

The Vancouver Times

TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION

VICTORIA B. C., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1905.

NO. 64.

Column.

be certain that the table has its tricks again!—the cloth is laid for this young gentleman, and immediately the move towards the door. He it was going to get through the narrow for surprise the table, and squiggled through the as if it had been made of and almost in less time than about it, there it was again, regular party tea. The mousie after it, and after her came a green fairy, who was as the blue fairy; in fact, all exactly alike, except for the colors which were of the colors

my sisters," said the blue they all sat down, having such teeny-weeny hands— all the beautiful creatures he had

most beautiful tea, and the joyed it very much, and did shy, which was a wonder. He talked about all sorts of things, he told him stories such as he had before, and he was very time to go. They kissed him good-bye, and told him to come again whenever he was open. So, as soon as he looked round at the tree the door was, but he could not show, and though he has by every day since, he has not open yet. When he does, know.

WITTE'S APPEAL TO THE WORKMEN

ADVISES THEM TO RETURN TO EMPLOYMENT

Says the Labor Question is Receiving Special Attention—False Emperor Has Made His Appearance.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 16, 4:20 p.m.—A plank prevails on the bourse to-day as the result of a rumor that the Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaevich, commander of the Imperial Guards, had been appointed military dictator. There was a stampede of holders of industrial stocks, who hastened to unload. Government lotteries fell 25 points to 400, and imperial funds dropped to 83 1/2 a lover point than touched at any time during the war.

Yesterday's meeting of the ministers at Count Witte's residence in the annex of the winter palace was prolonged until 11 o'clock this morning. After it ended Count Witte decided to make a personal appeal to the workmen and drafted the following, which was sent to the factories, mills and other works to be posted throughout the industrial section:

"Brother workmen: Get to your work. Cease making disturbances and have pity on your wives and children. Do not listen to bad advice. The Emperor has instructed me to devote special attention to the labor question. For this purpose His Majesty has created a ministry of trade and commerce which must especially seek to establish just relations between workmen and employers. Have patience. All that is possible will be done for you. I wish to see you as a man who sympathizes with you and wishes you well.

(Signed) "WITTE."

When the above appeal was read to the workmen at the Westinghouse works the leaders replied: "Witte promises us a soft bed, but in the meantime we must sleep on a hard one."

Like the workmen of other factories, the Westinghouse employees informed the manager that the strike would proceed until Saturday, when it would be decided whether to continue it or call it off.

The Moscow railroad employees joined in the strike to-day.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 16, 5:45 p.m.—A false rumor has suddenly spread throughout the city and already his followers number 50,000.

This is the startling report received this afternoon in a dispatch from Simbirsk.

Penza is in the heart of the vast region extending westward from the Volga, where agrarian uprisings on a large scale have occurred, and in which the pretender to the throne has placed himself at the head of the peasantry, the government will soon face, besides the other troubles, a formidable agrarian rebellion.

The Strike Situation.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 17, 2:35 a.m.—Although the industrial stop in St. Petersburg yesterday was even more complete than it was Wednesday, and though no break has been manifested in the strike, the most important feature of yesterday's development was the failure of the movement to spread generally outside the capital.

The movement apparently lacks the spontaneity and contagiousness of the last great strike, which broke out at Moscow, and dispatches from the industrial centres of Russia up to this hour show little inclination on the part of the workmen to take up the cudgels in behalf of Poland.

The factory strike at Moscow, which has assumed considerable proportions, probably 45,000 men being out, has no direct connection with the St. Petersburg walkout, and dispatches from the railway companies state that the men received the request from the St. Petersburg committee to-day.

The whole great network of railways centring in Moscow, except the St. Petersburg line, is still in operation.

At Reval the employees of the railway shops struck to-day, but the reasons for the strike are not known.

At St. Petersburg, yesterday passed with complete order. The strikers forced the closing of Moscow railroad station yesterday, stopping outgoing traffic for Moscow, and at 1 o'clock last night they finally succeeded in closing the electric station, and in cutting off light from the city.

Committees were sent to all the theatres and succeeded in stopping the performances in progress and in outlying districts they went from store to store ordering them to close and threatening destruction of their stock if they refused. The action of the strikers with regard to the drug stores is a striking contrast with the course pursued in Finland, where the druggists were directed to remain open.

At a meeting of the strike committee last night the question of the termination of the strike was not brought up, but many of the delegates it is said expect the strike to end Saturday.

At the meeting the workmen were asked to distribute one per cent. of the wages of a strike fund. There is no movement of the agrarian districts.

Dispatches from Kurik, Poltava, Riazan, Samara and other provinces con-

EXODUS FROM RUSSIAN CAPITAL

FOREIGN RESIDENTS AFRAID TO REMAIN

Workmen Issue Another Appeal—Rumor of Revolt Among the Troops in Manchuria.

London, Nov. 17, 6 a.m.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to Reuters' Telegram Company says that an imperial manifesto granting land concessions to the peasants was issued this morning. By its terms the land redemption tax payments will from January 14th, 1906, be reduced by one-half, and from January 14th, 1907, the payments will be totally abolished. At the same time the capital of the Peasants' bank is increased and the bank is granted additional loan privileges, with the object of facilitating to the utmost the purchase of lands by the peasants.

It is estimated that the amount of taxation thus lifted from the peasants by the manifesto will aggregate \$40,000,000. The outlook for an early collapse of the strike is more gloomy to-day. The situation is distinctly more menacing. The council of workmen's delegates, or strike committees, have not been encouraged by the extension of the strike in St. Petersburg, various organizations, including the bank clerks, telephone girls and some of the peasantry, have not volunteered to join the movement. Moreover, it is certain that the workmen's council have received mysterious

Supplies of Funds, and consequently they present a bolder front.

Practically all the protests based on economic demands have been abandoned, the eight-hour day figuring in the oratory at meetings in order to hold the workers who have no thought except improvement in their material condition. The workmen's council returned a scornful reply to Count Witte's personal appeal to "brother workmen," declining the government's profession of solicitude for the workmen and renewing their demands for the immediate abolition of martial law in Poland, etc.

Count Witte's attempt to negotiate directly with the strike leaders has come to nothing, although he offered concessions in the event of their being condemned to death, but the

Leaders Refused all compromise, "all or nothing" was their response.

The imperial ukase on the land question issued to-day, although it wipes out about \$40,000,000 of the peasant's arrearages of debt, which, under ordinary circumstances, might have been received with joy, is another disappointment. The promises of additional lands are too vague to calm the agitated, starving peasants, who in the valley of the Don and Volga are again mauling, pillaging, burning and murdering.

No confirmation has been obtained of yesterday's report of a false Emperor leading the peasants of Penda.

The mill and factory owners at a meeting just held while offering to make some concessions in the matter of hours of labor, generally to ten hours, took a

Final Decision that unless the men resumed work on Monday they must close down indefinitely. Should the men be locked out in St. Petersburg, it would only make the situation more desperate.

The news from the provinces shows that practically no movement has been started in support of the general strike, but there is a deep suspicion that this may simply be the lull of preparation. The Social Democrats and revolutionaries are keeping their plans dark. Their organizations have ramifications throughout the country, and at a signal they might again be able to bring the industries of the country to a standstill.

Reply to Witte.—The text of the resolution adopted at the meeting of the council of workmen's delegates in reply to Count Witte's appeal to the workmen is as follows:

"The council of workmen's delegates expresses astonishment at the Emperor's favorite, who permits himself to call the workmen of St. Petersburg his brethren. The proletariat is not related to him in any way.

"Count Witte appeals to us to be compassionate of our wives and children. The council in replying invites the workmen to count the widows and orphans who have been added to the ranks of the workmen since the day Count Witte assumed power.

"Count Witte reveals the benevolent intentions of the Emperor towards the working classes. The council reminds the proletariat of the 'bloody Sunday'."

"Count Witte begs us to give the workingmen time and he will do all possible for the workmen. The council knows Count Witte has already found time to give Poland into the hands of the Germans. The council does not doubt Count Witte will do all possible to strangle the revolutionary proletariat.

"Count Witte calls himself a man who is benevolent towards and wishes only good. The council declares the working classes has no need of the benevolence of a court favorite, but demands a popular government on the basis of universal, direct and secret suffrage."

Is Not Refusing Securities.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 17—12:50 p.m.—The manager of the local branch of the Credit Lyonnais denies the report that the bank is refusing to accept Russian securities as collateral. On account of the upsurge in prices on the bourse, however, the bank insists upon larger margins.

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Workmen Issue Another Appeal—Rumor of Revolt Among the Troops in Manchuria.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 17.—The workmen's committee to-day addressed the following appeal to the soldiers and sailors:

"Comrades and brothers, for a long time we have misunderstood each other. Your officers taught you to regard us as enemies of the Fatherland, and as criminals whom you should shoot, beat with your whips and butcher with your bayonets.

"Our struggle for the people's freedom and the people's well-being has been depicted to you as a revolution against the Fatherland and which you are obliged to suppress. Many of you believing this have shot your own brothers, filling the streets of our town with blood.

"The case is now altered. The eyes of many of the soldiers and sailors have been opened. They understand

that all of us are brothers and that we are sons of the nation, whose

Common Enemies are your commanders and those in power. They understood that the liberty of the people is their own liberty and the good of the people, their own good.

"The men of the Black Sea fleet and at Kronstadt, where they will stand trial. At the navy department it was stated that there is no intention to try the great mass of mutinous sailors, the outbreak being regarded more as a drunken riot than as a mutiny, and for which the officers themselves were largely responsible.

Only the Leaders will be tried, and their punishment will be as light as possible. The bulk of them will be sent to sea on a punitive cruise.

The charge d'affaires has received notification that the United States cruiser Minneapolis, now at Cherbourg, after leaving that port will proceed to Copenhagen, and if he thinks it advisable she will continue her cruise to the Baltic sea in order that she may be able to meet any emergency. Mr. Eddy, however, is notifying the state department that the Neva will be leebound in ten days and advising against sending the cruiser there.

To-day's dispatches from Poland indicate a break in the ranks of the strikers. The Vienna-Warsaw line is open and street cars are running at Warsaw. Should the strike collapse in Poland it necessarily will weaken the movement here.

M. Namshaf, the minister of communications, has sent a notification to all the railroad employees and officials to be at their posts at 8 o'clock, ready to resume work, otherwise they will be dismissed from the service.

Rallies Torn Up.

Trans-Caucasia, Nov. 17.—The railroad employees here have struck. The rails have been torn up and thrown into the Black Sea. Many of the telegraph wires are cut.

Fired on Soldiers.

Dereuela, Caucasasia, Nov. 17.—A railroad switch was thrown open here to-day, resulting in a collision between two military trains. Fifteen soldiers were injured. After the collision the trains were fired upon from the hills,

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ways on the verge of starvation, are growing bitterly angry against the agitators, who by these continued strikes are taking the bread from their mouths and not only without being incited by the police but in spite of all the authorities these classes are threatening reprisals.

It is the intelligent middle class, however, which is beginning to really support the government. In its efforts to restore something like order and public tranquillity. Many of the liberals who fought the government actively before the proclamation of the Emperor's manifesto, are now convinced that their leaders

Blundered Frightfully by refusing to lend their support to Count Witte in his difficult task because he had declined to accept the unqualified conditions laid down by them. They see now that it is too late, that they missed the great opportunity of becoming a leading influence, and that they, by their inaction have become a negligible quantity.

The exodus of foreign residents who are afraid to remain during the winter continues. Most of them are going by way of Finland, as all accommodation on the boats which will sail before the close of navigation has been engaged. Many members of the English and German colonies and about half of the small American colony are leaving. Over 26,000 foreign passports have been issued in St. Petersburg during the last two weeks.

In some quarters the belief is expressed that martial law will be proclaimed in St. Petersburg to-morrow. It is expected that the Emperor and the grand dukes insist on this step against

ported to have been shot for participation in the conspiracy.

No confirmation of the rumor is obtainable from the officials of the war office.

Anxious to Work.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 18.—Although according to the surface indications yesterday, the outlook for the speedy ending of the strike was gloomy, the revelations made at a meeting last night of the council of workmen's delegates showed that a large portion of the workmen were breaking loose from the control of the leaders and were anxious to return to work, and a plebiscite which will be taken to-day in the various factories probably will result in a decision to abandon the strike to-morrow.

At a meeting of the council after a long discussion, a motion to call off the strike was rejected and it was decided to call meetings of workmen in the factories to-day to lay the situation before them and to abide by their decision.

The leaders, however, were determined not to permit the strike to die without a final demonstration of their power to render St. Petersburg a "dead city." After the adoption of the resolution calling for a referendum, it was decided to bend every effort to close every store, market and office, beginning at 11 o'clock this morning, and to stop all street car and carriage traffic in the streets, so as to bring the life of St. Petersburg to a standstill. Another resolution called for a demonstration to effect the release of four delegates who had been arrested. It was decided to mass 5,000 in front of each prison where the delegates are detained, and to hold

Minister's Advice.

Toronto, Nov. 18.—Speaking at the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association meeting last night, Hon. Sydney Fisher said it was highly important for Ontario to profit by the examples of California and British Columbia, fruit growers. Ontario farmers and growers, he said, must adopt co-operation methods and give more attention to selection, grading, packing and marketing their fruit. He hoped to extend their markets or even held their own.

Daring Robberies.

Toronto, Nov. 18.—Two men entered a Toronto Junction grocery store last night and drawing revolvers commanded the woman behind the counter to hand over the cash. She screamed and they made off. Later a pedestrian was held up by men answering the description of the Toronto robbers, and robbed of all he had while a pistol was placed to his head.

Bank Clearings.

Winnipeg, Nov. 18.—Bank clearings for the week ending to-day are \$10,849,603; for the same period in 1904, \$7,067,256; 1903, \$6,778,844.

