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# The Vancouver Times

VICTORIA B. C., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1905. TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION. NO. 64.

## 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 note 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.

### A RESCUE

had a beautiful doll, Claus brought, I suppose, and was tall as tall, in the loveliest clothes; she was very good, she dolly could be, with, as a baby should, in sure you'll agree.

### DREAM SOWER

the fairly sower comes, a talky, a talky, eyes rubbed with small bumps that he is high.

### FUN IN FIGURES

of figures," John remarked them more and more; even glad that you a piano!

### rowing Dollars

ART OF MAKING A RAR GROW IS THE ART GETTING RICH—DO-GROW FAST ENOUGH INVESTED IN WANT RTISING.

## EXODUS FROM RUSSIAN CAPITAL

### FOREIGN RESIDENTS AFRAID TO REMAIN

#### 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 butcher with your whips and 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.

### Supplies of Funds

Practically all the pretexes 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 "humble workers," advising the government's profession of solicitude for the workmen and renewing their demands for the immediate abolition of martial law in Poland, etc.

### Leaders Refused

The imperial ukase on the land question issued today, although it wipes out about \$40,000,000 of the peasant's arrears 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.

### Final Decision

that unless the men resumed work on Monday they must close down indefinitely. Should the men be locked out in St. Petersburg yesterday was even more complete than it was Wednesday, and though no break has been made, and the workers have broken out at Moscow and Revel, the most important feature of yesterday's development was the failure of the movement to spread generally outside the capital.

### Count Witte's Appeal

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.

### Only the Leaders

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 leobound in ten days and advising against sending the cruiser there.

### 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 today. The assassin escaped.

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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. 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 the councils of Count Witte.

### 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.

### 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.

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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 today in the various factories probably will result in a decision to abandon the strike Monday.

### 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.

### Minister's Advice

Toronto, Nov. 15.—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, and to urge the Ontario farmers and growers, he said, must adopt co-operation methods and give more attention to selection, grading, packing and marketing their fruit. He urged the growers to extend their markets or even held their own.

### Daring Robberies

Toronto, Nov. 16.—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. He was robbed of all he had while a pistol was placed to his head.

### Bank Clearings

Winnipeg, Nov. 16.—Bank clearings for the week ending to-day are \$10,849,603; for the same period in 1904, \$7,967,256; 1903, \$6,778,884.

### Instantly Killed

Winnipeg, Nov. 16.—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. 16.—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. 16.—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. 16.—The Bank of Montreal has made a demand of assignment upon Carrier Laine Co., manufacturers, Lewis. 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. 16.—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. 16.—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. 16.—T. Hillhouse Brown, 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.—Dwing 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."

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

### Grad 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, O. 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, Donohy; 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 Chatham, who thought that he was further north than he really was and also to his over-cautionness.

### Found Dead

Toronto, Nov. 17.—Llewelyn J. Rowland, twenty-six years old, an Englishman, for the past year Canadian representative of Rossendale 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

### ACCUSED OF EMPLOYING AMERICAN FISHERMEN

#### 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 this 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. Macrae. 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



BRAVES (?) ON THE WARPAT.

"They stopped like boys that, unwar 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."

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 the crews of the merchant ships at Kronstadt signified that they wanted to lead the lives of men, that they wanted liberty and they associated themselves with the cause of the people. A hundred sailors at Kronstadt will to-morrow be executed.

"The workmen of St. Petersburg struck, demanding the release of our soldier and sailor brothers and the abolition of court martials and the death penalty.

"Is it possible that you soldiers and sailors will not arise and help your brothers at Kronstadt? Is it possible that you will remain hand in hand with the murderers of your brothers at Kronstadt!

"We workmen say, the cause of (the soldiers and the sailor) is our cause and so we have gone out on strike. You must say everywhere, 'The cause of the workmen is our cause and the struggle of the workmen our struggle.'

"And you must associate yourselves with the struggling strike."

You Must Strike and refuse to perform the duties imposed on you. Do not listen to the word of command to perform the duties imposed on you. Do not listen to the word of command, calling on you to put down the workmen's movement. Let not a shot be fired by you against the people. Down with your blood thirsty commanders. Long live a free government and a free people."

The utterly reckless spirit manifested by the "Reds" who engendered the present strike, is producing a natural revision of feeling which is shared by all classes. The prospect of Anarchy and mob rule, which would be the outcome of the present demoralized conditions in both the country districts and cities, had a sobering influence. The lower classes were al-

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 for a moment considered a strike for the political aims of Poland, whose endangered 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.

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

Warsaw, 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.

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

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 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."

Greer 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.

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 to 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 McAdoe complaining of the conduct of policemen on board the ship since she has been alongside the Curlew wharf.

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 Delegate Tells 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.

It was at this point that five broke out among the decorations of the vestible and stairs leading to the street. President Gompers rapped loudly for order and the delegates became calm.

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.

Grand Duke ADOLFA DEAD. Hohenburg Grand Duke of Luxembourg, Nov. 17.—The Grand Duke Adolph, reigning sovereign of Luxembourg, died today. 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.

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.

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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.

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.

Another Protest. 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."

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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 regarded as 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 corresponding period of the previous year is nearly \$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.

Depot 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 as a part of the present central depot. The hotel is to be built on the land reserved for the government on the canal reserve. The view from the hotel overlooking Major Hill park, Ottawa, will be a magnificent one.

At the cabinet meeting an order passed appointing J. P. Mabee chairman of the international waterway commission, judge of the High Court of Ontario, and J. 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 waterways commission when the commission was first created, but has now agreed to accept.

HEARST'S EXPENSES. In the New York Municipal Campaign Amounted to \$6,543.25.

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 \$6,543.25. This breaks the record for such expenses.

Mr. Hearst said he contributed all but \$17,000 of the \$20,200.85, which was spent by the finance committee of the municipal ownership league for the benefit of all the candidates of the ticket, and expended \$3,125 personally for expenses and \$40,481 money placed on deposit by the league. In 1896 the liabilities were \$282,338,086, the circulation \$31,456,297 and the amount of deposits \$193,616,040.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Albert Farrar, who is accused of illegal voting at New York's contested mayoral election, confessed in court today that he was brought to New York city to vote the Republican ticket, and that the Republican district leader introduced him in political circles as his son.

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. Buswell, 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.

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 scow across the bay from three A gun rest alongside the body, but the message did not say if Cedarholm had been shot. Deputy Coroner Anderson left for the scene this afternoon.

Two Russian Finns, 19 years old, were reported here this morning to the immigration authorities as stowaways on the steamer Alton. They were from the town of Guaymas, Mexico. The two deserted the Russian ship Isabel Brown at that port. They will be returned.

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 produce contributed over one million, mineral products about one million and a half, fisheries one million and a half, and Canadian manufactures \$135,667. The imports showed an increase of three millions for the month. The fiscal year's deficit is now \$18,200,000, or over five millions and a half, and exports over seven millions, making an increase in the aggregate trade of over \$15,000,000. The customs and excise revenue increased nearly nine millions.

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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 \$204,043,173, 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 demand 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 \$820,587,643 in 1896, had in 1904 amounted to \$108,417,796; 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 in the course of recess of congress, and 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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SEVEN MEN WERE KILLED. Bodies of Six of Victims of Mine Explosion Have Been Recovered.

Monongahela, Pa., Nov. 17.—The bodies of six of the seven men killed by the Brasgas coal mine explosion on Wednesday night have been recovered. All the bodies are terribly mangled. It is expected that the body of the seventh victim will be recovered to-day.

LIFE INSURANCE. Union Pacific Employees Must Tell What Kind of Policy They Carry.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 17.—Employees of the Union Pacific railway have received an order, said to have come direct from President Harman's office, providing that all Union Pacific employees must tell whether or not they carry life insurance, and if so what kind. During the present week employees in several different departments have been catechised with reference to their life insurance.

COMMANDER PUNISHED. Ministers Decide to Inhibit Fifteen Days' Arrest on Gen. Brugere.

Paris, Nov. 17.—The council of ministers at a meeting today decided to inhibit 15 days' arrest on Gen. Brugere, commander of the army, for making public details of a conference which he had with the Minister of War relative to the controversy between Gen. Brugere and Gen. Perch, who was chief of staff under Gen. Andrea, the former minister of war.

ERN AND HANLAN Will Meet in Los Angeles if the Easterner Defeats O'Leary.

Los Angeles, Nov. 17.—Manager McCarley of the Pacific Coast Athletic Club, of Los Angeles, announced last night that Young Ern, the Eastern lightweight, has been matched to fight a twenty round battle with Eddie Hanlon in this city on December 15th. The bout, however, is conditional upon Young Ern winning his fight from O'Leary in Milwaukee.

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 \$2,400.

At St. Joseph the Frisco Company's factory was inspected. Arrangements had been made for the building of a six-cylinder-60 horse-power motor gasoline engine of the modern type to be used in connection with an auto boat to be brought out in the spring. The machinery is the first of the kind manufactured. The Hutcheson Bros. have a contract with the Truckee company, which is the local firm gets the advantage of all that is new in this line of business, and in connection with their work on the working streets are establishing a boat factory equipped with power tools for building gasoline and motor boats. They have in fact a complete electric line of new motor boats, and the other at a point up the coast, where a company are contemplating its use in connection with a saw mill, the refuse from the sawing being brought to service Mr. Hutcheson says it is well worth the investment with the possibilities of the system both from a light and power standpoint. He was surprised to find that the catheterized and the other at a point up the coast, where a company are contemplating its use in connection with a saw mill, the refuse from the sawing being brought to service Mr. Hutcheson says it is well worth the investment with the possibilities of the system both from a light and power standpoint. He was surprised to find that the catheterized and the other at a point up the coast, where a company are contemplating its use in connection with a saw mill, the refuse from the sawing being brought to service Mr. Hutcheson says it is well worth the investment with the possibilities of the system both from a light and power standpoint.

