him. But about the Derby, I have reasons for wishing to win that race, reasons other than the money."

"I think I do. When you say you want to win a race, you generally want to win it."

"Yes, I do. But see here, Langdon, just leave their jockey to take orders from his own master, see?"

"I wasn't going to put up no game with him, sir."

"Of course not, of course not. I wouldn't do. He's a straight boy, I think, and just leave him to ride the Derby with Lucretia. I've got a better bet, he knows how. We've got a better jockey in Westley. Besides, the Brooklyn Handicap has taken a lot out of the mare; they may find that she'll go back after all. I think you'd better get rid of that Shandy serpent; he seems ripe for any devilry. You can't tell but what he might get at the Dutchman if somebody paid him. If in any judge of outwitted human nature, he'd do it. I've got to run down to Brookfield on a matter of business, but shall be back again in a day or so. Just keep an eye on The Dutchman—but I needn't tell you that, of course."

"That two-year-old I bought at Morris Park is coughin' an' runnin' at the nose; I blistered his throat last night; he's got influenza," volunteered the trainer.

"Keep him away from The Dutchman, then."

"I've got him in another barn; that stuff's as catchin' as measles."

"If The Dutchman were to get a touch of it, Porter would land the Derby with Lucretia, I fancy."

"Or if they got it, their stable we'd be on East Street."

"I suppose so. But Dixon's pretty sharp; he'll look out if he hears it's about. However, we've got to watch our own horse and let them do the same."

ing to hedge on the mare?"

"No; he'll stand his bet flat-footed. Say, he's the straight office that the mare might get sick, then I'm a Dutchman."

"We're both Dutchmen," The Chief laughed innocently at his stupid joke. "See, my friend, standin' for The Dutchman, ain't we?"

Langdon frowned at the other's levity. "You'll laugh out the other side your mouth, but Lucretia ain't up a race the derby like she did in the Handicap."

"But ain't she goin' to get sick? We could whip-saw them both ways then, that's if we knew it first. I could lay against her an' back your horse."

"I wish the old man wasn't so devilish deep; he makes me tired sometimes; give it to me straight in one breath that's got reason for wantin' to win the race, an' then he pulls that preacher mug of his down a peg an' says, solemn like: 'But don't interfere with their jockey.' Then he talks about The Dutchman or Lucretia gettin' the influenza, an' that Andy Dixon is pretty fly about watchin' the mare. Now what do you make of all that, Jake?"

"Why you are a mug. I don't need no makin' up. That book's all rounded to. He wants the mare stopped, an' don't want no muddin' about with the jockey, see? Wasn't there a row over stoppin' the mare's tryin' to win? Was the boy set down for the meetin'? You ought to know; you had to pay through the nose for shuttin' his mouth. But what made the old man talk about the Dutchman or Lucretia gettin' the influenza, an' that Andy Dixon is pretty fly about watchin' the mare. Now what do you make of all that, Jake?"

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Winter Flannels

Plain, Striped and Fancy. For Samples and Prices Write

J. PIERCY & CO.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS VICTORIA, B. C.

Cook With Good Baking Powder. A GREAT OFFER. Regular Price \$3.15. The London Times Weekly Edition The Semi Weekly Victoria Times and Pearson's Magazine. Regular Price \$1.00. \$5.15.

Try It for Biscuits. Price 25c. per lb. CYRUS H. BOWES Chemist. 98 GOVERNMENT ST. NEAR YATES STREET.

Notice is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described land, situated in the Clavouet District: commencing at the northeast corner of Section 28, thence northwesterly along shore of Mayne Bay to a point about 40 chains east, thence 40 chains east, thence south to the north boundary of Section 28, thence west to shore, thence along the southeast corner of Section 28, thence north to point of commencement. Containing 640 acres more or less.

TROUBLE AT THE FERNIE MINES. REGARDING EMPLOYMENT OF NON-UNION MEN. Two Hundred Miners' Absent From Work Saturday—Company Claim They are Breaking Contract.

Fernie, Sept. 22.—It tooks very much as if Fernie would be a strike at Coal Creek collieries. To-day out of 900 men employed, only 92 presented themselves for work. These were all non-union men.