Instantly Killed.

Winnipeg, Nov. 18.—H. Landers, electrical foreman in power house at the C. P. R. shops, was instantly killed this morning. The stationary engineer did not adjust the engine properly and it attained great velocity resulting in bursting the fly-wheel. He was for three years a resident of this city, and was formerly of Lorain, Ohio.

Interviewed Premier.

Edmonton, N. W. T., Nov. 18.—A delegation of prominent clergymen of various denominations headed by Rev. Dr. McDougall waited on Premier Rutherford to ascertain the attitude of the new government regarding the liquor traffic. They urged the abolition of the bar, and favored government operation of places for the sale of intoxicants. They were assured of careful consideration of the representations.

Will Be Investigated.

Halifax, Nov. 18.—A headless corpse, found at Round Island Glace Bay, C. B., a short time ago and buried, is to be exhumed and a postmortem held as it is thought the man may have been murdered.

Liabilities One Million.

Quebec, Nov. 18.—The Bank of Montreal has made a demand of assignment upon Carrier Laine Co., manufacturers, Levis. The bank has a claim of over \$100,000. The total liabilities are said to amount to a million dollars. The works have been closed down and four hundred employees paid off.

R. H. Morris Dead.

Montreal, Nov. 18.—R. H. Morris, general baggage agent of the Canadian Pacific railroad, died in the general hospital this morning. His death was caused by diabetes.

Mysterious Disappearance.

Brantford, Nov. 18.—Chief MacFarlane of the Paris police force, has mysteriously disappeared and his whereabouts is unknown. Taxes to a considerable amount collected by him have not yet been turned in. He is not known to be in any difficulties, financially or otherwise.

Seven Years' Imprisonment.

Hamilton, Nov. 18.—T. H. Hillhouse, manager of the local branch of the Bank of Hamilton, who was arrested on a charge of embezzling the bank's funds, pleaded guilty this morning and was sentenced to seven years in Kingston penitentiary.

Fort William, Nov. 17.—Dwight to the remarkable rush at the C. P. R. freight sheds here, over 650 men are engaged handling business night and day. The

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the soldiers defending themselves behind the railroad embankment.

Worse Than Reported.

New York, Nov. 17.—Jacob Schiff, of this city received the following cablegram from Lord Rothschild in London: "Russian catastrophe, according to details from Russia to-day, far greater than expected. Outrages, murder and wholesale robbery and incendiarism in 84 towns, so relief fund has a task too great to grapple with."

AMALGAMATION OF WAR EAGLE AND CENTRE STAR

Decision of Directors—Farmer Killed by Accidental Discharge of Gun—Fatality in Power House

Toronto, Nov. 15.—The directors of the War Eagle and Centre Star have decided on an amalgamation. They agree that it would permit of a more profitable working of the mines. They have decided to sell the War Eagle stock to the Centre Star at the ratio of ten shares of the Centre Star for fifteen of the War Eagle. There will be a general meeting on November 23rd to sanction the deal. For some time the Gooderhams and allied interests have owned a large part of both properties. The Centre Star was handled as a separate concern, however, and several fortunes were made and lost in its flotation.

Farmer's Death.

Hamilton, Nov. 16.—Robert Gray, a young farmer accidentally was shot while taking a gun from a buggy. His head almost was blown off.

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BRAVES (?) ON THE WARPAT.

"They stopped like boys that, unwarlike Ranging the woods to catch a hare. Come to the mouth of a dark lair, Where growling loud, a fierce old bear. Lies amidst bones and blood."

them there until they are liberated.

The prefect of police has published an appeal to the well-disposed classes, warning them that the strike leaders intend to take aggressive action to-day.

The news from Moscow is even less encouraging. The railroads are still operating and the telegraphers have finished their work. Many of the political allies of Poland, whose endeavored liberties form the ostensible cause of the strike in St. Petersburg, work is being resumed in Moscow, and news from other sections shows that the call of the St. Petersburg committee has awakened little sympathy.

Missed Its Mark.

Riga, Nov. 17.—An attempt was made to assassinate the governor of Riga. While he was riding in a carriage through the streets a shot was fired at him from an alley, but the bullet missed its mark. The would-be assassin escaped.

Papers Prohibited.

Warsaw, Nov. 17.—The government has prohibited the publication of three more Polish papers, and has prohibited the sale on the streets of all hand bills printed in Polish. Temporary governor-generals have been appointed for ten governments of Russian Poland. They will hold office while martial law is in force.

Assassin Escaped.

Kurals, Trans-Caucasia, Nov. 17.—The assistant manager of the railroad station was shot and killed here to-day. The assassin escaped.

Ralls Torn Up.

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last of the company's passenger steamers, the Manitoba, for this season, will leave here about the 29th instant. Over twenty million bushels of grain were hauled to the terminal elevators here and at Port Arthur during September and October, 18,328 cars being required to handle it. Of this amount, C. P. R. carried fourteen million bushels.

Lost His Feet.

Portland, Nov. 17.—Andrew Austin, of Austin, Minn., a commercial traveler, fell under a train here and had both his feet cut off.

Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F.

Winnipeg, Nov. 17.—At Calgary, the Alberta Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was instituted yesterday by A. H. Blackaby of Kingston, Ont. Fifteen lodges were present with membership of 1,000. The officers elected were: Grand master, C. I. Corner, Calgary; deputy grand master, Alexander May, Edmonton; grand warden, F. F. Brown, Melville; grand secretary, G. Tisdale, Calgary; V. C. French, Wetaskiwin; grand marshal, Mr. Oliver, Lethbridge; grand conductor, Mr. Elliott, Strathcona; grand guard, Mr. Pacific, Donohue; grand herald, Mr. Wolfe, Olds; grand chaplain, Mr. Murdoch, Calgary.

Presbyterian Synod.

Winnipeg, Nov. 17.—The Presbyterian synod re-affirmed its stand in favor of national schools, but decided to take the official stand in the matter unless the interests of the church demanded it.

Montreal Fire.

Montreal, Nov. 17.—Damage to the extent of \$30,000 to \$35,000 was done last night by a blaze which broke out in the factory of the Starke Coopers Company, King street.

Inquiry Opened.

Quebec, Nov. 17.—An inquiry into the cause of the disaster to the Allan line steamer Bavarian, which went on the rocks near here on November 7th, opened here this morning. Capt. Brown and Chief Officer Haynes of the Bavarian attributed the accident to an error of judgment on the part of Pilot Lias of Capbreton, who thought that he was further north than he really was and also to his over-cautionness.

Found Dead.

Toronto, Nov. 17.—Llewellyn J. Rowland, twenty-six years old, an Englishman, for the past year Canadian representative of Rosserdale Betting Company, was found dead in his boarding house with a piece of cyanide of potassium on the chair beside him. Rowland's friends say he had financial and domestic troubles.

Charge Against FRASER CANNERS

Number of Witnesses Were Examined by the Commission in the Terminal City.

Vancouver, Nov. 17.—At yesterday afternoon's sitting of the fisheries commission, the chief feature was the charge made that the Fraser river canners violate the law by engaging American fishermen.

Captain Anderson, a fisherman, and other witnesses stated that Americans come to the Fraser every season and were engaged by the canneries. This was clearly an infraction of the regulations. Captain Anderson declared that traps destroyed small fish which ran with the large ones. He asked that the opening of the season be delayed a fortnight and closed correspondingly late; also that local fishermen should be given the privilege of stalling fish to American canners.

R. J. Wood, of Rivers Inlet, said any increase in the number of canneries in the north meant a reduction of the catch within a few years.

A. J. Buttiner considered that the supply of fish in the Fraser had not been as large during the last four years as during the previous four, but could not assign the cause for this, unless the advance of civilization with the consequent cutting of timber, cultivation of land, etc. The traps round Point Roberts had a bad effect, he said. He opposed the limiting of the number of canneries, as that would create a monopoly and advance the price of canneries to over double. As to the preservation of the industry as a whole, the witnesses did not think the canneries or traps could be any more limited than the number of sawmills, and the government would not do such a thing.

Other witnesses were J. West, fisherman; R. T. Burwell, of the fisheries service; John L. Wallace and J. E. Macne, Deep sea fishing was discussed before the fisheries commission this morning. Objections were entered by C. F. Hattie and others to Americans having a monopoly of the halibut trade. This afternoon Manager Stratrat of the New England Fish Company, will be called to discuss the American side of it for his company. R. B. Bryce, on behalf of the B. C. Native Oyster Company, asked for a duty on oysters. Details were related by checks here, over 650 men are engaged handling business night and day. The

rowing Dollars
PART OF MAKING A
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NEW ENGLAND COMPANY SCORED

WITNESSES ATTACK METHODS OF CONCERN

Interesting Evidence Submitted at the Meeting of the Fisheries Commission at Vancouver.

Vancouver, Nov. 18.—Charges were made before the fisheries commission yesterday, directed specially against the New England Fish Company in particular, and generally against all American companies fishing halibut and using, illegally it is alleged, Canadian harbors as their headquarters.

C. F. Battson, a fisherman, presented a lengthy memorial alleged that the New England Company operating baited steamers from Vancouver was an American concern, that all the fishermen were Americans, and that the company made enormous profits to the depletion of Canadian fishing grounds. The memorial urged the imposition of an export duty on all fish shipped through Canada in bond. It was a mistake, said Mr. Battson, to think that these American fishing steamers sought Canadian harbors for water and shelter only, as defined in the treaty of 1817, for the New England Fish Company actually carried on its operations in Canadian waters.

The New England Fish Company is like the Standard Oil Company," said Mr. Battson. "They are a pack of rogues. They have throttled the fishermen down in Newfoundland, and they are trying to do the same here."

"That's not evidence," declared Prof. Green Starratt, manager of the New England Fish Company, being called, did not deny that the vessels of the company went into Canadian waters necessarily. The privilege had been objected to. Only one American was employed on the company's boats. The shippers were Americans, 90 per cent. of the catch went to Boston and New York. If He-cat's strait was territorial water he admitted his firm had no right there. He rivals used Canadian waters also. He contended that the most of the catch was taken on the high seas.

Mike Martindale, a Fraser river fisherman, next created quite a sensation by declaring that Farrell, Tregent & Co., a Vancouver firm, had secured from the Dominion government exclusive fishing privileges for many miles of coast, and farmed it out in sections to the Japanese. "It has put us in the position as British subjects," said this fisherman, "that we have got to apply to the Japanese for the privilege of catching fish. White fishermen have to pay Japanese two cents a fish royalty on all fish caught there. The government officials all over the coast are very efficient," he resumed. "They strap up and down the wharf and don't know a net from a gunny sack. The fishery cruiser spends most of her time in the harbor."

COMMANDER'S COMPLAINT. Has Written to Commission Regarding Conduct of New York Police.

New York, Nov. 18.—Captain Mark Kerr, commanding H. M. S. Drake, flagship of Prince Louis of Battenberg, to-day sent a letter to Police Commissioner McAdoo complaining of the conduct of policemen on board the ship since she has been alongside the Curlew wharf. Captain Kerr declares that after the ball given by Prince Louis Tuesday night, the policemen who had come on board during the function could not be induced to leave. He declares they had been drinking and by their noisy conduct kept officers and crew awake long after 4 o'clock Wednesday morning. Commissioner McAdoo sent a police captain to the Drake to-day to take testimony as to the conduct of the policemen. The Drake's officers declare the ship has been overrun with policemen since coming alongside the wharf, and that every day it has been a matter of the greatest difficulty to get the bluecoated men ashore.

CURZON'S RESIGNATION. Speech by the Retiring Viceroy at Bombay.

Bombay, Nov. 18.—At a banquet given in his honor to-night Lord Curzon, the retiring viceroy of India, made a frank avowal of the reasons for his resignation. He resigned, he said, on no personal grounds, but in defence of two great principles—first, that there should be an indestructible subordination of the military to the civil authority; and second, the necessity of paying becoming regard to the Indian authority in determining the needs of India. Lord Curzon contended that in sacrificing himself in defence of the principles he had the great preponderance of Indian opinion behind him.

CANAL PROJECTS. Consulting Engineers Will Probably Complete Their Reports on Saturday.

Washington, Nov. 18.—The full board of the consulting engineers of the Isthmian canal commission, formed for the special study of the sea level and the lock canal projects, will meet here to-morrow and it is expected that they will finish its work Saturday. Although the proceedings are kept secret, it can be stated that the board will over a plan of its own and that the names of Mr. Bates and Mr. Harilla, although they were very useful in the discussions and contained important points, will neither of them be finally chosen. One of the members said to-day that the most important question of the whole proceedings had been settled. He declined to say just what the building project is.

GRAND DUKE ADOLFA DEAD. Hohenzollern Grand Duke of Luxembourg, Nov. 17.—The Grand Duke Adolph, reigning sovereign of Luxembourg, died to-day. He was born in 1827.

PANIC AT BULL FIGHT. Two Matadors Were Injured—Number of Women Carried Out Unconscious.

El Paso, Tex., Nov. 17.—At the bull fight at Ciudad Juarez yesterday, there was a panic when Felix Robert, the French matador who claims to be the only matador of that nationality, was tossed in the air and carried from the arena bruised and bleeding. Later the same bull, a ferocious beast from the ranch of General Louis Ferras, governor of Chihuahua, made a run and plunged its long sharp horns through matador Francisco Alefio Piquero, tossing him into the air first, then dragging him about the ring, blood streaming from the wounds in the man's body. The spectators screamed at the sight. The matador fainted and screamed to be carried out. The arena was packed with Americans, a few of whom had never seen a bull fight, and for a time the arena was critical. Many men rushed from the sickening sight in horror, while the women in many instances were carried out unconscious. Order was finally restored, but most of the Americans left, deeming that they had already seen enough of the Mexican and Spanish sport, although this was only the second bull up for slaughter out of the four marked for the matador's sword.