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missioner was inspected. Ar-  
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back. The machinery is  
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in the U.S.A. by the  
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with the Olds Company  
to get the advantage of  
this line of work. The  
company is establishing a  
factory equipped with power  
looms and modern equip-  
ment, a couple of electric  
motors, the first of  
which will be constructed,  
but not for an electric  
power plant. The factory  
is situated in the well-  
known mining district  
of the little city of  
Lansing, which, in  
the famous auto machines  
and the French system  
of the Olds Company.  
The gas is produced  
in all kinds of garbage,  
and is destined to be very  
cheap. Mr. Hutcheson  
has a view to installing  
machines in British Colum-  
bia and the other at a  
cost, where a company  
using its use in connec-  
tion with the refuse from  
the mill, the refuse from  
the Olds works, and  
to be found in a com-  
pact centre upwards of  
fifty employed in the  
city of the highest order.  
The Olds Company  
says that his firm  
has new machines out here  
spring for demonstration  
one being a two-cylinder  
two-stroke, and the other  
a four-cylinder type.  
He visited his brother J.  
formerly a lithographer  
city, but now of Toronto.

the Little Mail/Steamer  
Good Time Up  
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er 6th the little motor-  
Oliver sailed from Hart-  
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18.—The C. P. R. ex-  
party which has been  
in this city and Com-  
Members report plenty  
and large tracts on either  
posed route of the exten-  
sive N. line favorable

STEAMER FOUNDERS  
OFF FRENCH COAST

More Than One Hundred Persons Perished—  
Majority of Victims Were Drowned  
While Asleep.

London, Nov. 19.—The London Southwestern Railway Company's  
channel steamer Hilda foundered off the French coast this morning with  
a loss of more than one hundred passengers on board.

Five passengers and one member of the crew were saved.  
The steamer ran on a reef near Gardin Lightship, three miles from  
St. Malo, in a snowstorm.

The majority of the passengers and crew were asleep at the time.  
The vessel was carrying 110 passengers and 10 crew members.  
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No Time to Save Themselves.  
Paris, Nov. 20.—Special reports re-  
ceived here of the wreck of the London  
& Southwestern Railway Company's  
steamer Hilda, which left Southampton  
on Saturday night for St. Malo,  
France, and was totally wrecked on  
Lesport reef, three miles from St.  
Malo yesterday morning, with the loss  
of over a hundred lives, give a graphic  
description of the disaster.

Owing to the rough sea together with  
a thick snowstorm the captain of the  
Hilda probably took the buoy light of  
the rocks for St. Malo Lighthouse. He  
gave signals which were not seen by  
harbor employees and then the steam-  
er proceeded slowly towards the light.  
When she struck the rocks the  
steamer's boilers exploded, and she

was cut in two, giving the passengers  
no time to save themselves.  
Some bodies wearing life belts were  
picked up off the village of St. Cast  
yesterday evening.

The coast near St. Malo is covered  
with wreckage and so forth.  
Two-thirds of the Hilda's passen-  
gers were French farmers returning  
to France with the proceeds of sale  
of their yearly harvest. The others  
were English families who were going  
to visit the writer at Dinard.

The wreck lies on the beach three  
miles off St. Malo, showing only her  
main mast and foremast.  
A correspondent of the Mail went  
to the scene of the wreck on a govern-  
ment steamer with the local officials.  
They picked up five bodies which were  
entangled in the rigging.  
(Continued on page 8.)

THE SCHEME OF THIS RAILWAY AND FERRY  
PROPOSITION. It is said that the capital  
available is practically unlimited and  
that it is ready to be invested as soon  
as the government is interested and the  
government can terms which are re-  
ciprocally agreeable. It has all along  
been felt that one of the great railway  
corporations was lending the scheme its  
aid and was backing of it.

The question as to just which com-  
pany has given rise to a good deal of  
speculation.  
Messrs. Arthur and Schmidt, so promi-  
nently connected with the transpor-  
tation project referred to are also back-  
ed by the Midway and Vernon, which is  
now being built. Just what an independent  
company wanted of an isolated line like  
that of the Midway and Vernon, has like-  
wise been the cause of considerable  
speculation. It has all along been felt  
that that road would have to have an  
outlet to the north or to the south.  
One outlet it is reported that it is by  
the Spokane and International, which has  
along been understood to be the  
means of transportation, which the  
C. P. R. was to get into Spokane.

It would therefore appear as if the  
relations of the company which Messrs.  
Arthur and Schmidt represent are not  
to be antagonistic to the C. P. R., but  
that mutual running rights over feeders  
of each may be exchanged. For that  
purpose a share in the Midway and Ver-  
non scheme looking to a railway line  
from Vancouver Island be carried out  
the new company would only extend the  
E. & N. to the north and the Island,  
coming to Olympia or some point near  
there, connecting with some of the great  
railway systems of the United States; a  
ferry across from Fort Angeles to Vic-  
toria capable of carrying both passen-  
gers and freight; a line of railway  
throughout the length of Vancouver Is-  
land and either by a new road all the way  
from Victoria to the north end, or  
rights over the E. & N. and continuing  
from the northern terminus of the line  
to the north end; and a fast line of  
steamers from the northern end of Van-  
couver Island to Alaskan ports.

Those interested in the scheme repre-  
sented that the finances were all pro-  
vided for and that there could be no  
question of the ability to complete the  
work and to do so on very short notice.  
On the other hand there was some doubt  
in certain quarters cast upon the bona  
fides of those concerned.  
A land subsidy was secured from the  
Government in connection with the  
Olympia section of the line, but this  
was refused by the government.  
It is learned that upon the return of  
Premier McBride and the Chief Com-  
missioner, Hon. R. P. Green, the govern-  
ment will again be approached on the  
subject with a proposal to build from  
Victoria to the north end of the Island  
in return for a land grant. The details  
of the proposition are yet to be worked  
out, it is said, but in anticipation those  
interested are reported to have made a  
very substantial deposit of actual cash  
in one of the local banks in order to  
prove the financial standing of the com-  
pany. It is represented that there is  
abundance of European capital at the  
disposal of those interested to carry out  
the scheme in every particular if the  
franchise is not obtained. Again, a land  
grant will be asked, but it will be less  
than that of last year, it is believed.  
It is understood that less than 8,000 acres  
a mile will be proposed, the company  
agreeing to pay taxes on the land from  
the winter months on the Skeena river.  
Simultaneously with this report that  
the Vancouver Island section of railroad  
is to be brought to the attention of the  
government comes the announcement  
from Seattle that the Port Angeles and  
Olympia Railway has been organized at  
Seattle. The trustees named are Lester  
Turner, Jacob Purth, W. D. Hopkins,  
A. A. Arthur, of New York, and M. J.  
Carigan, of Port Angeles. The capital  
stock of the company is placed at \$4,  
000,000.

It is therefore presumed that the same  
scheme was put forward about a  
year ago is still in the minds of the pro-  
moters. It is said, in fact, that when  
A. A. Arthur and Mr. Schmidt, of  
Olympia, two of the most prominently  
identified with the project were in the  
city this summer they went carefully  
over the ground and made investigations  
personally as to the harbor facilities at  
Port Angeles, looking not only to the ter-  
minal facilities of a ferry line from  
Port Angeles, but also to the advantages  
possessed by this port as a shipping  
point in trans-Pacific trade.  
People have not been sleeping  
quietly to know who were really behind

WERE PROBABLY SLAIN.  
Miller and Olander Believed to Have Been  
Killed by Indians in Lower  
California.

(Associated Press.)  
Los Angeles, Nov. 20.—In a letter received  
yesterday by S. Geo. Knox, the fate of  
Henry Miller and Gas Olander, who went  
on an expedition to the Tiburo Island, in  
the Gulf of California, nearly a year ago,  
is probably disclosed.

On the desolate shores of the Gulf of  
California near a deserted Indian village,  
a hunter found the trappings of Miller and  
Olander, a book of practical science which  
belonged to Olander and a pair of human  
hands which may have been those of one  
of the men. A few feet away was found  
the charred remains of a huge feast fire  
and circles of an Indian war dance. It is  
believed the men were slain by hostile In-  
dians who inhabit that portion of Lower  
California.

AT THE MERCY OF  
RUSSIAN CAPTORS  
VICTORIA SEALERS  
IN RUG OF THE BEAR

Interview in London With Findlay and  
Grant Who Were Captured in  
Far East.

It is a harrowing story that is told  
by J. S. Findlay and Charles Grant, the  
two Victoria sealers, who fell into the  
"tender" care of Russian captors, to-  
wit, Admiral Essen and his pusillani-  
mous bunch on the Gromobol and  
Rosca, about five months ago, in a  
Russian durance vile. The two men,  
who as Times readers are aware, left  
this port as sealers, are now en route  
home with an unusual familiarity with  
those delicate little considerations the  
unspokeable Slav bestows upon the  
helpless.

The two men were interviewed in  
London by E. Greenwood, correspon-  
dent of the Toronto Telegram. Here  
is the burden of the interview which  
took place in the Soldiers' and  
Sailors' Home at Buckingham Gate,  
Westminster, London.

It was Findlay who told the story,  
with Grant as the prompter on the  
other side of that sad-faced fellow, not  
unlike a camp scene with Grant, his  
pipe and his clean-shaven, tragic face  
now and then reflecting the gold and  
yellow of the uncertain haze, while  
Findlay kept uttering his dark mutter-  
ings that "will not cure."  
"Yes," said Grant, "tell him of the  
strub on the Argoon."  
"Yes," answered Findlay, "we can  
afford to laugh at it now. But it  
wouldn't do for a soldier or sailor's  
home, or the cheapest lunch-counter  
in London. Salmon and fish and  
salmon cut up in the kitchen and  
a pot of barley and water, and that's  
all there is to it. Bolt it and serve it."  
"Nothing else?"  
"Yes, a piece could have bread who  
wanted it—but no one wanted it after  
the first time."  
"Black and sour," sighed Grant.  
"Yes," answered Findlay, "and some-  
times worse."  
Then we got back to the beginning,  
why the seizure? and why, when the  
mistake was plain, the imprisonment  
of the men? Findlay said that the  
answer was—another of the  
Czar's fool admirals anxious to make  
a "showing," even to make sealers the  
sport of the crowd.

