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TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION

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NO 59

BLOODSHED MARKED CONFLICTS AT ODESSA

More Than One Hundred Persons Killed and Wounded--Measures Adopted to Preserve Order in Capital.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 30.—"I am sure the American people, who understand what freedom is, and the American press, which voices the wishes of the Russian nation at this moment, when the Russian people have received from his Imperial Majesty the promise and the guarantee of freedom and will join in the hope that the Russian people will wisely aid in the realization of these liberties by co-operation with the government for their peaceful introduction. Only thus will it be possible to secure the full benefits of the freedom conferred upon the people. Count Witte, Russia's first premier, tonight sent the above message to the American people through the Associated Press. He had just arrived at his residence on Kaunzevsky prospect from Petrovoff, where, in the Alexander palace, the Emperor two hours before had given his final approval to a manifesto and to a programme which will forever end the rule of absolutism exercised by him and his Romanoff ancestors for 300 years. Count Witte insisted on a cabinet on the British model, with a selected premier responsible to the Emperor or parliament, while the Emperor clung to the appointment of the members of the cabinet on the American plan by the Emperor or chief of state. The following is the text of the Imperial manifesto: "We, Nicholas II, by the grace of God, Emperor and autocrat of all the Russias, Grand Duke of Finland, etc., declare to all our faithful subjects that the troubles and agitation in our capitals and in numerous other places fill our heart with excessive pain and sorrow. The happiness of the Russian sovereign is indissolubly bound up with the happiness of our people, and the sorrow of our people is the sorrow of the sovereign. "From the present disorders may arise great national disruption. They menace the integrity and unity of our empire. The supreme duty imposed upon us by our sovereign office requires us to effect ourselves and to use all the force and means at our command to hasten in the solution of the crisis. We have decided on the principle of the central government and to assure the success of measures for the pacification in all circles of public life which are essential to the well-being of our people. "We, therefore, direct our government to carry out our inflexible will in the following manner: "To extend to the population the immutable foundations of civil liberty based on the real inviolability of persons, freedom of conscience, speech, union and association by us. "Second—Without suspending the already ordered elections to the state duma, to invite to participate in the duma, so far as the limited time before the expiration of the duma will permit, those classes of the population now completely deprived of electoral rights, leaving the ultimate development of the principle of the electoral right in general to the newly established legislative order of things. "Third—To establish an unchangeable rule that no law shall be enforceable without the approval of the state duma and that it shall be possible for the elected of the people to exercise real participation in the supervision of the legality of the authorities appointed by us. "We appeal to all faithful persons of Russia to remember their duty toward the fatherland to aid in terminating these unprecedented troubles and to apply all their forces, in co-operation with us, for the restoration of calm and peace upon our native soil. "Given at Petrovoff, October 30th, in the eleventh year of our reign. "A perusal of the manifesto shows how complete is the Emperor's abdication of his autocratic power. The style of the document is clear and direct and devoid of the verbose, vague and bombastic phraseology which heretofore has characterized His Majesty's manifestos. "It not only converts the facade of imperial dominion, with only consultative powers, into a true legislative assembly, without the assent of which no measure shall become law, and before which all government authorities must answer, but promises eventually universal suffrage. "The title "Autocrat of all the Russias" with which and which begins, now takes its place with the title "King of Jerusalem" borne by the King of Spain and the Emperor of Austria, with other obsolete titles of European sovereigns. "The news spread like wildfire through