DEATH OF THE COUNT OF FLANDERS WAS BROTHER OF KING LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM

Prince Albert, a Popular Member of Ruling House, is Heir to the Throne.

Brussels, Nov. 17.—The Count of Flanders, brother of King Leopold and heir to the throne, died at 11.30 o'clock this morning. Death was due to inflammation of the lungs. The Count was born in 1837.

The new heir to the throne of Belgium is Prince Albert of Flanders, only son of the late Count of Flanders. Prince Albert was born in 1855 and was married in 1900 to Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria. They have two children. Prince Albert is one of the most popular members of the ruling house of Belgium. He is of a studious disposition, and has travelled extensively.

OTTAWA NOTES. The Proposed New Zealand Line—British Columbia Act Disallowed.

Ottawa, Nov. 18.—A. R. Alley, representing British firm, is here seeing the government with a view to running a steamship line between Canada and New Zealand.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM HAVE PROTESTED THROUGH THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT AGAINST THE QUEBEC COMMERCIAL TAX.

The Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom have protested through the colonial secretary to the Dominion government against the Quebec commercial tax.

TO-DAY'S CANADA GAZETTE HAS A NOTICE OF DISALLOWANCE BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT OF "AN ACT FURTHER TO AMEND THE SUPREME COURT ACT" OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

This act passed last session was introduced by the Attorney-General and provides as follows: "The persons to be appointed judges shall be barristers-at-law of not less than ten years' standing, of which ten years they shall have been for five years actively engaged in practice at the bar of British Columbia."

FEDERATION OF LABOR. Visiting Delegates Tell of Spread of Unionism in the Old Country.

Pittsburg, Nov. 18.—At to-day's session of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Mosser delivered an interesting address concerning labor conditions across the sea. He presented statistics showing that unionism was gaining many converts each year in the United Kingdom. He said there was 1,106 trade unions with a total membership of 1,922,338, and that these figures were steadily increasing. The British labor and trades council was the third wealthiest in the world, and last year a total of \$27,736,000 was handled by trades unionists.

CASTRO'S ATTITUDE. Declares the Answer of France is a Veiled Threat.

New York, Nov. 17.—In a dispatch from Caracas, President Castro says regarding his country's dispute with France, the answer of France is a veiled threat, declaring the memorandum submitted by Mr. Russell, proposing a conciliatory method. Public opinion unanimously supports the attitude of the government in seeking reconciliation, but firmly sustaining the authority of its tribunals, recognized by America, but spurned by France.

KING EDWARD. Still in Hands of Physicians, But Attends to State Business.

London, Nov. 17.—King Edward, although in the hands of his physician as a result of a sprained ankle sustained while shooting in Windsor forest yesterday, is transacting the usual state business to-day. His ankle is progressing well.

MARTINS FERRY, O., NOV. 17.—The Riverside Bridge Company's plant was burned early to-day. The loss will exceed \$200,000. All the buildings, which were iron and steel and regarded as fireproof, were completely destroyed. The cause of the fire has not been ascertained.

WORKINGMEN MUST ENTER POLITICS

IF THEY DESIRE TO IMPROVE CONDITION

J. A. Hobson Says Fifty Labor Candidates Will Run in Next Election in England.

New York, Nov. 18.—John A. Hobson, the English labor leader, who is in this country to lecture on the labor movement in England and kindred topics, addressed the People's Institute at Cooper Union last night.

Mr. Hobson firmly believes that the condition of the working men can only be bettered through the active participation in national politics as a distinct party. Among other things he said: "The law courts and disputes between employers and employees have given a series of judgments that are eroding the position of the labor unions. The trades unions are apt to be sued for the illegal action of their members, and may be deprived of their funds for damages and costs. Other judgments have impaired the power of catching and besetting men during a strike even when this is done peacefully. The results of this have been more and more to force the trades unions to enter politics that they might change the law."

The British workingman is going into politics. The Independent Labor Party is now the nucleus. In the next three months there must be a general election, and there are now fifty candidates in the field. Probably half of them will be elected. "In the legislative conflicts vested interests will have the advice of the best legal talent in the country, and the biggest price. It must be fought with the same weapons. Don't make your fight so much for wages, but for the higher education and moral life of the people that they may win their way to the legislatures."

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. Financial Statement Shows Improvement—The Saskatchewan Elections.

Ottawa, Nov. 16.—The first quarter of the fiscal year shows the intercolonial railway to be improving. In three months the deficit in the earnings when compared with the budget was only \$26,000 per month. This is a big record over last year. The month of September last shows the small surplus of \$24,000. With economy in expenditures and increased earnings this year should only show a very small deficit.

DEPT. AND HOTEL. The Grand Trunk Railway has Prepared Plans for a New Central Depot and a Fine New Hotel to be Erected in the City of Ottawa.

The Grand Trunk railway has prepared plans for a new central depot and a fine new hotel to be erected in the city of Ottawa. The depot is to be a fine example of the present architectural style. The hotel is to be a fine example of the present architectural style.

ELECTIONS IN DECEMBER. It is Said that the Elections in Saskatchewan will Take Place Early in December, Probably on Thursday, the 14th.

Major and Brevet Lt.-Col. W. G. Gwatkin, of the Manchester regiment, has been appointed to the duties of operations and staff duties of the general staff.

HEARST'S EXPENSES. In the New York Municipal Campaign Amounted to \$5,543.25.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 17.—Wm. Randolph Hearst, candidate for mayorality of New York on the municipal ownership ticket, certified to the secretary of state to-day that his total campaign expenses were \$5,543.25. This breaks the record for such expenses.

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JEWELS MISSING. Were Stolen From an Express Company in Boston.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 17.—It was learned last night that diamonds worth \$1,000 and other valuable family belongings, the property of Mrs. M. D. Hawley, of Brooklyn, N. Y., were mysteriously stolen from an express company shortly after being shipped from the north station in this city on September 22nd. The police of this city and of New York, together with the detectives of the express company, have failed to recover the goods.

HORSE FOR EARL GREY.

Regina, Nov. 16.—A remarkable tribute to stock raised in the West is paid by His Excellency the Governor-General in the selection of a saddle horse for personal use. He sent here for it, and one of the finest mounts of the R. N. W. M. P. was selected and sent to him this week. It is a beautiful animal.

FOUND DEAD. Body of Man Discovered in a Boat Near Port Ludlow.

Port Townsend, Nov. 16.—A telephone message from Port Ludlow tells of the finding of the body of John Cedarholm in a boat across the bay from there. A gun rested alongside the body, but the message did not say if Cedarholm had been shot. Deputy Coroner Anderson left for the scene this afternoon.

ACCUSED OF FRAUD. Sheriff of Oklahoma is Arranging For Extradition of C. E. Walker.

Calgary, Nov. 16.—Sheriff Borland, of Oklahoma, is here arranging for the extradition of C. E. Walker, who was arrested here this week on a charge of fraud preferred against him in the south.

EXPORT TRADE OF PAST MONTH LARGE INCREASE COMPARED WITH LAST OCTOBER

Grain Shipments Responsible For More Than Six Million Dollars of the Gain.

Ottawa, Nov. 17.—Canada's export trade has gone up with a bound. The figures for the month of October show that the exports were \$30,082,868, an increase of ten and a half million dollars over the same month last year. This was largely due to the marketing of the wheat crop. The exports of grain accounted for over six millions of the gain, animals and animal products contributed over one million, mineral products about one million and a half, fisheries one million and a half, and Canadian manufactures \$135,607. The imports showed an increase of three millions for the month. The fiscal year's total exports are estimated to be over five millions and a half, and exports over seven millions, making an increase in the aggregate trade of over \$100,000,000.

NEW JUDGE. At the cabinet meeting an order passed appointing J. P. Mabee chairman of the international waterway commission, judge of the High Court of Ontario in place of Mr. Justice M. Meredith promoted to the Court of Appeal. Mr. Mabee is a Stratford man.

George C. Gibbons, K. C., of London, has been appointed chairman of the international waterways commission, in place of J. P. Mabee, who has been appointed to the Ontario High court. Mr. Gibbons on several occasions has represented the Dominion in the international waterways commission when the commission was first created, but has now agreed to accept.

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DEVELOPMENT OF CANADIAN BANKS

INCREASE OF DEPOSITS DURING RECENT YEARS

Figures Showing Remarkable Growth of Business—Evidence of Prosperity of the Country.

Ottawa, Nov. 11.—We often hear great praise bestowed upon Canada's banking system, and when one looks at the development of business during the last two or three decades one cannot but feel that the praise is fully merited. The Statistical Year Book not only gives very surprising figures in regard to the development of business, but also gives facts that show that the government is watchful of the interests of the people in regard to the banking laws.

Looking back into the history of commerce one repeatedly sees how great commercial development has been retarded, in many cases absolutely destroyed, by careless banking speculation, leading to the closing of their doors by insolvent banks. A careful study of Canada's system will convince the student that there is no need of apprehension on such an account in Canada.

In 1881 the paid up capital of the chartered banks of Canada was \$59,534,977, which in 1896 had grown to \$2,043,173, being an increase of \$2,500,000 in the sixteen years; but in 1904 the paid up capital had amounted to \$79,234,191, an increase in eight years of \$17,200,000; this means that in half the time under the Liberal government the

of the banks had increased nearly seven and one half times as much as it did in the Conservative regime.

Now an increase in paid up capital may or may not be index of the country's prosperity. If the increase is due merely to the speculative formation of new banks, for which there is no demand in an increased amount of business transacted, then the increase is not only not a sign of prosperity, but is an actual danger, because there is no business to make profits, sooner or later, it stands to reason, that the new banks must go to the wall. In Canada, however, the increase in capital has been the legitimate outcome of enlarged business, demanding more money upon which to work, and a glance at the columns showing the increase in other matters shows how wisely the banks have been managed.

The assets of the banks, which increased from \$200,613,879 in 1881 to \$320,587,043 in 1896, had in 1904 amounted to \$305,417,796; in other words, whilst the assets increased 60 per cent. in the sixteen years, 1881 to 1896, they increased over 100 per cent. in the eight year period. Now the assets of a bank made up of a variety of items, and it is worth while to see what the assets of the Canadian banks were as the 31st of December last: There were \$31,578,329 of Dominion notes, for which the Federal government is responsible. In coin, gold, silver and copper there was \$17,156,933; on deposit with the government and public securities, \$14,074,984; \$3,225,002; notes and cheques of other banks, \$20,147,353; due from agents and other banks, \$22,169,679; Dominion and provincial securities, \$10,074,984; mortgages on real estate, \$1,478,876; bank premises, \$9,062,251, and other assets, \$8,791,132.

It will be seen that the greater portion of the assets is composed of loans for the purpose of carrying on the business of the country, and that the whole table shows that the value of the assets is great as regards security to the public.

Turning to the liabilities, it is seen that whilst in 1881 they were \$3,89 per cent. of the assets, in 1896 they were 72.39 per cent., and in 1904 they were 70.67 per cent.; but the increase of the liabilities of a bank should be due to two principal causes, both of which show public confidence in the soundness of the institution. The one is the amount of note circulation, and the other is the amount of money deposited by the people with the bank. In 1881 the liabilities of the banks were \$200,613,879, of which \$28,318,692 was note circulation and \$34,348,881 money placed on deposit by the people. In 1896 the liabilities were \$282,338,086, the circulation \$31,456,297 and the amount of deposits \$193,616,049. Thus, in the sixteen years the circulation had increased 41 per cent., and the deposits 125 per cent. In 1904 the liabilities were \$554,014,076, of which the circulation was \$61,769,888 and the deposits \$470,255,744. These last figures, owing to a change made in the law in 1900, include some \$36,000,000 of deposits elsewhere than in Canada, which were not included before that year, so that the amount of deposits, for the sake of comparison, must be taken at \$434,000,000. In the eight years, then, the liabilities increased nearly 100 per cent., the circulation nearly the same proportion, and the deposits 125 per cent. Not only do the deposits prove

PUBLIC CONFIDENCE. In the banks, but the use of the money is one very large factor in enabling a bank to do a large business with a smaller capital, because, whilst the bank pays the depositor a small rate of interest on the deposit for the time during which it is in its care, it lends the amount out on longer or shorter loans at a proportionably greater interest, thus making a dividend for the shareholder. The circulation formed 10.84 per cent. of the liabilities of the banks on the 31st of December last, and the deposits \$34.7, the remaining 5.69 per cent. being made up of amounts due the Dominion and provincial governments and other liabilities.

The capital, the deposits and the rest or reserve fund form the amount upon which the bank can carry on its business, and it is a very satisfactory point that during the twenty years from 1884 to 1904 the reserve funds increased \$33,933,142, or 187 per cent. As the returns for this item are imperfect the figures are not given for the various periods, but at the 31st of last December the rest amounted to \$54,071,656.

RECENT INTRODUCTION. Whilst these figures tend to show the vast growth of Canadian commerce during the past eight years, they do not fully convey the impression that would be made could perfect clearing house returns be obtained. Clearing houses serve to register the amounts passing through them, in exchange from one bank to another, but they are of comparatively little value.

The first was established in Halifax in 1887, Montreal following in 1889 and Toronto in 1891, but there are only eleven such establishments in Canada at the present time, and these do not by any means represent the whole of the transactions of the Dominion. In these eleven, however, in the three years for which there are returns of them all there has been an increase in business of \$200,000,000. Last year the total amount which changed hands in these eleven clearing houses was \$2,735,744,235.

In addition to the \$61,769,888 notes of chartered banks in circulation on 31st of December last, there was an amount of \$43,268,837 in circulation of Dominion notes. This latter amount is nearly twice that of the Dominion notes in circulation in 1896.