"Why, our schooner was only fifty-  
seven tons, a mere yacht. But as I  
say, Admiral Essen wanted to make  
a showing with his Gromobol and his Ros-  
ca, and he had to do so. We were ten  
days out from Sado Island, about  
twenty miles off the coast of Honshu.  
There we had shipped our catch of two  
hundred and twenty-five seals, picked  
up from the time we left Hakodate on  
February 26th.

"In that ten days out from Sado we  
had picked up seventy-one seals. To  
each of the four seals, we were ten  
cents, the officers of the Gromobol gave  
us only ten minutes. The next morn-  
ing, the morning of the 11th, they got  
sired towing our schooner, threw on a  
little dynamite, and it was all up with  
the Hokusai."  
"Then they made a bluff. Cleared  
the fog and the fog below. But the  
fact was they were running away from  
the Japanese all the time. They had  
a wireless message from Vladivostok.  
It must have been 'hurry home' for  
all hands to get to the coast."  
Then came the transfer to the prison  
ship Argoon, and that one "meal" a  
day for twenty-one days.

"While the authorities made us be-  
lieve they were arranging to send us  
home, they were all the time arrang-  
ing to send us across that seven thou-  
sand miles of Asiatic Russia to Medi-  
vitch.

That journey took thirty-five days,  
during which they received seventy-  
five kopeks or about thirty-five cents  
a day. Upon that they had to live.  
"And sometimes," said Findlay, "we  
paid the whole thirty-five cents for  
a bottle of milk, while Charlie would  
spend the whole of his day's allow-  
ance for a loaf of bread."  
All the supplies had been saved for  
the Russian soldiers.  
It might all be put this way in a few  
lines:  
"Prisoners on the Gromobol, two days,  
no pay, little food."  
"On prison ship Argoon, no pay on the  
plans and its own recommissions to  
the president, who in turn  
must pass upon and forward them to  
congress, which will be the court of  
last resort as additional legislation will  
be necessary if a sea level canal is to  
be built.

The board finds that such a canal  
will cost from \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000  
more than the cheapest practical lock  
canal and will consume from five to  
seven years more in the construction.  
ONE THOUSAND FOR LUNCHEON.  
Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 18.—Fred Fleck, an  
old locomotive engineer of the Pennsylvania  
road, has received a letter from Andrew  
Carnegie enclosing a cheque for \$1,000 to  
pay for a luncheon which Mr. Carnegie ate  
in Fleck's engine cab years ago when he  
was riding in the engine. Mr. Car-  
negie it appears, was ravenously hungry,  
and gladly dined on the contents of  
Fleck's dinner pail. He has now paid for  
that meal.

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this port as sealers, are now en route  
home with an unusual familiarity with  
those delicate little considerations the  
unspokeable Slav bestows upon the  
helpless.

THE UPRISING  
AT VLADIVOSTOK  
CRUISER LENA WARNED  
NOT TO ENTER PORT

Three Persons Killed and Four Wounded  
by Troops at Lodz—Flight From  
Capital Continues.

Honolulu, Nov. 20.—It is reported  
that the Russian cruiser Lena, which  
unexpectedly came here, went near  
enough to Vladivostok to get into  
wireless communication with that port  
and was warned to keep away unless  
in sympathy with the people in their  
uprising against the government. It is  
said that the officers were divided in  
opinion, and that the crew was in  
sympathy with the uprising.

It is impossible to confirm the report  
because the captain of the Lena will  
not be interviewed, and the officers  
will not discuss the voyage.  
The appearance of the Lena at  
Honolulu has not yet been explained.

THIRTY-NINE MEN  
BURNED TO DEATH  
(Associated Press.)  
Glasgow, Nov. 19.—A cheap  
lodging house on Watson street  
was burned this morning, and  
thirty-nine lodgers perished in  
the flames. Thirty-two others were in-  
jured.

She left San Francisco for Vladivostok  
with enough coal to carry her to  
her destination, and at a time she was  
due to be in port she was steaming  
into Honolulu harbor with very little  
coal in her bunkers.

Will Resume Work.  
St. Petersburg, Nov. 18.—The central  
labor committee has decided on the re-  
sumption of work to-morrow. The  
decision comes just in time to avert  
serious disorders, as several minor  
collisions had occurred between the strikers  
and police.

SEA LEVEL CANAL.  
Decision of Consulting Engineers of  
Isthmian Commission.

Washington, Nov. 18.—The board of  
consulting engineers of the Isthmian  
canal commission to-day declared it-  
self by a large majority in favor of a  
sea level canal.  
The vote stood eight to five in favor  
of constructing the canal on the sea  
level.

This decision, which represents the  
outcome of nearly three months' hard  
work was reached about noon, and  
thereby the board practically conclu-  
ded its labors. There are two more im-  
portant steps at either of which there  
may be great changes proposed. The  
Isthmian canal commission must pass  
the plans and its own recommissions to  
the president, who in turn  
must pass upon and forward them to  
congress, which will be the court of  
last resort as additional legislation will  
be necessary if a sea level canal is to  
be built.

KOREA YIELDS TO  
JAPAN'S DEMANDS

Exciting Times at Capital—Emperor Still  
Holds Out—Court and Cabinet Guarded  
by Japanese Troops.

Seoul, Nov. 18.—(Delayed.)—The con-  
ference of nearly a week between the  
Japanese envoys, headed by Marquis  
Ito, and the Korean cabinet ended yester-  
day, and was followed early this  
morning by a nine hours' sitting at the  
palace with the Emperor.

At the beginning of to-day's session  
Baron Hayashi declared his determi-  
nation not to withdraw until the four  
demands made by Marquis Ito were  
signified. The  
Suspense Was Ended  
at 1:30 o'clock this morning when the  
cabinet, with the exception of the min-  
ister of foreign affairs, having yielded  
sent for the Imperial seals and signed  
the Emperor's audience chambers, and  
Japanese demands were as follows:  
1. The appointment of a Japanese  
administrator of Korea under the Em-  
peror.  
2. The appointment of a Japanese ad-  
ministrator at all treaty ports.  
3. The transfer of Korean diploma-  
tic affairs to Tokio.  
4. No arrangements to be made with  
other powers without the consent of  
Japan.

Three thousand Japanese soldiers  
maintained a demonstration all yester-  
day on the esplanade before the old  
palace. Japanese troops  
Patrolled the Streets  
all night. The Emperor's palace was  
also surrounded by troops and Japa-  
nese lodged the police in the palace  
grounds.  
Minister Pakchun and the minister  
of agriculture continue to hold out  
with the Emperor against the action  
of the Japanese.  
Minister Pakchun held out against  
the signing of the demands of Marquis  
Ito, and adjured the Emperor with the  
most powerful argument possible to a  
superstitious, benighted sovereign,  
namely: that his consent yesterday  
and outrage all the spirits of his im-  
perial ancestors.

After the refusal of the Emperor to  
retract the first visit of Marquis Ito,  
the Marquis remained in the back-  
ground.  
The conference between Baron Hay-  
ashi and the Korean cabinet which led  
to an agreement began yesterday  
morning at the Japanese legation, and  
was so violent as to attract attention  
on adjacent streets. It resulted in  
Pakchun and the minister of agricul-  
ture dramatically denouncing the  
proceedings and withdrawing to the  
palace and secluded themselves with  
the Emperor.  
The Emperor then ordered that the

LABOR CONVENTION.  
The Resolution of Censure on President  
Gompers.  
Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 18.—By a unanimous  
vote, the convention of the American Fed-  
eration of Labor today approved the ac-  
tion of the committee on resolutions in re-  
porting non-concurrence in a resolution  
by Victor L. Berger censuring President  
Gompers for alleged intimacy with certain  
labor leaders and plutocrats.  
After the vote had been taken President  
Gompers arose and addressing Treasurer  
Lennon, who occupied the chair, said: "It  
appears that sorrow and regret is ex-  
pressed for your humble servant. I do not  
want to appraise the sorrow and regret  
about me; I prefer that my work stand  
as no further trouble. She is now in  
the best of health, thanks to the Tab-  
lets. The Tablets cure all the minor  
ailments of children, and are a blessing  
to both the mother and child. They  
do good—they cannot possibly do harm.  
Try them and you will use no other  
medicine for your little one. Sold by  
all druggists or by mail at 25 cents  
a box, writing to the Dr. Williams'  
Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ROSSLAND CAMP.  
Deep Level Development of the Le Roi—  
Ore Shipments.  
Rossland, B. C., Nov. 18.—One of the  
features of the week's mining news is  
the finding on the 1,000-foot level of the  
Le Roi, of the Black Bear chate. This  
chate is the largest on the mine on the  
1,000-foot level and on the 900 level,  
on the 800-foot level; it was 108 feet wide,  
and on the 900-foot level it is forty-five  
feet wide. The presumption is that it  
will be of a good size on the 1,000-foot  
level, but it has just been encountered  
there, and nothing definite is yet known  
of its size or value. If however, it is  
large as even on the 900-foot level it will  
quarry to "in sight" in the mine.  
The ore chate recently found in the  
Le Roi two is a very important one, and  
when it is fully developed it promises to  
be a source of credited profit, it has been  
prospected by means of diamond drills  
and crosscuts for a certified distance, and  
everywhere is found to carry high values.  
It is now stated that White Bear af-  
airs are getting in better shape, and that  
it will not be long before the mine and  
mill of the company will be in full oper-  
ation on a large scale.  
The shipments for the week were as  
follows: Le Roi, 1,800 tons; Centre Star,  
420 tons; Van Easle, 320 tons; Le  
Roi No. 2, 180 tons; Jumbo, 200 tons;  
White Bear (mill), 200 tons; Cascade-  
Bonanza, 20 tons. Total for the week,  
3,850 tons; total for the year to date,  
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MEMO  
DEMONSTRATION  
COMMENCES TO-MORROW  
TUESDAY, NOV. 21  
AT  
DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.  
CASH GROCERS  
111 GOVERNMENT STREET

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 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 railway,

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 was 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.