out the city. The revolutionists and active agitators generally declared loudly that the government's promises would no longer suffice and that the strike must be continued. In fact, an hour after the news became known the revolutionists took occasion to throw the first bomb in St. Petersburg since the strike began. The incident occurred near the polytechnic school, but there was no fatality. But with the irony of fate, while the strikers are clamoring for a constitution, it seems impossible to dissuade the striking printers to resume work, and therefore not a single newspaper except the Official Messenger will print the momentous document for distribution tomorrow. Arrangements, however, have been made to placard the manifesto on every dead wall in the city, and the text will be telegraphed to-morrow to every city, town and hamlet with which there is telegraphic communication. It also has been ordered read in all the churches of the empire. There appears to be no foundation for the rumors of mutiny on the vessels of the Black Sea fleet, which are in circulation in Odessa and which have been propagated by the strikers here for several days. Count Witte's Report. St. Petersburg, Oct. 31, 3:15 a.m.—Celebration of the issuance of the imperial manifesto still continues at 3 o'clock this morning in many of the city streets. The Russians are singing the national hymn, "Gloria for the Emperor and shouting themselves hoarse. Count Witte's report to the Emperor, who is described therein "to be taken for granted, is as follows: "Your Majesty has deigned to indicate to me directions for government in consideration of the actual state of Russia. "The agitation of human society is not the outcome of partial imperfections in the social and governmental regime or of actions organized by the extreme elements. Its roots are much deeper. It took birth in the violation of the balance between the moral aspirations and the exterior forms of Russian society. "Believing that Russia aspired to laws based on civil liberty, the chief problem of the government consists in making effective, first before approval by the state duma, all elements of civil liberty in the elaboration of normal legislative measures giving equality before the laws to all Russians without distinction of race or religion. "The problem ensuing consists in the establishment of legislative forms seeming to guarantee the benefits of civil, political and economic freedom. These benefits should be extended to the masses of the people under the reserve safeguarding the laws in all civilized countries. "It must be realized, then, that the objects cannot be attained immediately, as no government could suddenly prepare 135,000,000 with a vast administration for new liberties. "It is therefore necessary to have the powers of a homogeneous government in its aims, taking care to put in practice the stimulating principles of liberty and to display sincerity and uprightness in its intentions. "The government should abstain from any interference with any elections to the duma and keep in view a sincere desire for the promises of the last imperial edict. It must maintain in presence of the duma and have confidence in its labors and in no way resist its decisions so long as they are not inconsistent with Russia's historic greatness. "It is necessary to respect the wishes of the great majority of society and not the echoes of noisy groups and factions, too often unstable. It is especially important to secure the reform of the council of the empire on an electoral principle. "I believe that in the exercise of the powers the following principles should be embodied: "First—Straightforwardness and sincerity in the confirmation of civil liberty and in providing guarantees for its maintenance. "Second—A tendency in the direction of the abolition of exclusive laws. "Third—The co-ordination of the activity of all organs of government. "Fourth—Avoidance of repressive measures in respect of proceedings which do not openly menace society or state, such resistance being based upon law and moral unity. "Confidence must be placed in the political tact of Russian society. It is impossible that society should desire a condition of anarchy, which would threaten in addition to all the horrors of civil strife, the dismemberment of the empire. Rejoicing Over New Liberty. St. Petersburg, Oct. 31.—7:20 p.m.—The Russian capital blossomed out with flags and bonfire to-day. All the troops were withdrawn from the streets and the city presented almost its normal appearance.



"Oh, East is East, and West is West, But there is neither East nor West, When two strong men stand face to face, 'Till they come from the ends of the earth!"—Rudyard Kipling.