From the above it will be evident that the prosperity of the country is built upon a sure and lasting foundation, and that it will increase more and more under wise and prudent government.

AUTO MACHINES REDUCED IN PRICE

IMPROVEMENTS MADE IN BUILDING THEM

Two of the Modern Type Have Been Ordered for Victoria—New Gas System.

D. C. Hutcheson, of Hutcheson Bros., proprietors of the automobile machine shop on Broughton street, returned from the East on Sunday evening after visiting the big factories in Chicago, St. Joseph, Lansing and St. Catharines. The object of his trip was to arrange for business during the coming year, and to see what improvements are being made in the manufacture of automobiles. Some valuable information was obtained. In the first place the design of the automobile has been altered, but what will be of still greater interest to prospective buyers is the fact that the prices are to be reduced by almost fifty per cent.

The latter has been brought about by improvements which have been made of an important character in the motor mechanism. The Olds Company have made a complete departure from the former order of things, adopting what is called a two-cylinder-two-cycle machine, which, according to Mr. Hutcheson, gives the same effect and power as a four-cylinder-four-cycle machine. It gives two impulses in every cylinder for every four in the four-cylinder type, while another advantage of the great increase in power is in the matter of weight. The two-cylinder-two-cycle machine will be a fourteen-horsepower four passenger, strictly French in design, and according to the latest continental practice, it will be fitted with sliding gear of the transmitting selective type. This enables a change of speed without working the entire train of gear, there being three speeds ahead and one reverse. The only cast iron used in the working construction of the car is that found in the castings for the cylinders. Everything else is made of forged and pressed steel. The cost of a machine of this type, says Mr. Hutcheson, will be about \$1,400, while an auto similar in size of the four-cylinder type would be from \$2,200 to \$2,500.

THE PRESIDENT WINS THE FIGHT

RAILWAY LEGISLATION WILL BE ENACTED

New York, Nov. 18.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: "The President has practically won his fight for railway legislation according to certain prominent members of both houses of congress, who have already reached Washington. It is predicted by some of the more influential senators that the upper house, where the greatest opposition was expected, will with reasonable expedition enact a measure which will prove satisfactory to the President, and it is largely to Senator Knox that this condition of affairs is attributed."

"It appears that a number of the more influential senators have been in close touch with Mr. Knox in the course of recent congress, and that they have arrived at certain important conclusions on the subject. They now assert their conviction that the legislation outlined by Mr. Knox, which is known to be precisely what the President advocates in his message will prove both constitutional and salutary."

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MACKENZIE AND BROWN.

It is said Liberals of to-day by their political methods are bringing dishonor upon the revered names of Alexander Mackenzie and George Brown. The decadence of Liberalism is therefore causing deep concern to the organs of the one party which is not decadent, but virile and strong as it was in the days when Sir John Macdonald and his followers could see nothing to admire, but much to execrate, in the works of Mackenzie and Brown. During the course of their active political careers no men prominent in public life in Canada were ever subject to such personal abuse as were the two men who were the most prominent in bringing to light the facts of the Pacific Scandal. They were accused of all manner of offences, even of robbing the treasury through the medium of contractors for their own personal benefit. The most reckless and, in the light of subsequent events, absolutely unfounded allegations, were brought against them from every quarter in which outraged Toryism had been assailed and exposed. The remnants of the Family Compact in Tory Toronto, the one city in Canada which has proved deaf to reason and blind to the logic of facts and therefore still adheres to the false political gods set up by its founders—the Toronto Tories of the days of Brown had none of the admiration of their successors of the present day for the man who exposed the rottenness of their system and their selfishness in manipulating the departments of state for their own personal aggrandizement. They incited the populace against the reformer who denounced their greed and laid the axe to the root of their own peculiar system of graft. George Brown was never regarded as a hero by his contemporary Tories. He and his newspaper office were often threatened with the vengeance of the mob. But these men are gone. They are models now of Grit virtue and a great wall ascends because their successors fall so very far short of the standards they set.

It is only because times have changed that the Liberals of to-day are, on the whole, assailed with less violence, recklessness and untruthfulness than were Mackenzie and Brown thirty or forty years ago. Canada is broader; intelligence is deeper amongst the people owing to more general education. There are still organs or two journals which adhere obstinately to the old credited and discarded idea that the only way to achieve success and the conversion of the public from its perverted Grit opinion is to assail with virulence and attack with vehemence every act of present day legislation or administration. We are told that possibly if a Conservative government had been in power at Ottawa, Conservative administrations would have been established at Regina and Edmonton. But if Mackenzie and Brown had been forces in the councils of the Liberal party no instructions would have been given Lieut.-Governors as to whether Grits or Tories should have been called in to form the first governments of the new provinces. Of course not. The representatives would have been left to form unbiased judgments as to the leaders most likely to form administrations that would command the confidence of the people. In the case of Alberta the Lieut.-Governor seems to have chosen wisely. His choice has been endorsed by an overwhelming majority. There has evidently been no violence done the constitution in the case of Alberta. Brown and Mackenzie always stood for the rights of the people to govern themselves. Invasions of those rights excited their denunciations. Their denunciations in turn excited the wrath of the classes who believed the people ought to be governed in the interest of the privileged classes who laid the foundations of Toryism in Canada. The Lieut.-Governor would view with distinct approval the course that has been pursued in Alberta?

But then there is Saskatchewan. Why have the elections not been brought on there? Why has the federal government which professes to represent Liberal principles as embodied in the lives of Mackenzie and Brown, not ordered the elections in Saskatchewan to be brought on? They should have been held at the same time as the elections in Alberta. No good reason, we are told, can be given why they were not so held. We are surprised that a party which has recently become imbued with such deep concern for the autonomy of the provinces should advance such a proposition as that. The government of Alberta immediately it was formed became an independent within its sphere as the government of British Columbia is to-day. The federal authorities might just as reasonably be called upon to order Premier McBride to ascertain the political sentiments of the people of this province as to order Premier Scott to bring on the elections in Saskatchewan in order that his political status in the province should be definitely settled. We are not sure that a dissolution in British Columbia could not be ordered with more justification, because Premier McBride has never had an effective working majority, and great evil has overtaken the province as a result of his determination to concede everything to factions rather than yield up office and its perquisites.

A POPULAR C.P.R. "INSTITUTION."

We think there is perhaps but one respect in which the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has the facility of stirring up antagonistic sentiments in the bosoms of the minds of Canadians. We do not admire the disposition the company displays when it endeavors to hold certain sections of Canada, and especially of British Columbia, as its special preserves. And yet we are compelled to admit that this (shall we call it offensive?) trait of the great company is but a natural development common to everything of human origin. So when we put the proclivities which we regard as offensive behind us and consider the activities which are worthy of our admiration as Canadians, we are compelled to admit that the C. P. R. is a wonderful institution, that its trains are among the finest in the world and that they cover the most magnificent distances that its steamers are among the most magnificent that they have gained a record for speed and safety, and that they plough the waters not only of Canada, but of the globe; and that, above all, the C. P. R. in its various capacities, is one of the finest advertising mediums for Canada.

But we are not sure, after all, that the most notable feature in connection with the C. P. R. is the calibre of the men who work it. From the general manager down, the company from the date of its inception has been served by bold men and far-seeing. If it had been in the hands of timid persons in the days when it was regarded by a good many persons, who considered themselves competent to speak with authority, as a huge and very doubtful experiment, the C. P. R. might have been slow in attaining its true status in the transportation field. Fortunately it fell into the hands of competent men of clear vision and its progress was rapid.

Now Sir William Van Horne and Sir Thomas Shaughnessy are great railway men and they have filled or now occupy very important posts. They are doubtless surrounded on the lower rounds of the managerial ladder by persons just as capable as themselves. Not the least of the lesser luminaries, although he is perhaps not a railway man in the strict sense of the term, is Mr. George Ham. The exact position of Mr. Ham in the economy of the C. P. R. has never been authoritatively designated, that we know of. What we do know is that he is a powerful factor in making for the great popularity of the line. It is doubtful whether any other railway or steamship company in the world possesses an official clothed with such powers or constrained by such commands, which appear to be to go forth and make the C. P. R. a popular institution. What we are sure of is that Mr. Ham has succeeded in his mission. That may be due to some extent to Mr. Ham's training as a newspaper man. His experience teaches him always to keep in touch with the right people—that is, the people who have the means of telling others, and large numbers of others, of the wonders of the C. P. R. Mr. Ham is now in Great Britain. There he has placed himself in communication with the right people again, and has been instructing them upon the subject nearest his heart. Mr. Ham, however, has also been drawing attention to the prospects of Canada. The first thing he appears to have noted on his arrival in the Old Country was the difference in the prices of Brown October Ale there as compared with the charges in Canada. But when he got down to essentials he told a reporter of the Standard Independent, in response to an inquiry respecting Canada:

"This is our growing time. Large numbers of immigrants are pouring in from Great Britain and the United States, and there is room for many thousands more. The western prairies are rapidly being settled by a good energetic class, and they find that there are excellent opportunities for making homes for themselves. The output of at least 80,000,000 bushels of wheat this year will be largely increased in 1906, as there will then be a much larger area of land under cultivation. Prosperity prevails throughout the land, and the Americans who have settled in Canada find the laws to be just and honestly administered, and they have a great admiration for British justice. They are perfectly satisfied with the conditions in Canada, where life and property are as safe as in Sheffield. As for the talk about Americanizing western Canada—that is all rubbish. These new comers are assimilating with Canadians just as the foreign element has assimilated with the people of the United States in the past. What Canada needs most is the English farm laborer who could easily get a start in life and soon become his own landlord. The Western grain yields are so abundant that every year from 14,000 to 16,000 young men are taken from Eastern Canada to Manitoba, and beyond, to work in the harvest fields. Good wages are paid them, ranging from seven to ten shillings a day and board during harvesting and threshing.

"The development of Canada is best indicated by the fact that when thirty years ago the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway across the continent was looked upon by some as a madness, to-day two other transcontinental lines are being built. The Canadian Pacific, originally intended as merely a rail-

WEAVER'S SYRUP. It purifies the Blood and cures Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum. Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Montreal.

way, has developed amazingly, built branch lines until now it operates about 12,000 miles of road, has steamships on two oceans and on the inland waters of Canada, its own telegraph express, hotels and other services; has a land department, owns grain elevators—in fact is a great factor in the life of the country. You can leave Liverpool on a Canadian Pacific steamship, and taking a Canadian Pacific train at St. John, N. B., Quebec, or Montreal, traverse the continent to Vancouver, where one of the Canadian Pacific White Empress steamships will carry you to Hongkong—more than half way around the globe. That's something Canada is proud of.

"Is there any feeling in favor of annexation to the United States?" "Absolutely none. Canada is as loyal to Great Britain as King David is to himself. Annexation is never even discussed. For years we sought to have reciprocity with the United States, but were unsuccessful. So Canada went on its own way, and now when reciprocity with Canada is being advocated in certain parts of the States, we are not worrying about it at all. We give Great Britain a preference of 33 1/3 per cent. in our tariff, which is a pretty fair indication of what we think of this country."

HUNGRY, AND CANNOT BE SATISFIED.

At last an honest, plain-spoken man within the ranks of the Conservative party has given expression to an opinion which voices the sentiments of the party collectively. Needless to say this candid individual hails from Toronto, Ontario, "the machine," meaning thereby the Tory organization—for there is an organization representing Toryism, although the independent newspapers for the sake of appearances call it "public opinion"—is anxious to have the Municipal affairs of the Ontario capital "run on party lines." The object of this is to secure more patronage for the party. The machine argues that as Toronto is so unmistakably Conservative, and as the possession of the temporality of Ontario by the Whitney government has but given an edge to the appetite for office which has been denied satisfaction for thirty years, there is no good reason why the growing hunger should not be partially appeased by turning Toronto also into a preserve for Tory office-hunters. Nor is there that we can see. From a purely Grit partisan point of view it would be perhaps as well if the aspirants had their way. But we fear it would be bad for the municipal government of Toronto and for the taxpayers. Such an experiment would be good for the Liberal party, inasmuch as it would surely and speedily result in the removal from the good city the reproach that it is given over body and bones to Toryism. Intimate acquaintances with Conservative methods and the ineradicable appetite for office of Conservative workers would speedily accomplish the conversion of Toronto.

But the introduction of party lines to the municipal affairs of Toronto is not the only thing the candid feeder of the machine desire. Dr. Beattie Nesbitt, whom some of our readers have doubtless read of as the Croker or Murphy of Toronto, emphatically says that the Whitney government has not done its full duty towards its supporters. He told an assembly of the hungry ones that they should vent their dissatisfaction upon the heads of their representatives. He said there were lots of Conservatives hungry for office after thirty years in opposition, and no party could remain in power if they forgot the men who placed them there. It appears that offices have been thrust upon Mr. Flavelle, the millionaire proprietor of the independent Toronto News in recognition of the sacrifices he has made for the purpose of purifying Ontario politics. That is one reason for the general dissatisfaction. Flavelle has an abundance, and it is not a cardinal principle of the party that to him that has shall be given. As there is no hope for relief through the capture of the federal stronghold of patronage, the crisis is becoming acute in Ontario, and we fear there is serious trouble ahead for Premier Whitney.

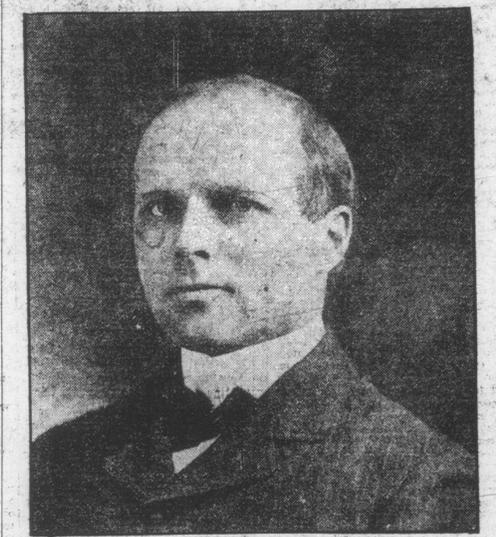
LAST DAYS OF AN AGITATOR.