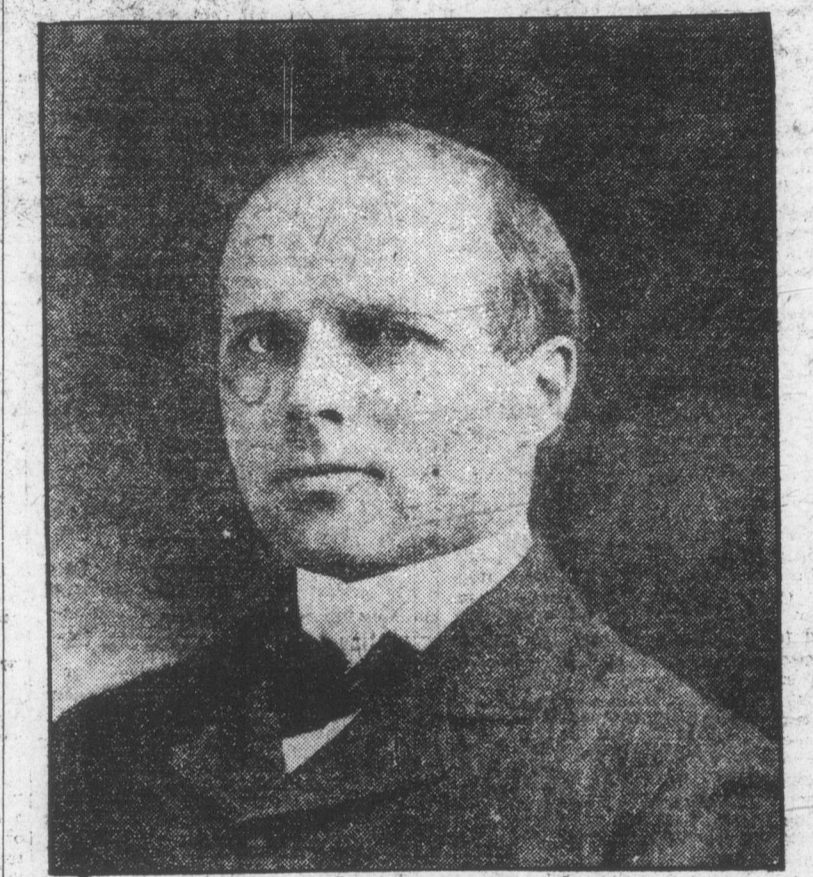
But the introduction of party lines to the municipal affairs of Toronto is not the only thing the candid feeder of the machine desire. Dr. Beattie Nesbitt, whom some of our readers have doubtless read of as the Croker or Murphy of Toronto, emphatically says that the Whitney government has not done its 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. Mention, 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 bare 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 Washaboo shops at 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 Washaboo to act as master mechanic at Fort Washaboo, 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, W. J. WATSON General Manager Smelter Manager.

Builders' Hardware AND General Hardware THE HICKMAN TYEE HARDWARE CO., LTD. 32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C. P.O. DRAWER 613. TELEPHONE 63.

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 carpenters 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 canny interests 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

JUST NOW. 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 and exhibited 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 unsaleable. 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 would allow them 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 oysters of any other place. 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 of salmon 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 60c. 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 Ashland 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 create a free port either on the Mainland or on 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, as mentioned, freely of duty for transit, and the first time, this proposition would not have been made.

The home government in 1849, granted the Island, and the Hudson's Bay Company for colonizing purposes, the company to defray the entire expense of the civil establishment, and any part from the trade and commerce.

Following that period, came, in 1857, when the Island was taken back from the Hudson's Bay Company, the more distinct, well conceived "free port" policy and action of the home government to which I have referred.

There was nothing inconsistent in the co-existence of a general tariff, and a small duty-free area within the region to which the tariff applied.

These were the apprehensions of the home government in establishing "free ports," commonly so called, on the British Pacific seaboard, and Victoria was chosen as geographically well situated.

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.

This free port was, perhaps in some degree, the expression of a dormant idea in the mind of the colonial office, originating in the above pre-Oregon treaty correspondence.

The continental free ports, embodying some of the ideas, if not mechanisms, in the towns of the old Hanseatic League, were, as they still are, ports into which goods might be imported from, and whence goods might be exported to, outside the realm.

According to the above mentioned proclamation, the Victoria free port, or duty-free area, was the area within the limits of the Esquimalt region, or, more fully, there seems to have been some negligence in not marking off the area, or areas, precisely—possibly, owing to the fact that, as above said, the time being a free trade system applied to the whole island.

There was nothing inconsistent in the co-existence of a general tariff, and a small duty-free area within the region to which the tariff applied. And, certainly, the commissioners of the treasury or of the customs in the United Kingdom, had no power which a British Columbia government could cite, to support, validly, any assumption of him of authority, to abrogate such an institution as the free port at Victoria.

It is now sixteen years since the Canadian Pacific ceased to be nothing more than a trans-continental railway and began the creation of an all-British route from England to China, Japan and Australia, under a single management.

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

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.

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

But that foreign Odessa—the Dago one—it is, just as I thought, in a very warm corner on the Black Sea, surrounded by Poles, Roumanians, Hungarians and other of diverse races.

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## NAVY LEAGUE'S TRIBUTE.

Had a Place on Nelson Column, London—J. H. Turner's Speech at Banquet.

The last copy of the Navy League Journal, which was received in Victoria today, 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 tempting to parody Keats, and exclaim: Thou wast not born for theft—immortal word!

Some of the people of British Columbia are levers of home. The old land is still home to them.

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all the other colonies, are the Empire, that they form one country, and that that country is the land they love.

WESTMINSTER NOTES. (Special to the Times.) New Westminster, Nov. 17.—The eleven-year-old son of the Presbyterian minister at Port Haney, was injured this morning by discharging dynamite caps with a match on his palm.

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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.

Mr. and 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.

Senator Bostock was in town a few days during the week staying at Government House.

Friends of Mrs. Burchett will be pleased to learn that she is quite recovered from her recent rather severe illness.

Miss Charleston and Miss Geraldine Camble, of Vancouver, who came down in time to attend the last dance of the Invitation Dancing Club, left for home on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Burchett, 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.

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

alring in Hyde Park were Sir Richard and Lady Musgrave.

Mr. and Mrs. Carr-Hilton are about to leave for Vancouver, where Mr. Hilton will act as manager of the new East End branch of the Bank of Commerce.

After having held for many years first place in popular favor among dancers the two-step will probably soon have to give way to a new dance called the "three-step."

Mr. Robt Dunsmuir, who has been suffering from a slight attack of diphtheria, is almost recovered, and hopes to be around again in a few days.

Mr. H. D. Averil, a prominent society man of Vancouver, is in town.

The next dance of the Invitation Dancing Club will take place in the A. O. U. W. hall on the 29th. It will be masque and domino.

The last number of Sketch contains a picture of a Victoria girl now on the stage in London.

Rev. Hubert Payne and Mr. G. F. Richardson are in town, and are interested who were in town during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Hampden have taken Mr. W. H. Langley's house on Fort street, and Mr. Langley is boarding next door with Mrs. Webb, who until recently has been in charge of Burdette house.



## THE DEN

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## SHIPPING IN OCTOBER.

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.

—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 present covers three acres of land and gives employment to about 250 men.

shipments of finnan had been received. A cotton lot sent Atlantic coast has been received by R. Stewart & Co. being lower than usual, a pound.

There was nothing inconsistent in the co-existence of a general tariff, and a small duty-free area within the region to which the tariff applied.

It is now sixteen years since the Canadian Pacific ceased to be nothing more than a trans-continental railway and began the creation of an all-British route from England to China, Japan and Australia, under a single management.

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Career of a Scotch Boy Who Became Hon. John Tod

An Unfashionable True Story—By Gilbert Malcolm Sproat.

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CHAPTER XV.

Mr. Connolly, a former Northwest, was head officer in New Caledonia from 1825 to 1831. I have said, he had succeeded Mr. Stewart, with whom I came to that region, and himself was succeeded by Mr. Dashiwood. The following year, in 1832, I was determined to quit New Caledonia, and perhaps the company's service. I had been about nine years there, almost the whole time at the salt works at Leod's lake, and my work, so far as I knew, was not appreciated, though, as my part, this was a misconception on my part. Strange! I may here interpose, amid hardships, privations, and disappointments, I never longed for the civilized life of which I had as a youth some experience in Glasgow. What I desired most was to be daily the speech of my own land (including therein the English), and to share in intellectual colloquy, after the ministrations of more acceptable and varied food. A murmuring voice, if not direct beckoning, seemed to hold me to a mission in the wilds.

Mr. Dashiwood, a newcomer, naturally did not wish me to leave New Caledonia, but he was obliged, by the rules to furnish me with the means of undertaking the long journey east to York Factory on Hudson's Bay. This he did with a had grace, assigning to me only two men and an old interpreter. He probably thought that I could not proceed with such an insufficient party, but my mind was made up and I bade those who Leod's lake on the 10th or 15th of May in 1832. My successor at the post was shot about two months after he had taken possession. The winter was very few party grumbled, saying that with so few hands we could not effect the transportation across the Rocky mountain range (described in a former chapter), and that it was not the time of year, but I pressed forward. Secretly, I agreed with him, but took the chances, and, as luck would have it, on arriving at the portage and going along to reach the very its roughness and length, I found, towards the lower side of it, the camp of a band of Beaver Indians, the very band that was charged with the murder of Mr. Girty Hughes and six of his men in 1828. To their questions I replied that I would tell them all by and by, and would camp with them and have a smoke if they would send some young men for my few things at the upper side of the portage. This arrangement pleased them, and as the detachment accompanied off I called out, "You may as well bring my canoe." "Yes, yes," they bring it.

Thus the time passed with friendly talk and stories on the part of the chiefs and myself, and not until the canoe was again in the water and my party in it and I had entered it, after bestowing a reasonable remuneration, did the Indians appear to realize that my party was they had lost the opportunity of bad bargaining and exacted so dear to their minds. We had shared food, however, and smoked together, and nothing was left for them but with grave smiles to bid the "Old Fox" good-bye.