The matter of non-union men being employed is the cause of the trouble. On September 6th the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. received the following communication from the secretary of the local union: "I am instructed to notify your company that we intend to cease work with non-union men at your Coal Creek mines and Fernie coke ovens, and we stand ready to suspend operations when called upon."

Printed notices were then posted as follows: "Acting under instructions of President Mitchell, we hereby give all non-union miners notice that ten days after this date, September 14th, we will cease work with non-union miners."

The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company has this day posted a notice that all miners not presenting themselves for work on Monday, 24th inst., will be dismissed. The company claim that the men are breaking their contract by not having their grievances arbitrated.

GET FIVE YEARS. Bribed Officials Will Have Time to Reflect in Prison.

Waraw, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Geyran Gibson and Wm. Blackson, the former convicted of Erie county, who was convicted last night of having accepted a bribe of \$5000 in connection with the contract for removing the bodies from the old North street cemetery, the site of the new 65th regiment armory, were sentenced this morning by Justice Lambert to five years in Auburn prison. A stay until a week from Monday was granted.

Wilson's FLY PADS. Three hundred flies better than sticky paper. NO DEAD FLIES LYING ABOUT. Sold by all Druggists and General Stores and by mail. TEN CENTS PER PACKET FROM ARCHDALE WILSON, HAMILTON, ONT.

DOMINION HOTEL, Victoria, B. C. Maintained on the highest standard. Rates \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day. Free bus. Stephen Jones, Prop.

A MAGIC LANTERN, slides and outfit, splendid plant, for sale, at a sacrifice. Inquire, 107 Blandford street, Victoria, B. C.

LADIES to do plain and light sewing at home, whole or spare time. Good pay. Work sent any distance, charges paid. Send stamp for full particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

POPULAR PLACE FOR BUYERS AND SELLERS, FIRST, LAST AND ALL THE TIME THE VICTORIA TIMES

WANTED-MALE HELP. Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion. WANTED-A dental student. Apply Dr. Lewis Hall, cor. of Yates and Douglas streets.

WANTED-First-class watchmakers. Must be good engravers, wages liberal, 30 a week, constant work. Stoddart's Jewellery Store, 73 and 73 1/2 Yates street.

WANTED-Boy. C. P. R. Telegraph. ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn a good income at home in spare time corresponding for newspapers, not canvassing, unnecessary. Send for particulars. Northern Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED-Messenger boys. Apply C. P. R. Telegraph Co. WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion. WANTED-Girl to mind children from 2.30 to 5.30 p. m. Apply morning, 148 Mendocino street.

WANTED-Middle-aged woman to do house work for two people. Apply to 67 Superior street. WANTED-A ward maid, salary \$20 per month. Apply Matron, Jubilee Hospital.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn a good income at home in spare time corresponding for newspapers, not canvassing, experience unnecessary. Send for particulars. Northern Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED-Experienced dressmakers, improvers and apprentices. Apply to Mrs. McMillan, 3rd floor, David Spencer, Ltd.

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WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS. Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion. SEWING-Wanted, plain sewing and mending; work called for. Box 71, Times.

WANTED-10 room house, with 5 acres, facing sea, near tram; must have absolute safe anchorage for yacht. Apply Navigator, Box 24, Victoria.

TO THE PUBLIC-As prices have advanced on bottles, copper brass, rubber, sacks, etc. it would be to your benefit to call and inquire prices at Victoria Junk Agency, 30 Store street.

WE PAY CASH for all kinds of junk, metals and second-hand goods. Highest cash prices paid. Write for list of goods. Chicago Junk and Second-Hand, 40 1/2 St. Louis street.

FOR SALE-Team of brown gelding horses, age 5 years, weight 2500 lbs., fine condition, with harness, harness, etc. Stanley Barker, Balmoral Hotel, Victoria.

ARE YOU WANTING SIGN BANNERS for the fall fair? Call on Victoria Sign Works, 43 Pandora street, and get prices.

FOR SALE-Cheap, 5 room house, full size lot, basement under house, easy terms. Apply at Harris & Moore, 2 Broad street.