O'Donovan Rossa (which is not the man's name) has decided to indignantly shake the dust from his feet as a testimony against New York and pass the remainder of his days in his native land, which is Cork. Probably few newspaper readers of the present day are greatly interested in the future of Mr. Rossa. He is a man with a past. For many years he was the leader of a band of patriots who advocated the liberation of Ireland from the galling Saxon yoke by "physical force." This band made its headquarters in the chief city of the United States, where it planned to let off bombs and miscellaneous explosives against innocent and inoffensive persons under the curious belief that thus could the tyrant be made to wince and the captives be set free. These things occurred in the days when any form of movement against Great Britain, no matter how illogical, absurd or ineffective, was sure of a considerable amount of popular approval in the

Frank W. Morse. General Manager and Vice-President of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway—A Man Who Controls One of the Most Stupendous Undertakings.

Mr. Frank W. Morse is perhaps the most striking instance of success in rail-roading within recent years. At the age of but forty, he is the active head of what promises to be not only one of the great transcontinental highways, but also a carrying company that looks forward to a time not far distant when, with its ocean steamship connections, the Grand Trunk Pacific will be regarded as the great means of transportation to and from the Orient. Up to the time of the turning of the first sod at Port William on September 11th Mr. Morse held a somewhat negative position, being merely the vice-president and general manager of a railway company with a great railway in view. But from now on his work will be decidedly positive.

He will have a railroad to manage. But not until cars are placed upon the rails and the road, or a part of it, declared open for business will the public have an opportunity to begin to judge the merits of the new star among rail-ways men. Mentions, however, no one need be public-spirited enough to worry, for Mr. Charles M. Hays, second vice-president and general manager of the Grand Trunk and president of the Grand Trunk Pacific, is credited with having "discovered" Mr. Morse, and even before Mr. Morse's appearance in the big centre ring Mr. Hays had no mean reputation as a discoverer of capable men. At any rate, Mr. Morse has had the problems of transportation in their many and intricate phases laid before him in real practice, and, judging from the advancement he has made from one post to another and from railroad to railroad, he has been an apt student.



FRANK W. MORSE

With a good beginning in the shape of a university training, he entered upon his railway career in the Washab shops Springfield, Illinois. After serving there for some time he acted as general foreman at such division headquarters as St. Louis and Des Moines. In 1891 he went out west as master mechanic for the Denver & Fort Worth railway (now the Colorado Southern). A year or two later he came back to the Washab to act as master mechanic at Fort Washab and later received the title of superintendent of motive power for the Grand Trunk railway. In that position he displayed remarkable aptitude for executive work, and later received the title of third vice-president. He continued to act in that capacity, still combining with it the supervision of motive power, until a year ago, when he received his present appointment.

As the photograph indicates, Mr. Morse does not show the weight even of magnitude of the work that confronts Mr. Morse. He will not, therefore, be able to rest there. Means of transportation will have to be provided on the Atlantic and on the Pacific, and the company have already signified their intention to erect and establish large hotels at points along the line of railway, such as are now a feature of the C. P. R. service.

Various estimates have been made as to how long a time will elapse before the cars will move over the new line from sea to sea. Five years is the lowest estimate, and this is variously extended in different quarters up to ten years, while some rash prophets declare it will never be accomplished. However, in all human probability, between six or seven years from now Canada will have a national transcontinental railway completely equipped and in full running order.

Mr. Morse was born at Lafayette, Ind., December 31st, 1865.—Globe.

THE Tyee Copper Co., Ltd.

Purchasers and Smelters of Copper, Gold and Silver Ores. Smelting Works at LADYSMITH, VANCOUVER ISLAND, B. C. Convenient to E. & N. Ry. or the sea.

CLERMONT LIVINGSTON, General Manager. W. J. WATSON, Smelter Manager.

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SITTING IS TO OPEN TO-MORROW

COMMISSION BEGINS WORK IN THIS CITY

Evidence Relative to Fisheries Will be Taken in Board of Trade Building.

(From Monday's Daily.) The fisheries commission will to-morrow open its sittings in Victoria for the taking of evidence relative to the industry in its many phases.

The place for the holding of the meetings is the board of trade building. Two days have been assigned to the taking of evidence here in common with most of the other centres on the coast. Anyone having information to lay before the commission is requested to avail himself of the opportunity. The sittings open to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

At New Westminster and Vancouver the cause of the fishermen and the carpenter on the Fraser river was very fully gone into. There also came up at Vancouver the question of the halibut fisheries of the north, as published in Saturday's Times.

In Victoria the trap fishing interests will likely be represented and suggestions relative to that branch of the industry should be fully set forth. The commission, as previously referred to in the Times, is composed as follows: Prof. E. A. Prince, commissioner and general inspector of fisheries under the Dominion government; P. J. Babcock, fishery commissioner for British Columbia; Richard Hall, M. P. of Victoria; Campbell Sweeney, manager of the Bank of Montreal, Vancouver; J. C. Brown, of New Westminster, and Rev. Geo. W. Taylor, of Wellington. The secretary of the commission is J. Chas. McIntosh, of this city, and I. D. H. Warden acts in the capacity of stenographer.

The commission is well qualified for the work in hand. Prof. Prince is a recognized authority upon piscatorial subjects. In addition to his theoretical knowledge as a naturalist, Prof. Prince served before coming to Canada on various commissions in Great Britain, when the commercial aspect of the industry was gone into. Mr. Babcock, since coming to this province from California, has earned an enviable reputation on account of his practical knowledge as a naturalist, Prof. Prince's authority on hatcheries and the habits of fish. For this reason he is frequently consulted by fishery commissioners in various states in connection with fish ladders and other aids in the way of allowing fish to reach the spawning grounds.

Rev. Geo. W. Taylor is perhaps the best informed in the province on the subject of fish. He has for many years made a careful study of biology, giving special attention to fish life among other departments. He has done a great deal of original work, his researches taking the form of deep sea dredging to acquiring a knowledge of the habits of the fish. The remaining members of the commission are business men who have been brought very closely into touch with various phases of the fisheries of the province. Mr. Hall has been very prominently identified with the trap fishing of Vancouver Island ever since it was first proposed. He has also been connected with other branches of the industry, having invested in companies which sought at times to develop the halibut and other deep sea fisheries.

Mr. Sweeney's connection with the canneries of the province has been very close on account of the responsible position he held as manager of a bank which was brought into relation with those who financed the enterprises. Mr. Brown's long residence in New Westminster has given him a very intimate knowledge of the fishing industry on the Fraser in its many aspects. Mr. Brown, in addition to having knowledge of the local conditions on the Fraser, is well informed on general subjects throughout the province, and is well qualified to come to a ripe conclusion on the questions which come up. During the last day's sitting of the commission at Vancouver, R. H. Bryce, vice-president of the British Columbia Native Oyster Company, is reported in



We are showing a very fine line of guaranteed Hotwater Bottles and Fountain Syringes. It will pay you to buy a good article. No trouble for us to show them.

Cyrus H. Bowes, Chemist. 98 Government St., Near Yates

The News-Advertiser as saying he wished to protest strongly against the proposal to admit oysters free of duty for transportation. It would open the door for a great deal of dirty work, as the small oysters would be passed as seeds and afterwards sold as a merchantable commodity. His company had acquired from the British Columbia government three tracts of oyster beds in Blunden harbor. It was said that they could only raise very small oysters in British Columbia, but produced excellent oysters raised in Blunden harbor and Olympia oysters for comparison.

The specimens of British Columbia oysters produced were at least four times the size of the Olympia oysters in the same stage of growth. Mr. Bryce continued that, in view of the fact that they could produce such oysters here, he asked that the present 25 per cent. duty should be retained. He pointed out that the oyster production in the United States last year amounted to \$20,000,000, or one-third of the entire value of the fisheries, which showed how important the industry might become.

Speaking of the difficulties of raising oysters on the coast, he said one trouble was that the oyster flavor was affected by the mineralogical formation of the country. Where there was a copper for instance, the oyster would absorb the copper flavor and be unselectable. They had discovered within 250 miles of Vancouver an oyster ground where oysters were most prolific. They had to find some place where the oysters would not be covered with mud and sand, as they were delicate and easily killed. Their food consisted chiefly of inorganic matter in the water known as diatoms, and consequently the oyster bed should be near marshy ground, from which the food would flow into the sea. In Blunden harbor they had all these conditions, and in order that the industry might thrive they only asked that the government should give them that protection which was accorded to other industries.

Mr. Babcock asked if the local demand in British Columbia at present could be supplied from native beds. Mr. Bryce said it could be, but if it were done at present it would deplete the beds in two or three years, but if they were allowed to cultivate the beds for about three years they would be able to supply not only British Columbia, but the whole country as far back as Winnipeg. They had their oysters examined by an American expert, and he pronounced them to be superior in flavor to the Tokelau Point or any other that they came up against.

Mr. Taylor asked what regulations Mr. Bryce thought desirable to protect the oyster. Mr. Bryce said there should be a close season of a month before spawning time. He produced a book on Japanese oyster culture, saying that the Japanese had the best known system. On the west coast of Vancouver Island they had suitable breeding places, but the trouble was that the copper flavor got into them. In the Washington beds this was got over by feeding the oysters on flour and cornmeal, which took the copper flavor out of them, but instead gave them an unnatural flavor. The first shipment of finnan haddock for the season has been received in Victoria. A consignment had sailed from the Atlantic coast has been divided by F. R. Stewart & Co. between this city and Vancouver. The price this year is lower than usual, being 15 cents a pound.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. Will positively cure deep-seated COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP. A 25c. Bottle for a Simple Cold. A 50c. Bottle for a Heavy Cold. A \$1.00 Bottle for a Deep-seated Cough. Sold by all Druggists.

THE STORY OF THE FREE PORT OF VICTORIA

(BY GILBERT MALCOLM SPROAT.)

The recent suggestion of Commissioner Ashford to create a chain of free ports in British Columbia, Vancouver, Montreal, St. John and Halifax revives interest in the old large suggestion for the political battles years ago when the political battles were around it. Gilbert Malcolm Sproat was next to Sir James Douglas perhaps the most persistent champion of the idea.

The reader will find in the correspondence which led up to the British-American treaty of 1846, several proposals and counter-proposals of the respective governments relative to a "free port," or ports in Vancouver Island. These proposals, having proved abortive, their particular meaning is not known.

On the 20th of August, 1844, I had before Mr. Calhoun, United States Secretary of State, the proposal authorized by your Lordship's instructions to treat with a free port either of the Mainland or of Vancouver Island, south of the 49th degree of north latitude.

The following is an extract from the President's message, dated 2nd December, 1845: "The proposition repeated the offer of the parallel of 49 degrees of north latitude."

I need not here add to these extracts the correspondence of the period, which mentioned a treaty of 1844, by which, among other things, the whole of Vancouver Island was assigned to Britain.

The home government in 1849, granted the Hudson's Bay Company, the right to administer the government of the territory, and to be used for colonization and improvement.

They had to find some way to raise the cost of the oyster industry, which was the only one of the fisheries, which port the industry might be raised.

It is not to be done. We are sorry for that, but we cannot truly sympathize with a Czech or a Hungarian and give aid to a man who is suffering from the effects of his own folly.

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The last copy of the Navy League Journal, which was received in Victoria to-day, gives special attention to the Nelson centenary celebration in London.

The Navy League banquet on the evening of Trafalgar Day was held at the Ontario restaurant, presided over by the Earl of Ranfurly, G. C. M. G.

Germany leads European countries in the number of publications with 5,900 newspapers, of which 900 are dailies.

It is evident to the casual reader that there is trouble in Russia, and that we are again to be compelled to take down our altars again to locate familiar names of unfamiliar places.

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"Laws relative to the revenue of customs in force in British Columbia," which by the Act of Union, was said above, to be extended and applied to Vancouver Island.

Had the "free port," according to the conception of the home government, been conceived, it would have been the means of creating a large city—a commercial and money centre, radiating energy throughout the whole colony.

It was the one chance the whole colonial territory had of establishing such a centre, because the contours of its surface and the distribution and character of its resources did not give readily the accessibilities and more or less concentrated backing that would secure the expansion of a large city.

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It is evident to the casual reader that there is trouble in Russia, and that we are again to be compelled to take down our altars again to locate familiar names of unfamiliar places.

It is not to be done. We are sorry for that, but we cannot truly sympathize with a Czech or a Hungarian and give aid to a man who is suffering from the effects of his own folly.

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The last copy of the Navy League Journal, which was received in Victoria to-day, gives special attention to the Nelson centenary celebration in London.

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OVER THE TEA TABLE

Mr. Leverson and his daughter, Miss Leverson are back from a short trip to the Sound.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar C. Bass and children are in Vancouver, where Mr. Bass is attending the season of the Full Court in his official capacity of reporter.

Mrs. Beckingham, of Seattle, and her daughter, Miss Marie Beckingham, are the guests of the Misses Sch. Quadra street. Miss Beckingham is a frequent visitor here, and often stays with her friend Miss Keast.

Mrs. C. E. Lang and family left on Wednesday for Vancouver, where they have taken a house in the West End.

Miss Mabel Tatlow returned on Monday from a three weeks' stay in Vancouver.

Mr. J. L. G. Abbott, the Vancouver registrar of titles, in all St. Joseph's hospital here. While he is in the hospital here his wife and child are staying at Burdette house.