The Indian does not resent being outwitted in his own game. The other portages, on our long journey, were able to cross with occasionally a little assistance, and so after about two and a half months of uneventful travel by the Athabasca, Hecla, and Nelson Rivers (Churchill) and North (Nelson) Rivers, I reached York factory. There immediately I was surrounded by old friends, who in the long tale that had to be told, could not but laugh at my way of fluency in my own tongue, and, as I have already mentioned, the interlarding of strange dialects in my narrative and explanations. The sound of the English, and the novel certainty of palatable, varied food, made the old factory seem a paradise. One has to go through a portentous like time to get to the work, and bond of a common, exclusive speech.

By degrees, as the result of colloquy, I gained some acquaintance with the vocabulary, wondering, I remember, why one who was able, while, to enjoy good English books and could write the language fairly well for business purposes, should be unable to speak a reasonable faculty. The confusion, I fancy, is more in the ear than in the brain, and moreover, in no language, is it spoken so much as in the English, and the same. An English botanist, about that time visiting the factory, said in a talk I had with him, that he could not speak, or understand spoken French, though he could translate, and appreciate the more difficult passages of obscure French writers. For use in business, or social intercourse, or for information as to what other people have thought, or are thinking upon various matters, some acquaintance with different languages may be profitable, but on the other hand, as all thought is wedded to language, and languages differ more or less in construction, is it not open to question whether, educationally, a man's thinking power is helped by his knowing more languages than one.

But my immediate concern now was my own position in the world. After nearly 20 years in the company's service, with a fairly good record, I was still an uncommissioned subordinate. The case was without precedent, and it was felt by the council that if I should resist Scotland, after my long service, without the usual promotion, the company might suffer in that favorite recruiting ground. This was a consideration which the personal enmity of the governor might not safely cause him to disregard, particularly as his own assumed power, educationally, had been so great, and, as he had several friends in the council, I had several friends, but there being, as I have said, no suitable vacancy of a more or less permanent character available, I concluded, upon the advice of the council, to accept the temporary service at various posts in the Hudson's Bay region, where, as already related, I had begun my North American career. Of this I transmitted a service it is unnecessary for me to trouble the reader with details, suffice it to relate that in the spring of 1834, on the arrival of the governor from special service at a post, the first person I met on landing was a friend, Mr. Fitzroy.

GENERAL BOOTH Receives the Freedom of the City of London.

General Booth, who has been greeted and feted by so many mayors and corporations lately, was recently presented with the freedom of the city of London. Recently the corporation unanimously decided to confer this honor on the leader of the Salvation Army, and, furthermore, to send a hundred guineas to the army's funds.

The motion was made by the chief commissioner, Mr. Ellis, and there were very emphatic and hearty tributes paid to the general's labors for the moral and social welfare of the masses, not only in Great Britain, but all over the world. He is not, strictly speaking, the official recognition of the general by the city. He and Mr. and Mrs. Bramwell Booth have been received at the Mansion House in their capacity of Salvation Army officers, and the freedom of the city is a new and significant step.

The army chiefs are delighted with the mark of approval which has been conferred on the general by the city. He and Mrs. Booth have been received at the Mansion House in their capacity of Salvation Army officers, and the freedom of the city is a new and significant step.

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RIVER FISHERY INQUIRED INTO

FURTHER EVIDENCE BEFORE COMMISSION

Conclusion of Sitting at New Westminster—Many Gave Their Views Respecting Regulations.

The taking of evidence by the fishery commission at New Westminster was completed on Wednesday. A number of farmers who also engaged in fishing during the run of the salmon gave evidence supplementing that given the day previous. The Vancouver News-Advertiser, in the course of its report of the proceedings, gives the following:

Dr. Wilson, fisheries officer at Hammond, was about 27 miles to Haney from the mouth of the river. At Haney he found there were plenty of fish at 6 o'clock Sunday morning. The length of net was sufficient and satisfied the fishermen. Some used nets 110 meshes deep. The fish could always pass along the nets to block the river. For most of the week nets blocked the river at its mouth and that affected the fishing upriver. There were too many nets anywhere. The nets were not to be kept clear. If the weekly close seasons were extended to 6 a.m. Mondays the fishermen above the Westminster bridge would not catch what they would have passed the mouth of the river Saturday would have passed above the Mission bridge, and the number of nets at the mouth of the river, say after 6 p.m. Sunday, stop any more ascending. As far as he knew twelve fishing boats was the highest number towed as far as Barrington Island by tugs. Between Burrard and the Fraser River, the number of boats this season; not over three boats above Wanoocum. Between Westminster and Mission bridges there were 150 boats, but most of them were compelled to fish below the bridge. He had been 22 years on the river, and 9 years in the service. As to the settlers along the river, most of them, bought Dominion land, and secondly the cure of it. The Columbia river and was attracted by the chance to take up a homestead along the Fraser river. There was a good deal of waste of fish. Fishermen on contract with canners were limited to 200 fish per day, yet this season he knew instances where such canners would only take 100 or other hundred away.

The trout season was at the wrong time of the year; the trout was the greatest enemy of the salmon.

Mr. Barker, speaking for the B. C. Packers' Association, presented the memorial which was outlined in the Times of Thursday.

According to the News-Advertiser W. H. Barker, speaking for the B. C. Packers' Association, said that all concerned in fishing were in the same boat. It seemed to him they should consider first the cause of the falling-off of the sockeye, and secondly the cure of it. The failure was caused by neglect and obstruction of the natural spawning grounds. Fish had been prevented from reaching the spawning grounds by means of dams built by Indians. This was one cause. Another was that fish often spawned in shallow waters, and the stream dried or was frozen and the fish were destroyed. He said that the hatcheries, where the spawn could be preserved. If they had hatcheries they should also look after the spawning grounds. Pains should be taken to get the fish should be allowed to get up to the spawning grounds, otherwise they would soon be out of business. The argument about the destructiveness of fish nets, he did not put much faith in. It seemed to him also that they should have a local fisheries board who understood the conditions as they were, and who could manage better than any outsiders.

Mr. Barker: "Undoubtedly. This year was not nearly as good as it was four years ago, when there was a great over-supply."

Mr. Barker: "What do you think of the present Washington law in regard to traps?"

Mr. Barker: "Well, I think the fishermen generally try to observe it."

Mr. Barker: "What about fishing on Sunday?"

Mr. Barker: "Well, it was said they should not fish. The traps were very valuable, and it was only once in four years that they got returns from them."

He believed that most fishermen were willing to close their traps on Sunday. By keeping the tunnel closed the fish could not pass through the traps. They had to observe the law, as there was a great deal of jealousy, and if the traps violated the law, information would be laid by the purse seine fishers.

Professor Prince said it had been alleged that a close mesh was used in the traps and small salmon were caught. Mr. Barker said he never saw a little salmon in the traps. They caught skate, founders and dog fish and occasionally sharks.

Mr. Barker asked if he had seen any jackfish at Point Roberts. He had heard that since these fish were refused sale in Victoria, they had been taken back and sold to the canners, on the American side.

Mr. Barker said he never heard of such a thing.

Mr. Barker: "What do you think about limiting the depth of the net?"

Mr. Barker: "Well, it is a good thing if you want to let fish go by. If all nets were an even depth they would all drift the same."

Prof. Prince asked what means Mr. Barker would suggest to allow the fish to get to their natural spawning grounds.

Mr. Barker said he thought it would be best to have a patrol to follow up the fish and see that no obstructions were set up. Indians, farmers and others wanted waterpots and built dams which obstructed the run.

Prof. Prince: "Do you think it might not be harmful to have too many fish on the spawning grounds at once?"

Mr. Barker said that was the case in times past. Nature provided against it by obstructions, frosts and draughts, but now the canners and fishermen took away the surplus, and there was no necessity for that. He added that shortage of fish on the Fraser was driving canners to the northern rivers, and unless they were kept from the spawning grounds the salmon of the future would follow there.

He suggested that the number of canners there be limited by law.

Dr. Bell-Irving said there could be no dispute that salmon were decreasing, as could be proved by government statistics. He denied the statement of Mr. Oliver at New Westminster that the first fish traps were put up in British Columbia waters. The first trap was put up at Point Roberts, on the American side. It proved to be very successful and was

followed by a number built in American waters. As they proved so successful they did not see why they could not have the same thing in British waters.

Dr. Bell-Irving contended that at present the weekly close season was very ineffective, as the fish going up above the bridge to Mission were caught in great numbers on Sunday night and Monday morning, before they got through to the spawning grounds.

Mr. Babcock asked how the close season was observed on the American side.

Dr. Bell-Irving said it was well observed while someone was watching. As for traps he never saw young sockeye caught in them yet. Sometimes before the salmon run commenced they would catch 10 or 100 dogfish for every salmon. They also caught a few sharks, an occasional halibut and a sea lion, and a number of seals.

Mr. Babcock: "Do the traps interfere with the run of salmon?"

Dr. Bell-Irving said he did not think so. Often large schools of salmon passed along through deep water where it was not possible even to place a trap. There were twelve canneries on the Skeena river now, and they were too many. They had closed one down themselves and the B. C. Packers' Association had closed two, during the past season.

Mr. Babcock asked if it was not a common thing that canners already paid the license of the fishermen.

Dr. Bell-Irving said that he thought most of the fishermen on the Fraser bought their own licenses, but in the north the bulk of them were bought by the canners.

Mr. Babcock asked whether it would not be better to tax every case of salmon so that the most successful man would pay the largest tax.

Dr. Bell-Irving said he would not like to answer that offhand. The canners had proposed that some years ago, provided the revenue were used for the protection of the fish, but he could not speak for conditions now.

Mr. Babcock asked what was the proposed motion virendi with the Washington fishermen.

Dr. Bell-Irving said the Canadian and American commissioners should get together and bring pressure to bear on the Washington state government to proclaim a close season in 1908. He did not think they would be any more successful than where the commission met.

At the first sitting of the fisheries commission in Vancouver on Thursday, W. H. Barker, secretary of the Fraser River Packers' Association, presented the memorial which was outlined in the Times of Thursday.

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VANCOUVER HAS A CONTROVERSY ALSO

G. H. TOM REPLIES TO DRAWING EXAMINER

Challenges Him to Produce Evidence of Dishonesty on His Part—Discusses the System.