ALLIES

without collaboration laws is regarded as an enormous concession, practically abolishing the autocracy. This, it is thought, will be a great factor in bringing about the conclusion of the strike agitation. The Echo de Paris St. Petersburg correspondent says a report is current that the departure of the foreign bankers who were negotiating for a new loan hastened the Emperor's decision. Strike in Russian Poland. Berlin, Oct. 31.—A dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger from Katowitz says that a general strike has broken out in the Sosnowice and Dombro districts in Russian Poland. The operatives in the Ales coal and iron works went out at noon. A passenger train tried to go from Katowitz to Sosnowice yesterday afternoon, but was received across the frontier by a howling mob and compelled to return. At Warsaw. Warsaw, Oct. 31.—The Imperial manifesto granting a constitution to Russia made a deep impression on the people here, and there is universal rejoicing in which the army officers join. The military patrols have been withdrawn. Celebrations in Cities. St. Petersburg, Oct. 31.—All Russia today celebrated enthusiastically the Emperor's gift of freedom, which the greater part of the people received with the deepest joy, though in St. Petersburg, Moscow and other cities Socialists and revolutionaries organized anti-government demonstrations and red flag parades which are the manifestations between the "reds" and "whites," as the anti-government and royalist factions are respectively termed. On the whole the day passed more quietly in Russia than had been expected, though collisions between the people and the troops were reported from Poltava, Kazan and Kishineff, and two men were killed. In each of the two capitals, St. Petersburg and Moscow, the day was such as Russians ever before have seen. The Slavie people, which during the long war just closed and the anxious period preceding the announcement of a new era of constitutionalism seemed restrained and apathetic, gave itself up to the full jubilation of the movement. Under the orders of Count Witte and the Emperor the troops were generally withdrawn from the streets of the city and the fullest rein given to the people to demonstrate their enthusiasm. There were long processions in which hundreds of red flags were carried, and to which everyone was compelled to doff their hats. A great majority of the persons flanked on the laps of their coats rosettes and streamers of crimson ribbon, and Socialist orators delivered fiery orations. They declared the concessions of the Emperor's manifesto were insufficient and that they must have freedom of all political prisoners, the formation of a national militia and the banishment of General Trepoff and all the troops under his command twenty miles from the capital. Early in the day the "Marshallists" supplanted the national anthem. The royalists attempted to take the lead in revolutionary songs, and who had frequent collisions with each other, during which shots were fired. The most serious encounter during the day occurred in Gorochoval street near the barracks of the Semimoff regiment, where a crowd of demonstrators, in attempting to march to the Technological institute, was stopped by troops. Shots were fired on both sides, with the result that one man was killed and about ten wounded. A great procession or about 10,000 strong headed by men carrying red banners inscribed with the word "Svoboda" (liberty) marched through the streets to the university, where from the balconies students harangued the crowds with fiery speeches, urging the people not to cease the struggle until every right of man had been attained. The following is a sample of the inflammatory speeches: "You must go to the prisons and liberate our comrades, go armed with revolvers, dynamite and bombs. Trepoff is still in power. Our watchword must be that all the troops must be withdrawn from St. Petersburg and leave the capital in our possession. That bloody scoundrel Trepoff must be driven out of Russia. The doors of the bastille and of the fortresses must be opened and a national guard must be created for the protection of our liberty. It would be fatal to stop now. The Emperor has yielded because he is not sure of our army, which, brothers, is with us. Their swords are on our side. Hurrah for liberty! Hurrah for socialism!" Counter demonstrations took place on the palace square, where several thousands of people bearing white flags knelt on the cobblestones and sang "God Save the Emperor" and prayed for the Emperor. General Trepoff, speaking to the correspondents of the Associated Press about the effect of the manifesto, said: "It is necessary to await the developments

Period of Tranquility.

as I feel certain the revolutionists who would be content with anything will be unable to continue the agitation effectively." Count Witte to-day summoned a conference of the editors of all the St. Petersburg newspapers and asked their aid and co-operation in restoring normal conditions and securing the confidence of the people in the new regime, the purpose of which was to give the fullest measure of liberty outlined in the manifesto. The count said he had telegraphed to many eminent Liberals to come to St. Petersburg and assist in putting the administration on a solid and acceptable footing, but while the railroad strike prevented their arrival he was forced to rely on the sober sense of the St. Petersburg without whose assistance in calming the people the government could do nothing positive and would be obliged to content itself with negotiating the terms of a reactionary measure. The editors present expressed the fullest confidence in Count Witte, but declared that they could not publish their papers since the manifesto was not in the hands of the government. The editors of the radical papers said that to content the people it was necessary to give the fullest amnesty to political prisoners and remove General Trepoff, the Cossacks and other military forces from the city. Count Witte said the government intended to do this.

Proclaim Amnesty.

A manifesto was being prepared, but everything could not be done in a day. He added that it would be madness to remove the troops from the city at such a juncture. The strikers' committee during the afternoon decided to continue the strike, joining with the students in the demand for the deposition of General Trepoff, a general amnesty, the removal of the troops twenty miles out of the city, and the creation of a national militia. Scenes at Odessa. Odessa, Oct. 31.—The promulgation here of the Emperor's manifesto was followed by the wildest excitement, vast crowds exultantly parading the streets, a notable feature being the number of troops marching and cheering with the people. The church bells are ringing, thanksgiving services are being held and a public holiday has been proclaimed. Something approaching panic prevails here to-night. There is much indiscriminate shooting and bands of roughs are prowling in various quarters looking for an opportunity to pillage. It is openly stated that the police and military are indignant at the changed order of things resulting from the Emperor's manifesto and are abetting the disorderly elements in order to give excuse for violence. It is reported that several persons were killed or wounded. The students to-night decided to arm for self-defence. The situation is considered critical, and the police are being ordered to disperse the crowds, which was done. They will be re-interred to-morrow with extraordinary care.