Mrs. Macnaughton-Jones is staying a few days with her friend Mrs. MacTavish, corner of Park Road and Heywood avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Langley will remain here for the winter. Before her marriage Mrs. Langley was a very active member of society, to which she will be a great addition, it is hoped.

Mr. Louis Cuppage, who has been in Ontario all summer, is here for a few days staying with his brother, Mr. G. V. Cuppage, on McClure street.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Burchell, of the Island, were to town a few days this week on their way home from a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Roper, of Cherry Creek ranch. They had been away about three weeks.

In a recent number of a London society paper I notice amongst those who had been taking an early morning

Shortly before the town clock struck 12 last night a goodly crowd of after-dark pedestrians were attracted to the corner of Johnson and Government streets by what appeared to be the piteous cries of a female in distress on the roof of the Victoria hotel.

The Vancouver World claims to have information that in spite of the 1890 polltax Chinese are entering Canada in large numbers that while in China, the Chinamen get registered as members of Chinese firms in British Columbia and thus pass the customs without being challenged.

Manchester corporation fire building their own tramcars, and the work for the purchase of three acres of land and give employment to about 250 men.



THE DEN

A CAUSERIE by An Unattached Philosopher

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SHIPPING IN OCTOBER. MIDNIGHT DISTURBANCE.

Monthly Report Issued by R. P. Rithet & Co.

The monthly freight and shipping report of R. P. Rithet & Co., for October, which has just been issued, says:

Advices from San Francisco report local grain chartering as practically without change. A fair amount of activity, however, exists in the north, where the disengaged fleet is being cleared up. At Portland there is not one vessel available, and several fixtures have also been made on the Sound, at rates previously quoted.

Lumber freights are firm with a good demand from Australia and New York, and it is anticipated that more business will be done this year on account of the latter point than for some years past. Quotations for Sydney and South Africa show a slight advance over the figures given in our last circular.

We quote freights as follows: Grain—San Francisco to Cork, nominal; Portland to Cork, 25s. to 28s. 6d.; Tacoma and Seattle to Cork, 22s. 6d.; Lumber—British Columbia or Puget Sound to Sydney, 21s. 3d. to 22s. 6d.; Melbourne or Adelaide, 23s. 6d. to 25s.; Port Pirie, 32s. 6d. to 35s.; Fremantle, 42s. 6d. to 45s.; Shanghai, 35s. 6d. to 37s. 6d.; Taku, 37s. 6d. to 40s.; West Coast S. A., 28s. 6d. to 30s.; South Africa, 52s. 6d. to 53s. 6d.; U. K. or Continent, 57s. 6d. to 59s.

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Manchester corporation fire building their own tramcars, and the work for the purchase of three acres of land and give employment to about 250 men.

EVER HAS A CONTROVERSY ALSO

REPLIES TO DRAWING EXAMINER

How to Produce Evidence of Art in His Part—Discusses the System.

Probably gathered from the old Blair drawing examiner, however school board, which covers columns Friday at Terminal City educational...

Considerable discussion on the subject of drawing the recent entrance examination on the advice of my...

November 7th, 1904. Mr. Tom, Esq., Principal of a School, Vancouver, B. C.

Reference to the report of the work in drawing pupils of your school at the school entrance examination...

Mr. Tom, Esq., Principal of a School, Vancouver, B. C. I am glad to hear that you have accepted the explanation...

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THE ADVENTURES OF SHERLOCK HOLMES

10.—The Mystery of the Yellow Face

(Copyrighted by A. Conan Doyle and published exclusively in the Saturday Victoria Times by special arrangements with the Canada Newspaper Syndicate.)

By Sir A. Conan Doyle

Sherlock Holmes was a man who seldom took exercise for exercise's sake. Few men were capable of greater muscular effort, and he was undoubtedly one of the finest boxers of his weight that I have ever seen...

One day in early spring he had so far relaxed as to go for a walk with me in the Park, where the first faint shoots of green were breaking out upon the elms, and the sticky spear-heads of the chestnuts were just beginning to burst into their five-fold leaves...

Holmes glanced reproachfully at me. "So much for afternoon walks!" said he. "Has this gentleman gone, then?" "Yes, sir."

"Well, well, you did your best," said Holmes. "It's very annoying, though, Watson. I was badly in need of a case, and this looks, from the man's impatience, as if it were of importance."

"Anything else?" I asked, for Holmes was turning the pipe about in his hands, and staring at it in his peculiar penance way.

"You think a man must be well-to-do if he smokes a seven-shilling pipe?" "This is Grosvenor mixture at eightpence an ounce," Holmes answered.

"And the other points?" "He has been in the habit of lighting his pipe at six and gas-lets. You can see that it is quite charred all down one side."

"I beg your pardon," said he, with some embarrassment. "I suppose you should have known that. It strikes me I should have known that. The fact is I am a little upset, and you must put it all down to that."

There is just a field between us, but to reach it you have to go along the road and then turn down a lane. Just beyond it is a nice little grove of Scotch firs, and I used to be very fond of strolling down there, for trees are always neighborly kind of things.

"Well, last Monday evening I was taking a stroll down that way, when I met an empty man coming up the lane and saw a pile of carpets and things lying about on the grass plot beside the porch. It was clear that the cottage had at last been let."

"The facts are these, Mr. Holmes," said he. "I am a married man, and have been so for three years. During that time my wife and I have loved each other as fondly and lived as happily as any two that ever were joined."

"I'll tell you what I know about the history of the cottage," said he. "I met her first, though quite young—only twenty-five. Her name was Mrs. Hebron. She went out to America when she was young, and lived in the town of Atlanta, where she had a good practice."

"I don't know what there was about that face, Mr. Holmes, but it seemed to me that it was something very unusual and very striking."

"I don't wonder that you are surprised," said she, "and I could see that her fingers were trembling as she uttered the name of the man who had been so kind to me."

"I am sure that you would trust me," said she, "and I could see that her fingers were trembling as she uttered the name of the man who had been so kind to me."

"I should have gone to the city that day, but I was so busy that I could not find time to be able to pay attention to business matters."

"I am sure that you would trust me," said she, "and I could see that her fingers were trembling as she uttered the name of the man who had been so kind to me."

ishment at the sight of her; but my emotions were nothing to those which showed themselves upon her face when she saw me. She seemed for an instant to wish to shrink back inside the house again, and then, seeing how useless all concealment must be, she came forward, with a very white face and frightened eyes which belied the smile upon her lips.

"What do you mean?" she cried. "You came here. I am sure of it. Who are these people, that you should visit them at such an hour?"

"I have not been here before," I said. "How can you tell me what you know is false?" I cried. "Your very voice changes as you speak. When speaking, running across the field in the direction of the cottage. Then, of course, I saw exactly what it all meant."

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who has attached herself to the invalid. They write to the wife, and threaten to come and expose her. She asks for hundred pounds, an enormous sum, and she says that if she does not get it, she will go there again, and she says that if she does not get it, she will go there again, and she says that if she does not get it, she will go there again.

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"HE HELD OUT HIS OTHER HAND TO HIS WIFE."

Tainted Gold.

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

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS: The tale opens at the Duke of Clarence's house by the stage-door of which a young man, powerful, and remarkably handsome, but looking as if he had just come from the Wild West, is waiting to see the manager. He is noticed by Winifred, a rising young actress, and also by Lionel Macaire, a millionaire and friend of the manager, but of repulsive appearance and infamous character. The strange young man is Hope Newcome, introduced to Winifred as a friend of "F. E. Z." and the name strangely affect not only the manager, but also Macaire, who announces that he has come to England for the purpose of "finding something," asks Anderson for an engagement, but the manager, protesting the millionaire friend, finds an excuse for refusing. During the performance that evening Winifred Gray is sent for to the balcony, where she sees Macaire. He tells her that he has now a strange interest in the theatre, and offers her an engagement as Rosalind. Winifred, who has been playing small parts as at first desired by Macaire, but a declaration of love from Macaire she withholds. Macaire allows her to go for the moment, but declares that he will break her to his will. The same night Hope Newcome, still lingering at the stage door, sees a stranger of powerful physique mount the box of Winifred's cab beside the driver. He orders her to stop, and she obeys. She takes place. Newcome soon disposes of his opponent, and receives the thanks of the young actress, who, however, hardly notices the danger. Next morning Winifred is sent for by Anderson, and, evidently with great regret on the part of the manager, told that she is not suitable for the role she is to assume in the forthcoming production, and that if she prefers to leave the company at once she will receive salary for the next fortnight.

CHAPTER XI.—(Continued.) "I should think anyone who had ever seen him might believe anything of him!" exclaimed the little woman, who had always been the most charitable soul on the stage, speaking with a defensive air for the only spark of good which she supposed still to be lurking in their veins.

"If they did believe it they would say they didn't. They would probably think I had been misled by the offer, but I had, and finding that he didn't notice me, I had maligned him out of sheer spite. Oh, Mr. Macaire's quite safe from any speaking part, but he is a dangerous sinner for the only spark of good which she supposed still to be lurking in their veins."

"Within the next few days Winifred had seen, or tried to see, all the London managers. One or two were thinking of putting on new productions, but she had had a part to offer her. The girl, who had met several of these important personages in the brief heyday of her success, and found them most agreeable men, fancied that their manner had changed. She felt that they looked at her differently, and there was a hollow ring in their remarks that she had been able to come to them a few weeks earlier. Almost with one accord everybody said that she had not met with disappointment on all sides. Winifred troubled herself by on all sides. She had seemed to expect too much, and wished that she had clearly specified that she was ready to accept a small part, but she had not done so. After the position she had held at the Duke of Clarence's and in public estimation, it would be a humiliation to appear as a mere "walking head" in a humdrum play, which only an actor or actress could properly appreciate—but the poor girl was not to do anything honest for the sake of the money needed by her mother.

"That need was not mentioned again now by the two women. Mrs. Gray would have given much if she had kept the doctor's verdict to herself, that Winifred had drained her face of color for her sake; but it was too late for such a wish to be of avail, and she could only hope, since Winifred said nothing more on the subject, that she had been able to time being crowded out of one of the girl's mind. She would have thought differently, however, could she have seen how her daughter's wide open eyes gazed into the darkness every night as the clock ticked out the small hours.

Winifred no longer went to bed to sleep, but to be turning over plan after plan. It had not been for the sum put into the Irish paper—and lost—the crisis might have been averted, but as it was, and a thousand calls, and a hundred bills to be paid; servants and household bills to be paid. And presently Dick would be at home again—a delightful fellow whom everyone liked, but horribly selfish and desitute of that indescribable quality which enables a man to get on in the world. He would be a hindrance, instead of a help, pleasant as his society was; for he liked nice things, and would be unable to earn them. He was only another to be provided for, and though he would cheerfully try to do anything to help, Winifred was almost as certain as her own existence that he would fail, as he had failed dozens of times before. She wrote to her old manager, with whom she had toured the provinces; but he had been vexed with her for leaving him, pre-empting evil things, and his letter in answer to her was a mild "I told you so." His company was full. There was no hope for him.

There she tried other provincial managers—everyone whose name she knew. She visited the agents again and again, and she was reduced to answering advertisements in the theatrical papers. But in one or two cases she was too late, and in others the salary was not to exceed a guinea a week, the actress to play six leading parts, repertoire and provide all her own dresses. Meanwhile, Dick came home looking adorably handsome, and bemoaning his misfortune, which, in his eyes, loomed larger than his sister's, and was irritatingly increased by hers. He wandered about, seeking sub-editors on the strength of his Irish experience, or stayed at home and wrote stories which nobody would have.

There was no money save a quarterly instalment of Mr. Gray's pension and the remains of Winifred's savings. The play's receipts grew desperate, and the future loomed dark, with no ray of hope shining through its clouds. One morning Mrs. Gray, aching in heart and soul at the thought of her helplessness and the sight of Winifred's face growing whiter every day, impulsively reproached Dick for only trying to get the sort of work he liked, not striving for what he might really obtain, no matter if it were irksome. The burden thrown upon Winifred was too great; he must shoulder his part of it. Without a word Dick took up the small silk hat he had been playing with, and walked out of the room with such a look on his beautifully chiselled face—wonderfully like his handsome, important father's—that the mother's heart smote her.

That afternoon, while Winifred was out, she was interviewed by the agents who had always the same answer, a note in Dick's handwriting was brought to Mrs. Gray by a messenger. "Dear Mother,—I have done what you wished, and shouldered my half the burden. I curtsy now. As you truly said, I ought not to mind whether it is irksome or not, and as there seemed to be only one door open to me, I've gone in by it. I suppose you won't scorn my father's silk hat, even though I begin at the bottom. This means that I've taken the King's shilling—or would, if they'd bothered giving it to me. And I'm now Private Richard Gray, 1st Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment, but still your son, who—I hope you'll think—has done the best he could."

"F. S.—Dick had not been able to resist this latest reproachful little stab. "As I thought it would be better not to shame you in the uniform of a private soldier, I have enlisted in a regiment quartered at a distance. This, to save you pain, would be better than my going to a week later followed a letter imploring his mother, for heaven's sake, to get money somehow, no matter how, and buy him a new coat. He was awfully poor, and couldn't stand it. If he weren't saved from it he would not answer for himself. He would be tempted to commit suicide for what he called a "franker" was worse than death.

Supposing he did take his own life? the mother and daughter asked each other. He was rash enough to do anything, and his present mood seemed a desperate one. Yet they could not help. It was while Mrs. Gray still held Dick's passionate appeal in her hand, just read, that the bell rang sharply. Winifred hurried to the door, as James and the cook had both been paid and sent away. A district messenger boy had come with a letter for her. "It was to wait for an answer, miss," he said.