As was probably gathered from the letter of David Blair, drawing examiner, to the Vancouver school board, which appeared in these columns yesterday afternoon, the Terminal City educational circles are being stirred by a "drawing marks" controversy which may develop into a tempest. Mr. Tom has replied in the World to Mr. Blair's letter in the following, which will make interesting reading:

Editor World—Considerable discussion has taken place on the subject of drawing done at the recent entrance examination, and, although on the advice of my friends I have refrained from using my pen, I now beg to submit some facts for your consideration.

At midsummer 1904, no marks were allowed my pupils for their freshwork. No reason was assigned for such action, but gossip said that the work was too good. On a daughter of the same name was attending my class, and I believe no reasonable person will consider me so stupid as to be dishonest when facts could be so easily obtained. An investigation was held, and the following letter will show the result:

"Education Office, Victoria, November 7th, 1904.

"Gregory H. Tom, Esq., Principal Strathcona School, Vancouver, B. C."

"With reference to the report of the examiner on the work in drawing done by the pupils of your school at the recent high school entrance examination, I beg to state that the department is in receipt of a letter from Mr. Blair, principal of the Terminal City school, intimating that you had accepted an explanation of the findings of an investigation held into this matter. The results of this investigation, as stated in Mr. Blair's letter of the 10th October, are as follows: You from any charge which may have been implied by the examiner's report, and am pleased to inform you that the department has accepted an explanation of your city superintendent as final. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

"ALEXANDER ROBINSON, "Supt. of Education."

In December, 1904, my pupils were again examined on the same work, and the 49 pupils averaged over 62 per cent. The drawing results were as follows: I was complimented by Mr. Blair in his circular and also by others. I was told that my results in drawing were the best in the province, and that the same teacher, doing the same work, would resort at once to dishonest means when such results could be produced by honest methods.

Now, Mr. Editor, there is one important point in this matter on which the public have not yet been enlightened. There are four books in the public school book to be used in drawing, mostly book the instructions are: "Measure the distances with care and rule the lines lightly; then, without the ruler, trace the lines darkly." Like the finished copy of freshwork. "Rule lightly first, then finish by freshwork." These instructions continue throughout the first book to the pupils and the second book is printed: "Measure the distances and draw the lines parallel and perpendicular with set-square; line over by hand." The instructions in the third book are: "Measure the distances with care and rule the lines lightly; then, without the ruler, trace the lines darkly." Like the finished copy of freshwork. "Rule lightly first, then finish by freshwork." 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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. Tom, Esq., Principal of a School, Vancouver, B. C. I refer to the report of...

Mr. Blair in his report on the work in drawing pupils of your school at the school entrance examination...

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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. "He had it up and tapped on it with his long thin forefinger, as if he were lecturing on a bone-disease or something of the kind."

"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, he might get out on his palm. "As half the price, he has no need to practice economy."

"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. Of course, a match a man holds a man that. Why should you not get the bowl charred on the left side?"

"An instant later our door opened, and a tall young man entered the room. He had dressed himself in a dark-gray suit, and carried a brown wideawake in his hand. I should have put him about thirty though he was really some years older."

"I beg your pardon," said he, with some embarrassment. "I suppose you should have known me. My name is Grant. 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. The cottage had been empty for eight months and it was a pity, for it was a pretty well-kept place, with an old-fashioned porch and honeysuckle about it. I have stood many a time and thought what a neat little homestead it would make.

"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. I walked past it, and then stopping, as an idle man might, I ran my eye over it, and wondered what sort of folk they were who had come to live so near us. And before—such as I should have thought her incapable of assuming. She was dead pale and breathing fast, glancing furtively towards the bed as she fastened her mantle to see if she had disturbed me. Then, thinking that I was still asleep, she slipped noiselessly from the room, and an instant later I heard a sharp creaking which could only come from the hinges of the front door, and I saw a white figure dash out into the night."

"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 am sorry that I broke my promise, but I am sure that you will forgive me." "Tell me everything, then," said I. "I cannot, Jack, I cannot," she cried.

"Until you tell me who it is that has been staying in the cottage, and who it is to whom you have given that photograph, there can never be any confidence between us."

"I don't know what there was about that face, Mr. Holmes, but it seemed to me to be a woman's face, and I was so much taken by it that I could not make out the features, but there was something unnatural and inhuman about the face. That was the impression that I had, and I moved quickly forward to get a nearer view of the person who was watching me."

"What may you be wanting?" she asked, in a Northern accent. "I am your neighbor over yonder," said I, nodding towards my house. "I am nodding towards my house," said I, nodding towards my house.

"I should have gone to the city that day, but I was so much taken by the face that I was unable to be able to pay attention to business matters. My wife seemed to be very much engaged, and I was from the little questioning glances which she kept shooting at me that she understood that I was not to be trusted."

"I am sure that you will forgive me," she said. "I am sure that you will forgive me," she said. "I am sure that you will forgive me," she said.

speaking, running across the field in the direction of the cottage. Then, of course, I saw exactly what it all meant. My wife had gone over there, and had asked the servant to call her if I should return. Tinkling with anger, I rushed down and hurried across determined to end the matter once and forever. I saw my wife and the maid hurrying back along the lane, but I did not stop to speak with them. In the cottage lay the secret which was casting a shadow over my life, and I vowed that, come what might, it should be a secret no longer. I did not even knock when I reached it, but turned the handle and rushed into the passage.

"It was all still and quiet upon the ground floor. In the kitchen a kettle was singing on the fire, and a large black cat lay coiled up in the basket; but there was no sign of the woman whom I had seen before. I ran into the other room, but it was equally deserted. Then I rushed up the stairs, only to find two other rooms empty and deserted at the top. There was no one at all in the whole house. The furniture and pictures were of the most common, but I was especially struck by the picture in the window of which I had seen the strange figure. It was a portrait of a woman, and all my suspicions rose into a fierce bitter flame when I saw that the man in the picture was a copy of the full-length photograph of my wife, which had been taken at my request only a few days before."

"I stayed long enough to make certain that the house was absolutely empty. Then I went back to my room, and my heart sank as I had never had before. My wife came out into the hall as I entered the cottage again, and I hurried and angry to speak with her, and pushing past her, I made my way into my study. She followed me, and before I could close the door she was at my elbow, and she said, 'I am sorry that I broke my promise, but I am sure that you will forgive me.'"

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

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 engagement to buy their own house, and she knows in some way that they are pursuers. She waits until her husband is asleep, and then she rushes down to endeavor to persuade them to leave her in peace. Having no success, she goes again next morning, and her husband meets her, as he has told us, as she comes out. She promises him that she will go there again, but two days afterwards the hope of getting rid of those dreadful neighbors was too strong for her, and she made another attempt, taking down with her the photograph which had probably been demanded from her. In the midst of this interview the maid rushed in to say that the master had come home, on which the wife, knowing that he would come straight down to the cottage, hurried the inmates out at the back door, into the grove of fir-trees, probably, which was mentioned as standing near. In this way she found the place deserted. It should be very much surprised, however, if it is still so when he recognizes it this evening. What do you think of my theory?"

"It is all surmise," I said. "But at least it covers all the facts. When new facts come to our knowledge which cannot be covered by it, we shall be able to reconstruct the case. We can do nothing more until we have a message from our friend at Norbury."

"But we had not a very long time to wait for that. It came just as we had finished our tea. The cottage is still deserted," he said. "Have you seen the face again at the window. Will meet the 7 o'clock train, and will take no notice until you arrive."

"He was waiting on the platform when we stopped out, and we could see the light of the station lamp, but he was very pale, and quivering with agitation. They are still there, Mr. Holmes," said he, laying his hand hard upon my friend's sleeve. "I saw lights in the cottage, but I could not get near to settle it now and for all."

"What is your plan then?" asked Holmes, as he walked down the dark tree-lined road. "I am going to force my way in and see what is going on in the house. I wish you both to be there as witnesses."

"You are quite determined to do this, in spite of your wife's warning that it is better that you should not solve the mystery?" "Yes, I am determined."

"Well, I think that you are in the right, and it is better that you should definite doubt. We had better go up at once. Of course, legally, we are putting in a claim, but I don't think it is wrong, but I think it is worth it."

"It was a very dark night, and a thin rain began to fall as we turned from the road into a silent grove of deeply rutted, with hedges on either side. Mr. Grant Munro pushed impatiently forward, and I stumbled after him as best we could. 'There are the lights of my house,' he murmured, pointing to a gleam among the trees. 'And there is the cottage which I am going to enter.'"

"You can see for yourself that some one is there. Now follow me, and we shall soon know all."





# 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 late 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, who is a rising young actress, and also by Lord Macaire, a millionaire and friend of the manager, but of repulsive appearance and infamous character. The strange, unknown name is Hope Newcome, introduced himself as a friend of "F. E. Z." and the name strangely affect not only the manager, but also the Duke of Clarence, 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 she has been engaged to him, and that she is now a young woman, and that she is engaged to him. Winifred, who has been playing small parts in the theatre, and who is now a young woman, and that she is engaged to him. Winifred, who has been playing small parts in the theatre, and who is now a young woman, and that she is engaged to him. Winifred, who has been playing small parts in the theatre, and who is now a young woman, and that she is engaged to him.

**CHAPTER XII.**  
Winifred's Luck.

One morning Mrs. Gray, aching in her heart and soul at the thought of her helplessness and the sight of Winifred's face growing whiter every day, impulsively reproached Dick for 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 Winnie was too great; he must shoulder his part of it.

"Without 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. It curbs my rage, 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 name, 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 and worry, is the best way."

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 outfit. It was a very long letter, and she could not read it. She was so glad to hear from him, and to hear that he was doing so well, that she did not notice that the letter was written in the handwriting of another man.

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 persons 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 voices when they spoke of her. She felt that they had been able to come to them a few weeks hence, but almost with one accord everybody said that she had not met them.

After this had met with disappointment on all sides, Winifred troubled herself by no means, and wished that she had clearly specified that she was ready to accept a part in any play, 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 new actress, and to be humiliated by which only an actor or actress could do. She was ready to accept a part in any play, but she had not done so.

whom she had toured the provinces; but he had been vexed with her for leaving him, prepossessing 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 so large, and in a guinea a week, the actress to play six leading parts in 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 tiny pension and the remains of Winifred's savings. The play's receipts grew desperate and the future looked dark, with no ray of hope shining through its clouds.