Bloodshed at Odessa.

Odessa, Nov. 1.—Noon.—Conflicts between Cossacks and students continue. During the fighting between roughs and Jews in Dalnolokaya street last night 37 persons were killed and 81 seriously wounded and taken to the hospital. People Panic Stricken. London, Nov. 1.—A dispatch to a news agency from Odessa says mobs of rioters have broken loose in various parts of the city, and have been in conflict with bands of students resulting in much bloodshed. It is estimated that fully a hundred persons have been killed. The governor-general of Odessa, General Kaulbar, to-day again called out the patrols, which yesterday were taken from the streets. The foreign consulates and government and municipal buildings are guarded by troops. There was a lull in the fighting at about 8 o'clock, but the people are panic-stricken fearing another eruption. Bloodshed at Kieff. Kieff, Russia, Nov. 1.—The populace seized the town hall yesterday and revolutionary speeches were being delivered to the crowd from the balcony when Cossacks appeared. Some of the people inside the building were armed, and a regular engagement followed, resulting in many being killed or wounded on both sides. The Cossacks finally routed the crowd and captured the building. After dark the Jewish quarter was sacked. Agitators Still Busy. St. Petersburg, Nov. 1.—Noon.—A light fall of snow covered the city with a white mantle during the night, but today a drizzling rain helped to put a lull on the ardor of the crowds already exhausted by the delirium of yesterday. General Trepoff's warning to the manifesto that he will use energetic measures to prevent disorders, coupled with the reappearance of patrols of horse and foot soldiers also exercised a restraining influence and the agitators experienced difficulty in again arousing the proletariat. Many strikers among the railroad men are ready to return to work, and are in favor of continuing the strike have difficulty in holding the majority. The students and Social-Democratic leaders, who continue to declare that nothing but democratic republic will suffice, are using every means in their power to keep up the enthusiasm and

drive the people into armed collision with the troops.