The letter was from Fitz-John Doulton, the agent whom Winifred had called upon in vain on the first day of her trouble. "Since then she had seen him several times, but he had never any hope to hold out. Now he wrote in haste, asking her to come down at once, as there was a chance which might not be long in coming.

He had declared absolutely necessary for the preservation of his Gray's life. Without speaking to her mother of the intention in her mind, the girl went straight to the famous surgeon, and, being lucky enough to find him disengaged for the moment, frankly asked if he, and the authorities at the nursing home where the dear patient must lie for a few weeks, would wait for part of the payment. Unconsciously, her lower lip quivered than her words betrayed the deep anxiety of her heart. Sir Digby Field was a kind old man, and was at once interested. He remembered Mrs. Gray's case very well, and recalled the verdict that he had given when he had seen her last. He had said then that she ought to be operated upon within two months, and already six weeks had gone by since that day. There was no time to be lost.

Sir Digby had seen Winifred act, and tacitly intimated to her that his fees would be allowed to some of the immediate family of professionals. He would do his part for half the usual fee, and as the nursing home was under his management, he would be taken for something less than the ordinary charge. Altogether, Winifred was made to understand at least that she would be able to pay her part, and that she would be able to pay her part, and that she would be able to pay her part.

When all this had been carefully calculated, the girl flew home to her mother and broke the news that Sir Digby Field had named the day for the operation. The doctor would be performed by him on the next Saturday, and Winifred was almost certain that, though she was compelled to go to Brighton at once, and was supposed to travel to and fro, she would be allowed to come to town for so good and sufficient reason. Arrangements were made for Dick's release from bondage; and then Winifred, upon which she resolved to live during the weeks of rehearsal in the old bank to Mrs. Gray's credit. So it would be necessary to travel to and fro, and she would be allowed to come to town for so good and sufficient reason.

It was bitterly hard to say good-bye, but she had to go. In the hour of the trial that was coming—the danger which Sir Digby Field made light of, yet could not wholly deny. Still, the tide of life was running, and she was a little frail woman and the girl were hopeful, each one striving to appear far more cheerful than she really was. Mrs. Gray went to the station to see Winifred off, grieving that she should go to this class and without a maid, and making the girl promise that she would take comfortable lodging and write immediately. Dick, upon which she resolved to live during the weeks of rehearsal in the old bank to Mrs. Gray's credit. So it would be necessary to travel to and fro, and she would be allowed to come to town for so good and sufficient reason.

By the same train went several of the actors and actresses engaged for Mr. Doulton's production. The authorities recognized them from portraits which she had seen in Fitz-John Doulton's office. He had pointed the photographs out to her, and she was saying that the originals would be of her "party." It struck the girl that they were all somewhat common in their appearance—though people, as they were, had been sitting in their own profession, and she could not see one among the number whom she thought that she would care to know.

Whether they had met for economy equal to her mother's, or whether their salaries for rehearsal were not to be on the same scale of generosity as hers, at all events, the five or six other members of the new production, and a girl, dressed in a yellow hair came into Winifred's compartment. She was a witness to the farewells between her mother and her mother, and when the train had left Victoria station she spoke to Winifred, who happened to be the only other occupant of the compartment. "I beg your pardon," said the lady of yellow hair, "but you, Miss Winifred Gray?"

Winifred smiled—a little sadly, for tears were on her lashes still—from the parting, but she succeeded in stopping the bastinadoing of peasants by the troops when making perquisitions for arms by himself accompanying them. "The case of Dibra, north of the case of Okrida, which is outside the sphere of reforms is a 'No Man's Land' full of brigands and criminals of all sorts. All those who have made things unpleasant for themselves in their own neighborhood take refuge in Dibra. Albanian brigands from Dibra make raids into the surrounding villages and carry off peasants whom they force to work for them.

"Some improvement of discipline in the gendarmes has been effected. The gendarmes complain, however, that the pupils who pass through the gendarmes school and there receive better notions of their duty become rapidly corrupted when they are transferred to their country posts. The association with the older gendarmes, and because they receive no encouragement from their own officers. They are now regularly paid, and in one instance our gendarmes have escort refused to accept any gift from us. But in the place of the gendarmes as a scourge to the country side has come the brigand."

"It is difficult to hold the opinion that the civil agents have seriously applied themselves to the task of reform in the sense in which it would be understood in this country. Their work seems to be chiefly of a clerical kind, and their movements depend entirely upon those of Hilma Pasha. They have certainly not succeeded in impressing the imagination of the population and in the villages in general they have not been seen, nor are their names even known."

The population of the United Kingdom in the middle of 1905 is estimated at 45,216,788, and is certainly fast approaching 46,000,000. Scotland, 4,676,000; Ireland, 4,300,200.

Bright's Disease is Kidney's worst form. Dodd's Kidney Pills is always cured. It is easily cured. Mild forms of Kidney Complaint.

DO NOT DOUBT ABOUT ROBT. BOND'S CASE HE WAS CURED OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. Doctors Said There Was No Hope for Him but He is a Well Man Now.

Mount Brydges, Ont., Nov. 17.—(Special.) That Dodd's Kidney Pills cure Bright's Disease completely and permanently was clearly shown in the case of Mr. Robert Bond, who was resident of this place. Mr. Bond does not hesitate to say he owes his life to Dodd's Kidney Pills. "My attending physician," Mr. Bond writes, "was in the last stages of Bright's Disease and that there was no hope for me. I then commenced to use Dodd's Kidney Pills and no other remedy. I used it all about twenty boxes when my doctor pronounced me quite well. I have had no return of the trouble since."

Bright's Disease is Kidney's worst form. Dodd's Kidney Pills is always cured. It is easily cured. Mild forms of Kidney Complaint.

He had declared absolutely necessary for the preservation of his Gray's life. Without speaking to her mother of the intention in her mind, the girl went straight to the famous surgeon, and, being lucky enough to find him disengaged for the moment, frankly asked if he, and the authorities at the nursing home where the dear patient must lie for a few weeks, would wait for part of the payment. Unconsciously, her lower lip quivered than her words betrayed the deep anxiety of her heart. Sir Digby Field was a kind old man, and was at once interested. He remembered Mrs. Gray's case very well, and recalled the verdict that he had given when he had seen her last. He had said then that she ought to be operated upon within two months, and already six weeks had gone by since that day. There was no time to be lost.

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INVESTIGATIONS INTO THE BALKANS

REPORT BY SECRETARY OF THE COMMITTEE

He Says Alleged Reform Work by the Civil Authorities Has Been Very Disappointing.

Constantinople, Nov. 18.—W. A. Moore, secretary of the Balkan committee, has just made a report on the conditions which he discovered during a journey which he recently undertook in the Balkan vilayets, Lohand Zuehli and C. M. Lloyd. In this report Mr. Moore says: "It would be difficult to exaggerate the misgovernment and anarchy in the Kosovo vilayet, the sphere allotted to the Austrians. The details of the atrocities which we saw have already been reported in the newspapers. The day before we saw the bodies of the women and infants massacred by the troops of the Turkish authorities at Palanka had secured us that everything was tranquil in their district, and every possible precaution was taken to prevent us from getting any information about Kosopolis, and finally to prevent us from visiting the church where the bodies lay."

"I subsequently had conversations with the Kaimakams of Palanka and Kumanova, the Vukobran, and Hilmi Pasha as to the affair. They all excused the soldiers, but the reasons they gave did not agree. One Turkish officer said the people were killed with spent bullets. In Kumanova the day we arrived a Turk killed a three-days' old child; and every day produced a murder. Some months ago the members of Serbian bands who had surrendered and had been deprived of their weapons were massacred in Kumanova town in front of the Austrian authorities. In the hour of the trial that was coming—the danger which Sir Digby Field made light of, yet could not wholly deny. Still, the tide of life was running, and she was a little frail woman and the girl were hopeful, each one striving to appear far more cheerful than she really was. Mrs. Gray went to the station to see Winifred off, grieving that she should go to this class and without a maid, and making the girl promise that she would take comfortable lodging and write immediately. Dick, upon which she resolved to live during the weeks of rehearsal in the old bank to Mrs. Gray's credit. So it would be necessary to travel to and fro, and she would be allowed to come to town for so good and sufficient reason.

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THEIR FLAGS ARE NEEDED TO MAST

THE TRUSTEES WILL SEEK ELECTION AGAIN

Are Not Afraid of South Park School Issue—Examiner Blair's Letter.

There is every reason to believe that the four trustees who terms will expire at the end of the year will offer themselves for re-election. There is likewise ground for the belief that were it not for the recent action of the board in dismissing the principal of South Park school, at least one of the four would have retired from the field. They feel now, however, that an issue has been raised, and that it would never do to withdraw in the face of prominent opposition which would be likely to attain, Chairman Boggs on Thursday afternoon told a Times reporter that he had intended to retire altogether at the end of this term, but in view of recent events he had determined to enter the lists again.

Trustee Mowat will also have his flag flying at the mast head. He said that with him it was not a question of fighting the case at all, that he merely acted in accordance with what he thought was right, and was willing to stand by his action. Mrs. Jenkins was not certain whether she would run again, as this matter of lady candidature rests largely in the hands of the Women's Council, but she thought she would very likely be selected. Trustee Lewis could not be communicated with Friday morning so his decision is a matter of doubt.

David Blair, the examiner, on drawing has written to the Vancouver News-Advertiser expressing surprise at the lenient manner in which the school board dealt with Mr. Tom who, he said, had made the admission that some of the drawings by his pupils had been ruled. Blair's letter is published in full:

Sir—I was somewhat surprised at the manner in which the board of school trustees of this city at their meeting held yesterday dealt with the question of the drawing books sent in by Mr. Tom's pupils at the recent high school entrance examination. The action of the board in not striking any objection to the drawings as unbusiness-like. They had not even seen the books condemned by the board of examiners; they had heard only of Mr. Tom's question, and yet, in the face of the fact that Mr. Tom made the damaging admission that some of the drawings were ruled, they passed a vote of confidence in him and dismissed the matter as too trivial to take up more of their valuable time. And they did this notwithstanding that the school board of Victoria had reported in the matter of Miss Cameron's pupils that a condemnation of their work was justified. One Vancouver trustee took occasion to indulge in sneering remarks regarding my work as examiner.

Yes, however, will not alter facts. Mr. Tom admits that six or seven out of nineteen pupils may have ruled the lines of their model drawings. I have no hesitation in saying that when the board of trustees see the nineteen books they will find, as the Victoria trustees found, on looking over the work of Miss Cameron's pupils a most disgraceful state of things. Nothing more extraordinary has come under my notice during the twenty-five years I have been engaged in this work than these books from the Strathcona school. It is hard to believe that Mr. Tom was ignorant regarding what was done by the nineteen pupils he was preparing for examination. He had been instructed on two former occasions regarding ruled work in model drawing, and I do not think it is fair to the parents of his pupils that this state of things should be condoned.

Then what has Vancouver, of the Mount Pleasant school, done that he should be entirely ignored in this matter by the trustees? At the examination before last City Superintendent Argue was a member of the board of examiners, and I pointed out to him in the examination room on that occasion that Mr. Jamieson's pupils had ruled the lines of their model drawing. Mr. Argue then explained to me that he had told Mr. Jamieson about the time the drawings were completed that this work should all have to be done fresh. Notwithstanding this, together with the fact that teachers had printed instructions on two former occasions that no ruling whatever is allowed in this work, the model drawings of Mr. Jamieson's pupils done in the school under his direction and sent in at the last examination are practically all ruled; and this without any attempt to disguise the fact, as was done more or less skilfully by Mr. Tom's pupils.

As examiner of drawing for the education department, it is, of course, no part of my business how the Vancouver trustees may divide their time, but I have been so misrepresented in this matter, and in a public manner, in the published reports of the proceedings of the school board, that I think the facts should be placed before the public in their proper light. I, therefore, challenge the Vancouver board of school trustees to appoint any competent committee to examine with me the books sent in by Mr. Tom and Mr. Jamieson.

Another matter I must refer to, is a remark made by Mr. Argue at the meeting of trustees, that American schools are far ahead of us in drawing. I cannot ask you to give me more of your valuable space at present. I hope, however, that you will be good enough to do so in a few days, when I will not only refute this statement of Mr. Argue's, but will designate as Blair's system of drawing. I am, etc.

DAVID BLAIR, Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 13th, 1905.

Who can foretell the end of the drawing marks upheaval? It is already being aired in the press, it is being discussed on the street corners, and now there is a prospect of its precipitation into the arena of controversy on the public platform. This morning a petition was in circulation calling for a public meeting to be held to-morrow evening. If there is a sufficient number of signatures Mayor Barnard will have to sound the tocsin

for a gathering of citizens, and if the assembly doesn't become a lively one the Times is no prophet. Between the school board and its supporters, and Miss Cameron, and her champion, there ought to be enough thunder to carry the recollection back to the good old days when aldermen were threatened with prompt and forcible removal by a sergeant of police if they didn't cease what were regarded as Irish Nationalist obstructionist methods. The end is not yet in Vancouver. On Friday evening the school board, of the Terminal City, who thought they had disposed of Mr. Tom's case held a special meeting to consider the correspondence between Examiner Blair and Principal Gregory Tom of Strathcona school, which has been given publicity in these columns. The board had little to criticize in the principal's letter, with the exception of the last paragraph which contained the sting. This stated that any further inquiry into the drawing would have no value unless Mr. Tom and the pupils first had an opportunity to examine the books to ascertain whether they were as originally. This the board considered entirely reasonable, and refused upon the good faith of the examiners, and they asked for its retraction.

Mr. Tom at once agreed to retract what he described as a carelessly worded expression, and contributed to the columns of the World the following letter:—

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 17th. Editor World—As certain words in my letter of November 16th contain a distinct imputation on the honesty of the board of examiners, I withdraw them unconditionally. The words are as follows: "I may say that such examination would be of no value unless the books were first submitted to me and the pupils to ascertain whether or not the books are as we parted with them."