A MAGIC LANTERN, slides and outfit, splendid plant, for sale, at a sacrifice. W. M. Kitchin, 107 Blanchard street, Victoria, B. C.

FOR SALE-Chevalier field glass and case, \$12; Smith & Wesson revolver, 41 cal. 7.30; bugle, nickel plated, \$2.50; English lever watch, diamond set, \$5.00; revolver, 41 cal. \$4.00; English leather valise, \$3.50; Navy watch, \$2.00; Jacob Aronson's new and second-hand goods, 43 Pandora street, and get prices.

Why Not Try? There's no use getting mad if that For Sale sign you stuck on the front of your vacant house has not brought you a tenant or purchaser. Your sign has been read and re-read by practically the same people, who pass by it every day and who are too intent on other things to stop and look over the property. Now, if you would advertise in the real estate columns of the Times it would come before the eyes of all the people looking for real estate. This is because they are accustomed to have the Times tell them what property in Victoria may be had.

An Advertisement in the Times Will Give Returns

LODGES. L. O. L. 1423, meets in A. O. U. W. Hall, Yates street, first and third Mondays, 8 o'clock. K. of P. No. 1, 1st West Lodge, Friday, 8 o'clock. COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 2, I. O. O. F., meets every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in Odd Fellows' Hall, Douglas street. R. W. Fawcett, Rec. Sec. 24 South Government street.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD-Victoria Camp, No. 23, Canadian Order of the Woodmen of the World, meets in A. O. U. W. Hall, Yates street, 1st and 3rd Fridays in the month. Wm. Jackson, clerk. K. of P. No. 1, 1st West Lodge, Friday, 8 o'clock. A. O. F. COURT NORTHERN LIGHT, No. 2688, meets at K. of P. Hall 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. W. P. Fullerton, Secy.

LEE & FRASER, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, 11 TRUNCE AVE., VICTORIA, B. C. HOUSES FOR SALE. \$2,400-Seven roomed two story house, well located, near Goodacre lake, modern conveniences.

TO LET. Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion. FOR RENT-Good 6 roomed house, near cor. Cook and Frederick streets, from about 1st of month, all modern conveniences. Apply 70 Frederick street.

LOST AND FOUND. Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion. LOST-English hunting watch, with owner's name. Reward on return to Times Office. A. W. Hodgson.

THE DOMINION REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 34 1/2 Government Street. Telephone 1281. 22 Truncheon Avenue. Telephone 97. HOUSES. \$3,200-New 6 room brick house, on corner lot, all modern conveniences, near car line.

ACREAGE. \$15,000-Will buy the finest farm on the Gorge, containing about 110 acres, nearly 40 acres under crop, splendid orchard, modern bungalow and first-class outbuildings, large frontage on the water, well situated for subdivision purposes.

LOST AND FOUND. Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion. LOST-English hunting watch, with owner's name. Reward on return to Times Office. A. W. Hodgson.

Beaumont Boggs Real Estate and Insurance Agent, 42 Fort St. ESTABLISHED 1880. FARMS-"Home List" contains over 50 farms on Vancouver Island, and is sent free on application.

SWINERTON & ODDY, 40 GOVERNMENT STREET. FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET-On water front, 9 rooms, large lot, \$40 per month.

THE REVOLVING LEAGUE. Thirty-Eight Members. Vilna, Russia, Sep. 18, 1906. Some bargains in houses and lots also near Fountain and Gorge roads on Douglas street, so on other side, less than half price this week.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY. ART STUDIO. MISS MILLER, Art Mistress, R. C. A. London. Lessons in drawing, painting and design. Studio, 8 Canadian Bank of Commerce, Government street.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY. HARDY PLANTS. THOSE HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS we have in bloom now are the one thing that will brighten up your garden in October. We have about 30 varieties at the greenhouses in Park road, Flewlin's.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY. INSURANCE. CANADIAN CASUALTY AND BOILER INSURANCE CO., for monuments, etc. J. P. Phillips, 74 and 76 View street, Tel. 13297.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY. PATENTS. PATENTS-Egerton R. Case, Temple Building, Toronto. R. L. Drury, Esq., M. P. P. reference.