One morning Mrs. Gray, aching in her heart and soul at the thought of her helplessness and the sight of Winifred's face growing whiter every day, impulsively reproached Dick for 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 Winnie was too great; he must shoulder his part of it.

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ate engagement. The only difficulty was that of his. "Oh, there is a difficulty," echoed Winifred, when he paused. "That's for you to judge. You might or might not think it one. Anyhow, at this season of the year leading parts with twenty guinea a week screw don't grow on blackberry bushes, even for the most charming young actresses as yourself."

"Twenty guinea a week!" exclaimed the girl, with a wily beating of the blood in her temples. "Are—are you sure I can get the engagement?"

Doulton grinned at her childlike betrayal of eagerness. "It's for you to take or leave, it appears," he answered her. "Marmaduke Wantage, a man very well known all over England some years ago, is going to revive an old play, which was once very celebrated, and intends to make a great production of it. In his opinion you are exactly what he wants for the principal part, and as it's a big one he makes a big offer."

"What is the play?" asked Winifred. "The play is 'Mazepa,'" he answered her. "It is a play about a man named Mazepa, who was a Cossack leader. It is a very interesting play, and it is a very good one. It is a play about a man named Mazepa, who was a Cossack leader. It is a very interesting play, and it is a very good one. It is a play about a man named Mazepa, who was a Cossack leader. It is a very interesting play, and it is a very good one."

"No," Winifred answered, quite ashamed of the necessity for a negative. "I've read very little of Byron. I've heard of 'Mazepa,' of course, but I don't know what it's about. Wasn't it played a long time ago?"

"Long before your day, or even mine. But Wantage thinks it's a success. He has a great deal of money, and he has a great deal of influence. He has a great deal of money, and he has a great deal of influence. He has a great deal of money, and he has a great deal of influence. He has a great deal of money, and he has a great deal of influence. He has a great deal of money, and he has a great deal of influence."

"I'm not sure," she repeated, slowly, as if the name conveyed no particular meaning to her mind, or as if she hunted vainly for an elusive recollection.

"Yes. He you ever read Byron's famous poem?"

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# INVESTIGATIONS

## 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, Zuyun 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 Konopitsa massacre, the results of which we saw already being 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 that everything was tranquil in their district, and every possible precaution was taken to prevent us from getting any information about Konopitsa, 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 Vukobani of Uskub, 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 a Serbian band who had surrendered and had been deprived of their weapons were massacred in Kumanova town in front of the Austrian Consulate. In the houses of the Uskub assassinations on the streets are not uncommon; and we heard of many cases of murders, violations and robberies committed by soldiers and officers of the Turkish army."

"The Sultan recently sent an emissary from his household to negotiate with the Albanians and to hear their demands. He went in a very public manner, but his return was hasty and unostentatious. Evidence for the fact that in this district has become almost unmanageable, and the Serbian population is being rapidly diminished by murder and kidnaping."

"The Salonika district is beyond a doubt that the Turks are assisting and encouraging the formation of the Greek bands to promote a bad being of the Greeks and Bulgarians. The horrible massacres of Bulgarians by Greeks took place not long ago, and in each instance these were made possible by the support of the Turks. They are found in the Greek bands, and some of the Greek bands are Turkish uniforms. This practice is also followed in the Monastir district. The massacres of nine peasants at Moglis two hours from Monastir, by Turkish troops took place two days before our arrival. The Italian officers who visited the spot assumed that the peasants could not in any sense be called Komitajis. M. Demerik, the Russian civil agent, who had not visited the spot in person, was of the opinion that the peasants were not Komitajis, but that they were being persecuted 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 their homes in this district are in their own neighborhood take refuge in Dibra. Albanian brigands from Dibra make raids into the surrounding vilayets and carry off peasants whom they force to work for them."

"Some improvement of discipline in the gendarmerie has been effected. The officers complain, however, that the pupils who pass through the gendarmerie school and there receive better notions of their duty become rapidly corrupted when they are transferred to their country posts. There is some 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 escorted 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."

"Efforts to hold the opinion that the civil agents have seriously applied themselves to the task of reform in the sense in which it was understood in this country. Their work seems to be chiefly of a clerical kind, and their movements depend entirely upon those of Hilmi 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, made up as follows: England, 34,182,977; Scotland, 4,676,005; Ireland, 4,360,206.

# It is So Easy to Cure Yourselves

## CONSTIPATION

Fruit-a-tives will do it—surely and quickly. We say so—as do people you may know who have been cured of biliousness, headaches and constipation. Here is the experience of one who tried these wonderful Fruit-a-tives Tablets—

"Fruit-a-tives are perfect for constipated persons. They are easy and mild in action and leave no unpleasant after-effects. I have recommended them to my friends."

Mrs. A. NOBB, Amberst, N.S.

# Fruit-a-tives

or Fruit Liver Tablets.

50c. a box. At druggists. Manufactured by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

# Dressmakers know the importance

of little things. It's the little things that make or mar the big ones. Belding's Spool Silk is one of the little things that saves dress-makers and tailors a world of trouble. Twisted evenly—spooled carefully—free of knots, kinks and weak spots.

# Belding's Spool Silk

is the strongest, smoothest sewing silk for hand and machine work. Every shade, tint and color for all kinds of sewing. When you buy, buy BELDING'S.

# FALSE CREEK IMPROVEMENT.

Competitive Plans to Be Called For—Prize Will Be Offered For Scheme Adopted.

"Competitive plans will probably be called for by the city council for the improvement of the tide flats at the head of False Creek, and a substantial prize offered for the best," says the Vancouver News-Advertiser. "At a joint meeting on Friday of the sites sub-committee and the finance committee, a motion to this effect was introduced by the Mayor, and the recommendation will be made to the council at its next meeting. The plans are to include an estimate of the cost, and the council will fix the amount of the prize to be offered."

"The meeting was rather an important one, the statement being made by J. R. Roy, inspector-general of the public works department, that if the city stated its intention of definitely developing the head of False Creek along some such line as proposed, the Dominion government would be inclined to improve the channel from the mouth of the creek to Westminster avenue. Mr. Roy also announced that when securing borings of the soil, he had done so on the flats, though they were practically city property, and the results were very favorable to the carrying-out of some such scheme suggested."

"An alternative plan to the one first proposed was laid before the meeting by H. Webster, to whom the credit is due for the suggestion of the idea. The great mass of the scheme, if carried out, would be the riparian rights and the second plan showed wharves, etc., in the middle of the basin. This, however, was not regarded as altogether suitable, as it would involve the carrying-out of a large expenditure. After the election telegrams were immediately dispatched to Prince Charles, King Christian and the Danish Premier, and the sitting was adjourned until 11 p. m., when President Berner received the following communication from Prince Charles:

"With the permission of the King, my illustrious grandfather, I accept my election as King of Norway and will adopt the name of Haakon VII., conferring upon my son the name Olaf. My wife and I call down on the Norwegian people God's richest blessings and will consecrate our future life to the country's glory and prosperity."

"The majority of the members of the session were evening dress at the storting. The voting was viva voce, and after the result was announced the chaplain invoked blessings upon the monarch, the storting and the country. With the firing of the royal salute, citizens throughout the city began demonstrations of jubilation and kept them up until a late hour. The president of the storting was directed to communicate the result of the vote to Prince Charles of Denmark.

# THE IMPRISONED WHALERS.

Capt. Tuttle Thinks Ships Will Be Crushed in the Ice.

Seattle, Nov. 18.—Capt. Francis Tuttle, formerly in command of the cutter Bear, and the story that from what he has learned from Capt. Bodfish, of the whaler William Bayless, there is absolutely no chance for the whaling fleet to escape. In his opinion the ships will be crushed in the ice. The crews will have to desert the ships and make for the McKeen's river. The next is reported to be sixty miles from Banks Land, which is 600 miles east of the McKeen's. He does not think a relief expedition could aid them in any way.

Prince Charles Accepts the Throne of Norway. Celebrations at Christiania—Formal Coronation Will Take Place Next July.

**DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS**  
FOR ALL KINDS OF GRAVEL, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, DIABETES, BILIOUSNESS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY TRACT.

**NO 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.

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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 prominence which the matter is 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 candidatures 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 in 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:

Dear Sir:—I was somewhat surprised at the manner in which the board of school trustees of this city have proceeded today in dealing 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 books 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 similar demonstration 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 affairs. 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 St. Ann's 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 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 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 skillfully 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 discuss the fact, as was done more or less skillfully by Mr. Tom's pupils. As an examiner of drawing for the education department, it is, of course, no part of my business how the Vancouver trustees may discuss the fact, as was done more or less skillfully by Mr. Tom's pupils. As an examiner of drawing for the education department, it is, of course, no part of my business how the Vancouver trustees may discuss the fact, as was done more or less skillfully by Mr. Tom's pupils.

When can foretell the end of the drawing marks upheaval? It is already being discussed in the press, it is being discussed in 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 children, 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:—In 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 as they were first published were 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."

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. 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 in that session, but the writer will wager an A. 1 John B. Stetson headpiece, guaranteed under make, that the drawing marks matter was discussed in that meeting.

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. It is 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 imposes 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 departmental. 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 consigned 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 with him was expressed with Mr. Blair's minute 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 would be 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 10 pupils in the examina-

When Accidents Occur... Corner Klone has rendered a verdict of guilty in the case of Dr. Oliver O. Haugh, in jail at Dayton, Ohio, charged with the murder of his father, mother and brother.

**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 afternoon. He was taken away to the cell to get the Asiatic letter was dead. He was a nurse at the Chinese hospital. An inquest is being held this afternoon.

—A quiet wedding took place Saturday at Christ church, Vancouver, between Miss Mary Carver and Mr. W. J. G. Owen, rector, of Mrs. Charlotte Reid, groom of the late Senator Reid. The groom is well known as a civil engineer on a time spent in the West. He is the son of the late John Carry, D. D. Mr. and Mrs. Carry left for the Sound cities in the afternoon.