A score of big meetings are announced for to-day. An official thanksgiving service is announced to take place at the Kazan cathedral at 2 o'clock. The news from the provinces shows that the whole Empire must have plunged into great excitement yesterday. Everywhere the announcement of the issuing of the manifesto granting Russia a constitution aroused the people to a high pitch of enthusiasm, but everywhere the people was divided into two camps as in St. Petersburg, those who accepted the boon of freedom with intense joy and who are now denominated loyalists, and the extreme radicals under the leadership of the student socialists and revolutionary organizations, who used the opportunity to preach the complete overthrow of the government. Clashes and sanguinary conflicts occurred at many places. In some towns the mobs obtained control, and the authorities were forced to obey their demands for release of the political prisoners. This was the case at Bryelotok. Cossacks were turned loose and beat the crowds at Kazan, Kishineff, Kieff and other places. Why Czar Surrendered. Berlin, Nov. 1.—The correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger at St. Petersburg says he has learned from a well-informed source the following details of Count Witte's interview on Monday with Emperor Nicholas, during which the prevailing opinion upon his Majesty to sign the rescript: The count party had been working upon the Emperor to prevent his signing the rescript when Count Witte appeared. His Majesty asked the Count if the Imperial signature could not be postponed. The Count thereupon called attention to the frightful condition of affairs within the Empire, especially to the last mutiny in the Black Sea fleet, and also pointed to an important dispatch from Berlin announcing a heavy drop in Russian bonds. Count Witte said that not an hour could be lost, and a delay of a day or two would mean in a revolution with all its horrors. Only then did the Emperor consent to sign. Stores Plundered. Elizabethgrad, Russia, Nov. 1.—The crowds here yesterday turned on the Jews and plundered their stores. Join Strikers. Bessoud, Russia, Nov. 1.—In the midst of the jubilation yesterday over the manifesto giving a constitution to Russia the railroad men and telegraph operators joined in the strike. Address to Czar. Saratoff, Russia, Nov. 1.—This city has voted an address of thanks to the Emperor for granting a constitution to the people of Russia. Returning to Work. Ekaterinburg, Russia, Nov. 1.—On receipt of the news of the promulgation of the Imperial manifesto giving a constitution to Russia the railroad men decided to return to work. Rejoicing at Nokolais. Nokolais, Russia, Nov. 1.—The Imperial constitutional manifesto was received here with jubilation. Witte's Task. London, Nov. 1.—The tremendous difficulty of the task now facing Count Witte in the suddenness of the Russian freedom is fully recognized in the editorials, and special dispatches from St. Petersburg in this morning's London newspapers. Doubts, however, are expressed as to whether the count will prove strong enough to surmount the difficulty in the growth of a new constitution. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Morning Post points out that Count Witte is "only a Liberal from expediency, distracted by all shades of political opinion, and is openly disliked by the aristocrats." The correspondent adds that "it has been remarked that the Count's cabinet list is likely to be accepted by the Emperor as he could submit no names more disastrous than his own." The Odessa correspondent of the Standard sends a report that the civil governor has died. The Standard's Warsaw correspondent says that hundreds of railroad workers yesterday stormed the Pevick prison in an attempt to liberate a political prisoner, but that the attempt was frustrated. The troops fired, killing three and wounding thirty men. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times says: "The constitution came too late. It has satisfied nobody but the moderate element, which is devoid of any influence on Russia's political evolution. The inhabitants of St. Petersburg, whose political education is vastly more advanced than those of the provinces, remains passively, if not actively, on the side of the revolutionaries. The manifesto is regarded as an avowal of weakness. We are thus facing a situation which is perhaps more serious than ever."

RAILWAY PRESIDENT DEAD.

Major John Byrne Passed Away at Larchmont, N. J. New York, Nov. 1.—Major John Byrne, railroad president and soldier, died last night while visiting the home of James Clark at Larchmont, N. J. For over twenty years Major Byrne was identified with the railroad operations of the late C. P. Huntington. He was president of the Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern Railway Company and of the Shawmut Mining Company. He was also director of the Detroit City Gas Company and a trustee of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank of this city. In 1860 Major Byrne organized the Democratic Laborer money league of America. He was born in Maryland in 1845.

REIGN OF TERROR EXISTS AT ODESSA

MOBS CONTINUE TO KILL AND PLUNDER

Hospital Wagons Busy Removing the Bodies of the Dead and Wounded - Conflicts at Warsaw.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 1.—Though today passed in comparative quiet here and at Moscow, dispatches from all parts of the empire report that the pogroms continue to rage with unabated ferocity.

The most serious disorders apparently occurred at Odessa, where hundreds of persons are reported to have been killed or wounded, and where the rioting apparently is expected to flare out into a repetition of the slaughter of last July, and at Kazan, where a three days' reign of terror was ended only by the retirement of all Cossacks to their barracks.

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PORT OF LONDON MUST BE IMPROVED

CHARGES UNDER EIGHT HOUR LAW

REPORT OF DELEGATES WHO WERE SENT TO MAKE INVESTIGATION AT ROTTERDAM AND ANTWERP.

London, November 2.—Last May a deputation was appointed by the Thames Conservancy Board to visit Rotterdam and Antwerp, two of the most progressive ports on the Continent, and investigate the harbor, dock and quay accommodations of these formidable rivals to the British shipping trade.

The report of the deputation will be presented at the next meeting of the Conservancy in a report on the progress of the investigation. The report concludes with the following summary of the conclusions arrived at by the deputation:

London, November 2.—The government has determined to carry out the provisions of the eight hour law and six information have been laid in Cumberland to come up for hearing there on Thursday.

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A PERFECT FENCE IS THE Ellwood Wire Fence

For farms, lawns and poultry. Descriptive catalogue mailed on application.

THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., LTD. 32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C. P.O. DRAWER 613. TELEPHONE 59.