GREGORY B. TOM. There is certainly something brewing in Victoria with regard to this question. On Friday evening a number of the examining board held a meeting which was attended by several prominent local educationists. One of the members of the board, a prominent local educationist informed a Times reporter that no meeting was held, that the presence in the city of the examiners from Vancouver was merely a coincidence, and that the gathering was nothing more than a social affair. True, there might have been many of the elements of a social gathering, but the fact that the board of examiners met together, and the writer will wager an A. I. John B. Street headpiece, guaranteed under make, that the drawing marks matter was discussed, that more energy was expended in that discussion than in the disposal of coffee, cake and cigars. The superintendent of education told the Times to-day that the meeting was held at the home of Mr. Fraser, and had a bearing upon the drawing marks controversy, but he declined to satisfy the curiosity of the scribe by disclosing the substance of what was said or decided upon. "It will all come out in good time" he said, and from these words the reporter extracted a few grams of comfort.

There will be a meeting of the school board this afternoon at 5 o'clock. It will be a special session, and, according to the circular notifying the members, it is to be held in the presence of the principal of South Park school. "What does that mean?" inquired a Times reporter of the chairman. "Well, a general discussion," Mr. Boggs replied.

Yes, but it is generally understood that the board had disposed of the main question. It has practically washed its hands of the matter, and it is not necessary for her successor to give 30 days' notice. We won't make the appointment to-day, of course, but will discuss the advisability of calling for applications or making a promotion."

There is some speculation as to whether the South Park principal's deception supposes of her connection with the educational circles of the province, or whether those who occupy the seats of the mighty will proceed a step farther and deprive her of her certificate. This, of course, would open up a vista of the infinite vast. If such a step as this is taken in her case, of course, the certificate of Mr. Tom will also have to be cancelled in the department. To carry the sequence farther, every teacher unfortunate enough to have a class in which all the pupils may not be like George Washington, and who has a tilt with the authorities on that score, will be assigned to the limbo reserved for all pedagogues "disciplined" by the will of the powers that be.

If the principal of South Park school had not been so prominently before the public as an educationist for so many years, the case might not have attracted so much prominence, although the principle would amount to the same. However, as the subject continues to engross the public attention, anything bearing upon it, or the case of Mr. Tom, will be of interest. The following remarks of City Superintendent Argue, of Vancouver, on Friday, are worth reproducing: He said it was impossible to separate Mr. Blair from the rest of the board of examiners. Several times dissatisfaction had been expressed with Mr. Blair's marking of drawings. In cases of appeal the drawings were invariably examined by other members of the board. The board was something like a cabinet. The members all stood or fell together. Every member was responsible for the drawing examination. He understood that when the question was raised in the present instance all the drawings, Mr. Tom's as well as Miss Cameron's, were examined again by experts. He granted that differences of judgment would arise between examiners, but the reversal of one examiner's decision by another was no more a reflection on the honesty of that examiner than a successful appeal on the honesty of a Supreme court judge. Mr. Tom had 19 pupils in the examina-

tion room. Whatever they had done wrong he felt sure Mr. Tom was not a party to it, but he could not but feel that the evidence in the case was on the side of the department. It would be hard to stand how anybody could think otherwise. Mr. Tom was a hard worker. He had done good work in the school. Mr. Tom, however, admitted that seven pupils had eluded his vigilance, and if seven, why not more than seven? The weight of evidence was against Mr. Tom. Furthermore, he must take occasion to say that he emphatically disapproved of the taking of affidavits from pupils. The board ought to settle this question once and for all. No teacher should be allowed to do it without instructions. All this talk of an investigation was uncalled for. There was only one way in which anything could be done, namely, by appeal to the same board of examiners. No board of examiners anywhere would permit an outside body to come in and investigate its findings. The appeal must be taken to the department itself. Such an appeal had been made several times during his connection with the board of examiners in Manitoba, and in every case the department had put a fresh set of examiners. Cases had come up of "copying." The papers were thrown out without reference to the pupil at all. The papers were the property of the department, and investigation simply consisted in another examiner going over the same papers. The department would doubtless have all the papers had to require, but they would observe that the board was not allowed to see them as a court of appeal. He repeated that Mr. Tom had done excellent work in the schools, but he was mistaken as to the kind in this instance. It was now out of the question for him to ask for a re-examination of what had happened, such a request could not come with a good grace.

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COMMISSIONER OF LIGHTS ON TOUR

IS MAKING ROUNDS ON BOARD THE KESTRAL

Will Pay Visit to the West Coast—Aids to Navigation Recommended.

Mr. Fraser, commissioner of lights, who is now making an inspection of the coast signal service, on the Dominion steamer Kestral, will make a trip along the West Coast of this Island before his return to Victoria a fortnight hence. Before his departure he was presented with a list of necessary aids to navigation, prepared by the Vancouver Shipowners' Association, and representing, in the opinion of that body, the imperative necessities of the coast.

Besides the recommendations contained in the memorial, the shipmasters have added a provision that in case Luck's inlet is chosen as the terminus of the T. P. the following leading lights be placed:

Light and fog signal on Queen Charlotte group; light and fog signal on Rose Spit; light and fog signal on Hammer rocks. Besides these there will be minor lights recommended.

The following is the recommendation placed in the Inspector Fraser's hands: Light and fog signal on Lucy Island, Chatham sound; bell buoy on Sparrowhawk rock, south end of Pinlayson island; Post Signal; red light on Fork Tree bluff; Kennel Island; middle Skeena passage; buoy on the rock between Inverness cannery and North Pacific cannery in north Skeena passage; light on West side of Gordon island; buoy on rock between Inverness cannery and N. Tree point, north Skeena passage; light on West side of Gordon island; Hardy passage; thirty-day light on Gibson reef off Gibson island; thirty-day light on Murling reef; Kiewit; light on Arctic point, Gill Island, Wright sound; light on West side of Point reed; light on southwest point of Sarah Island, Boat point; thirty-day light on White rocks, Millbank sound; fog signal on Ferry Island; light on Green buoy on Camp reef, Lamm island; can buoy on Walbran island, Pointe Island; thirty-day light on Fog rock, Fisher channel; Fitzgibbon sound; light on Beacon point, entrance to Rivers; fog whistle on Egg Island, Queen Charlotte sound; light on Pine island, fog signal, Queen Charlotte sound; fog whistle on Scarlett point, Christie passage; light on Masterman island; bell or whistle, mechanical, Pultney point; gas buoy on Ledger's reef, off McNell's point, near Hasting Island; light on Gordon island; Cormorant island; light on south point of Helmecken island, Johnston straits; buoy on Ripple shoal, Johnston straits; light on Chatham point; light on Green point; light on Seymour; light on Yachna; light on Bear island, on southwest point of Harwood island; the arc of visibility of Cape Mudge light increased and fog signal established; range light for Union bar; fog signal on Yellow Island, Baynes sound; thirty-day light on West rocks, near Departure bay; red light in Dodd's channel, Vancouver island; thirty-day light on Gabriola reef; Race point light in Portlier's pass made visible all round, and fog signal installed; light on Pearson island, entrance under harbor; Beacon island light improved so as to be seen all round and fog signal installed; fog whistle at Prospect point, Vancouver narrows and more beacons on north shore of thirty-day light on Gordon island; Saxon narrows, Vancouver island; spar buoy off spit outside Siwash rock, English bay; improvement on Fraser river lightship; range light in Middle arm, Fraser river, enlarged.

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BRIEF LOCALS

At Vancouver on Friday C. Kurtz held on a charge of theft was granted bail, himself in \$400 and his brother in a similar amount.

The thirteenth annual dinner of the Vancouver Island Flockmasters' Association will be held at the Quamichan hotel, Duncan, on Saturday evening, December 9th, commencing at 7.30 o'clock.

Special thanks are hereby tendered by the manager of the Seamen's Institute to the B. C. Furnishing Company for their kind donation of three new carpets, given the other day on behalf of the institute, which were much needed, and are most gratefully received.

Ah Goody, the Chinaman who was found sneering on the roof of the Victoria hotel several years ago, died in his cell at the lock-up. He was to be sent to New Westminster, and a justice of the peace had arrived at the police station to sign the necessary papers on Saturday. He was, however, taken away into the cell to get the Asiatic letter was dead. He was a nurse at the Chinese hospital. An inquest is being held this afternoon.

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E. P. Gutelius, of Montreal, engineer in maintenance of way of the C. P. R., has arrived at Vancouver on the private car Earncliffe. He is accompanied by his staff, and is on a regular inspection of the company's tracks in the West. On his way to the coast he stopped off at the principal points, and before his return will make an inspection of the Island railway.

J. J. Cowie, the Scottish herring expert, has begun demonstrating to Nanaimo fishermen improved methods of handling fish on the coast. The Scot who accompanied him a practical illustration of Scotch methods was given yesterday at the Johnston wharf in re-barrelling a quantity of salt herring. The speaker and his guests were interested by a large number of fishery men.

N. D. Jackson, proprietor of the Albatross, who is in the city on the Friday on a vacation tour. Before returning to his home Mr. Jackson hopes to take in the principal coast points, and will that object in view he has prolonged his stay in the city. When he moves eastward he will take with him as a souvenir of Victoria the large stuffed panther that has attracted the attention of the city. He has some time. Mr. Jackson has purchased the hide, which will henceforth form one of the features of the Hotel Albatross lobby.

The fine of \$500 inflicted upon the steamer Whatcom when engaged in the Victoria-Seattle service by the Port Townsend customs authorities for the violation of the proposed protection of game law on the part of the officers manifested one hundred cases of whiskey landed at Victoria, consigned to Seattle, has been notified by the United States treasury department to Sir W. Whatcom on Monday started on her new run between Seattle and Bellingham in the stead of the steamer State of Washington, whose schedule she will maintain.

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TO PROTECT VICTORIA

Dominion Government Asked to Appoint Another Veterinary Inspector.

Victoria merchants and others owning horses are very nervous over the epidemic of glanders which has broken out in Vancouver, and fear that it will spread to this city. Every effort will be made to prevent an outbreak of the disease here, and the veterinary surgeons are on the guard so that vigorous steps may be taken at the very first symptom of danger.

Dr. Tolinie, Dominion veterinary surgeon for the province, is busy on the Mainland, so it is necessary that some one be appointed to act here during his absence. Re-reading this, Geo. Riley, M. P., has wired to Dr. Rutherford, Dominion veterinary inspector at Ottawa, to appoint such an official. The action was accelerated by the fact that horses are being brought here from the Mainland, which is a grave source of danger. Mr. Riley's telegram is as follows:

Dr. Rutherford, Ottawa: Horses being brought here from Mainland. Citizens greatly alarmed. Appoint Richards with power to inspect and quarantine during absence. Please act promptly. GEO. RILEY.

SPLENDID SPORT Enjoyed by Hunters Who Spent Sunday at Neighboring Resorts—Many Deer.

Last evening E. & N. trails was more than usually crowded with devotees of Nimrod. As if drew into the depot crowds of khaki clad hunters surged from the different cars and all appeared to be well loaded down with game. In fact as the season advances the experienced sportsmen seem to be meeting with much better success than previously. In conversation yesterday one of these stated that the weather conditions could not be more suitable than at present either for birds or deer. There was no reason why the venetian should not capture a goodly number of pheasants or grouse or even a deer providing he was in earnest and exercised ordinary common sense in the chase.

More deer were brought down from neighboring points yesterday than has been the case for several weeks. They came from the Summit, 17-Mile Post, Goldstream and other small way stations, very few of those having set out, this in season, returning without something to show for the day's hunt.

It is very seldom that a sportsman armed with an ordinary rifle can boast of killing grouse in frequented resorts at this season of the year. Such a feat lies to the credit of a well known local Nimrod, however, who has accomplished this feat in the Bastard's covey willow he stood unconcerned expecting to see them whirl by and vanish, but they apparently were acquainted with the dangerousness of the hunter and perched upon a nearby tree in order to investigate from a point of vantage. This boldness cost two of the birds their lives, as the sportsman was no mean shot, clearing their heads with deadly aim. The others managed to escape before a third bullet could find a lodging place.

Returning from up the line last evening the sportsman discussed with more or less animation the proposed protection of game within the E. & N. land belt by the C. P. R. It seemed to meet with unanimous approval, many expressing their gratification that at last some effective means would be taken to prevent illegal shooting.

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NATURE'S ESSENCE

Extracted from the Roots of Native, Forest Plants, Go Straight Back to Nature for Your Health. There is Your Strength.

Consider your body as an engine which supplies you with all activity of mind and body. Keep the machinery well oiled and it runs smoothly. It does not groan in doing its work. But let the stomach, which is the fire-box to the human engine, get "out of kilter" and it soon meets with disaster. The products of undigested and decomposing food is poison to the system.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" is just the tissue builder and tonic you require when recovering from a hard cold, grip, pneumonia or a long siege of any other proximate malady. No matter how strong the constitution, our stomach and liver are apt to be "out of kilter" occasionally. In consequence of our blood is not purified, the tissues rubbish which has accumulated in the system.

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Nature's laws are perfect if only we obey them, but disease follows disobedience. Go straight to Nature for the cure, to the forest; there are myriads there, some of which we can use as food. Take the bark of the Wild-cherry tree, with Mandrake root, Stone root, Queen's root, Bloodroot and Golden Seal root, make a scientific extract, and you have Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

It took Dr. Pierce, with the assistance of two learned chemists and pharmacists, many months of hard work experimenting to perfect this vegetable alterative and tonic extract of the greatest efficiency. It makes rich, red blood, to properly nourish the nerves and the whole body, and cure that laziness and feeling of weakness and serve exhaustion, take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

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