—The regular fortnightly dance of the R. E. Quadrille Club was held Thursday at Finn's court, Work Point barracks. There was a large attendance, and a pleasant time was had. The musical programme having been carefully arranged, while everything likely to conduce to the enjoyment of guests had been attended to by the supervising committee.

**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 navigational aids, prepared by the Vancouver Shipowners' Association, and representing, in the opinion of that body, the importance of the service.

Besides the recommendations contained in the memorial, the shipmasters have added a provision that in case of a light not being shown, the vessel should be notified by the light keeper, and that the vessel should be notified by the light keeper, and that the vessel should be notified by the light keeper.

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

The following is the recommendation placed in Inspector Fraser's hands: Light and fog signal on Lucy Island, Chatham sound; bell buoy on Sparrowhawk rock, south end of Pinlayson island; Point Simons light on the north end of the strait between the middle Skeena passage; buoy on the rock between Inverness canneries and North Pacific cannery in north Skeena passage; light on Chatham point; light on Gordon island; buoy on rock between Inverness canneries and N. Tree point, north Skeena passage; light on Victoria island; light on Bear island; light on Gibson reef off Gibson island; light on Marling reef, Klewungit; light on Bartlett point, Gill island, Wright sound; light on Westport point of Sarah island; Boat point; thirty-day light on White rocks, Millbank sound; fog signal on Ferry island; light on Green island; buoy on Camp reef, Lamm island; can buoy on Walbran island, Pointer island; thirty-day light on Fog rock, Fisher channel; Fitzgibbon sound; light on Seymour narrow; light on Yachna narrow; light on Bear island, 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, North 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 entrance harbor; Bay house island light improved so as to be seen all round and fog signal installed; fog whistle at Prospect point, Vancouver narrow and more beacons on north shore of thirty-day light on Gordon island; Saxon narrow, Vancouver island; spar buoy off spit outside Sitwash rock, English bay; improvement on Fraser river lightship; range light in Middle arm, Fraser river, enlarged.

—The Times is requested to announce that the post office will not accept for transmission any matter enclosed in transparent envelopes with the address written on the enclosure. Some of the merchants have been in the habit of using these envelopes in the course of their business, and the post office has been used to send picture postcards from one point to another. Citizens are also notified that letters must not be mailed in the new parcel and paper boxes.

—Mrs. Thomas Sparks, of this city, was notified by telegram Saturday that her brother, Chas. C. Kipling, who was engaged in the construction of the Gerard street interurban power house, Los Angeles, on Friday last, had succumbed to his injuries. The late Mr. Kipling was well known here, having at one time been connected with the Perry Soap Works. A brother is engineer in charge of the B. C. Cold Storage. The late Mr. Kipling was engineer of the power works referred to. He leaves a widow and one child to mourn his loss.

—Members of the High School Cadet Corps held a shoot over the gallery range Saturday morning at the drill hall. The possible was 25, and the highest scores follow: Capt. Macrae, 23; Cadet Banner, 21; Lieut. Roberts, 20; Serg. Walter, 20; Corp. Boyd, 20; Tr. Kent, 20; Serg. Eberts, 20; Co. Serg. Major Hartman, 18; Br. Scott, 18; Br. Hartman, 18; Cadet Paul, 18; Corp. Kay, 17; Cadet Angus, 17; Cadet MacArthur, 16; Cadet Colbert, 15; Cadet Dickson, 15; Corp. Thomas, 14; Cadet Cheeseman, 14; Cadet Carter, 14; Tr. Beckwith, 13; Corp. Clarke, 13; Cadet Barton, 13; Cadet Elworthy, 13; Acting Br. McGregor, 12.

**BRIEF LOCALS**  
—The British ship Samoa, which left Acapulco ten days before the Australia north in the Royal Roads, arrived at Port Townsend Thursday, minus two members of her crew, who died on the voyage north. It is said that the vessel has contagion on board, and that she will be detained in quarantine at that port. Her arrival here had been looked for. The Australia, which beat her on the run north, has received a charter, and will load probably on the Sound, her charterers being W. R. Grace & Co., San Francisco.

**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. Tolmie, 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-appointing 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's E. & N. train was more than usually crowded with sportsmen 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 sport 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 morn, 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 sportsman, however, who has accomplished this feat on the Bastard's covey which he killed yesterday. When he moved eastward he will take with him as a souvenir of Victoria the large stuffed partridge that has attracted the attention of sportsmen in the city for some time. Mr. Jackson has purchased the hide, which will henceforth form one of the features of the Hotel Alberta 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 manifested one hundred cases of whiskey landed at Victoria, consigned to Seattle, has been notified by the United States Treasury Department to the 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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—The ship Whitehall from Santa Cruz, which sailed for Victoria on September 20th, and the ship Oceana from Santa Rosalia, arrived in the Royal Roads this morning. The captain reported that he had a very stormy voyage, lasting 56 days. In leaving the Gulf of California a cyclone carried away the jib sail, fogsails and storm stay sails. Calm followed for several days, and on November 1st the first of a number of northerly gales were encountered. In order to make the Straits the vessel sailed for the northward of this island. The captain states that the big fleet are outside, including two full rig-

# 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 so that 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 you soon meet with disaster. The products of undigested and decomposing food is poison to the system.

extract is like Nature's influence—the blood is bathed in the invigorating tonic which gives life to it and the vital organs of the body burn brighter and their increased activity consumes the tissues rubbish which has accumulated in the system. The "Discovery" cures all skin affections, blotches, pimples, eruptions and boils; heals old sores, or ulcers, "white swellings," scrofulous affections and skin diseases.

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 the laboratory for the constant manufacture of blood.

We do not live on what we eat but on what we digest, assimilate, and take up in the blood. The blood in turn feeds the nerves, the heart, and the whole system, and all goes well with us if the blood be kept pure and rich. If not, then the liver, which is the human filter within us, gets clogged up and poisons accumulate in the body from over-eating, over-drinking or hurriedly doing both. The "smash-up" occurs when the blood is poisoned by the stomach and liver being unable to take care of the excess. The red flag of danger is thrown out in the shape of eruptions on the skin, or in nervousness and sleeplessness, the sufferer becoming despondent and ill at ease because the nerves lack nourishment and are starved.

Nature's laws are perfect if only we obey them, but diseases follow disobedience. Go straight to Nature for the cure, to the forest; there are myriads there, some of which we can use for food, others for medicine. Wild-cherry tree, with Mandrake root, Stone root, Queen's root, Bloodroot and Golden Seal root, make a scientific remedy for the blood. This is just the right proportion, 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 alternative 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. It is the only medicine that has been analyzed and found to contain no harmful drugs, and is as pure as the dew of heaven.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation, invigorate the liver and regulate stomach and bowels.

# ALL EYE TURNING WATCHING

The Question Premier St. Peter's collapse of the "Reds" their energy universal pass the soviet national as which were capitulation of mouth, are propaganda of the leaders claim the peasant province, the to work with an anticipate of 15,000,000 according to the deleg who came a Russian people of Poland clarifying that of separate the ing the supp The manifesto normal and anti only be turning to the Polish lang the courts a and the the soviet assisted that of revolution lence which of the acts of the of the same were long a Count Cragation, dech the Polish restoration of stream impo the first locution of iron, saw a tree wound bound up with autonomy sion of Rus the soviet are in operation has papers reap

Moscow, gress to-day the British attitude if a government without con the British existence of parties as a division with party in the "ed among it. Prominent Conservativ dent of the council, an nerals are members of the peace party. The British of sufficient fulfillment

Odessa, is again d disorders in the of a mutiny The mutineers with the first sol diers. It on board of the British collective p colony. Italian con measures.

Warsaw, govomint the ten p sued manil punishment of gatherings or ask the Polish lang

St. Pet time to struggle i question of continuing me for in support conciliabie make a supp nation with cond The ide to have Premier J. The onl fore the

City of Winnipeg Wants Them, But Cannot Get Them. SUNDAY CARS. Winnipeg has no Sunday cars, but wants them. The Street Railway Co. will not agree, as part of the terms on which they should be allowed to run the cars on Sunday, that they will not allow their employees to work on more than six days a week or more than ten hours in a day. The civic board of works are equally firm in their resolve to insist on the clause dealing with the point in force at Toronto being adopted at Winnipeg. There will, therefore, be no Sunday cars in Winnipeg for another year.

OLIVER—At Rosland, on Nov. 9th, the wife of J. A. Oliver, of a son.

MARRIED. McDONALD-OLIVER—At Rosland, on Nov. 15th, by Rev. C. A. Owen, J. McDONALD and Miss E. OLIVER.

MULLINS-RUST—At Vancouver, on Nov. 15th, by Rev. Dr. Fraser, Thomas G. MULLINS and Miss M. Rust.

FALL SEEDS. A Grand Stock of GRASS AND CLOVER. ALSO FALL WHEAT SEED AT B. & K.'S 125 GOVT. ST. VICTORIA.

# THE GREAT OFFER

THE LONDON TIMES Weekly Edition The Semi Weekly Victoria Times and Pearson's Magazine. Price \$3.15 Regular Price \$1.00. The London Times Weekly and either one of the others For \$3.30. A great chance to obtain England's greatest weekly, British Columbia's greatest paper and a world-renowned magazine at a bargain. Annual subscriptions only, payable in advance, to F. S. Wright, Canadian Agent, the Times, Ottawa, Ontario.

GREAT SHOWING OF ORE. Eleven New Claims Have Been Staked on the West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

News comes from Quatsino by the steamer Queen City, which arrived from the West Coast this morning, that the hemlock iron on the West Arm has been further prospectively this year. Eleven additional claims have been staked adjacent to the twenty-two recently acquired by Seattle capitalists. The new claims have been gone over carefully, and where the surface vegetation and soil can be removed the bog iron is found underneath.

Counting on the West Arm of Quatsino Sound, the hemlock iron has been further prospectively this year. Eleven additional claims have been staked adjacent to the twenty-two recently acquired by Seattle capitalists. The new claims have been gone over carefully, and where the surface vegetation and soil can be removed the bog iron is found underneath.

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