"Hail, fellow, well met" As the candid peel said to the currant.

CHRISTMAS FRUITS

3 LBS. NEW CLEANED CURRANTS 25c. 2 LBS. NEW SEEDED RAISINS (full weight) 25c. SULTANAS, FANCY GOLDEN, (free from stalk) 15c. per lb. CANDIED PEELS, Joseph Taylor's Celebrated 25c. per lb. 4 LBS. RAW SUGAR 50c. and \$1 per bottle COOKING BRANDY 50c. and \$1 per bottle

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. INDEPENDENT GROCERS. 111 GOVERNMENT STREET

Next Thursday and Friday the Victoria West Amateur Dramatic Society will produce the three-act farce comedy entitled "The King of the Philippines" in Semple's hall.

The Times correspondent in London writes that Lieut. J. S. G. Fraser, R.N., serving on the Egeria, survey ship on the Pacific coast, has been reported to her on promotion from the rank of sub-lieutenant. Lieutenant Fraser joined the navy in September, 1880, and has served on the Egeria since March of last year.

The police statistics for the month of October are as follows: Fighting, 1; drunk, 20; malicious injury to property, 1; vagrancy, 3; stealing, 1; assault, 2; in the nature of highway loss, 2; using obscene language, 1; infraction of the bicycle act, 2; using threatening language, 1; infraction of the game protection act, 2; shop keepers, 1; sent to the asylum, 1.

The wedding took place at 11 o'clock Monday morning in St. Andrew's church, Vancouver, of Mary Elouise McClelland, daughter of Mr. John McClelland, 552 Spaulding avenue, Toronto, to Mr. Richard J. Burke, news editor of the Columbian, and brother of Mr. Frank Burke, advertising manager of the Vancouver Province. The ceremony which was a very quiet one, to which only relatives and intimates were invited, was performed by Rev. R. J. Wilson, pastor of St. Andrew's. After the wedding Mr. and Mrs. Burke left on a short honeymoon in Victoria and the Sound area. On their return they will reside on Garrison street in this city.

The members of the Young Men's Christian Association are looking forward with interest to an event which was announced for to-morrow evening. It will be a social night, and will take the form of an "at home" to lady and program friends. There will be a good programme, including games and refreshments.

Frank I. Clarke, of this city, will leave to-morrow for the mainland to make a tour of the province in preparing a handbook to be issued by the C. P. R. for advertising purposes. Mr. Clarke, who has had years of experience in newspaper work, is well qualified for the duty assigned to him, and a reliable handbook may be expected as a result of his trip.

The first masquerade ball under the auspices of the pupils of Mrs. Simpson's dancing class was held last evening at Assembly hall. There was a large attendance and the various costumes combined with the beauty of the decorations made a charming scene. In the motley throng moving about the polished floor to the music of excellently rendered music were seen soldiers, soldiers' mothers and representatives of almost every imaginable calling, while many well-known historic characters were creditably impersonated. Then the evening ladies—quite a description of that feature of the affair. Suffice it to say that they were to be found in all manner of dignity attire. There were pretty little Greek girls, demure nurses and coquettes from the Elizabethan court. With a perfect supper, these pastimes spent a most pleasant evening. Owing to the foresight of an energetic committee nothing likely to cause to the general enjoyment of the occasion had been overlooked. The ball, therefore, was a most successful success.

ODDY, at New Westminster, on Oct. 20th, the wife of T. S. Oddy, of a daughter, BURNETT, Vancouver, on Oct. 25th, the wife of H. Burns, of a daughter, INGRAM, at Nelson, on Oct. 25th, the wife of F. C. Ingram, of a daughter. MARRIED. MALLISTRAND-GROEN, at Michel, on Oct. 29th, by Rev. Mr. Dunn, Robert Groen, of a daughter, Miss Jessie M. Groen. DIED. SIDERIS, in this city on Oct. 31st, last, John Sideris, aged 65 years, an 11 months, of a native of Stralingen, Prussia. Buried in Vancouver, on Oct. 29th, Mrs. J. A. Bellam, aged 42 years. SELL OUR PICTURE POST CARDS. We have the beautiful Post and card sets of the world's most famous places. We have the most beautiful and interesting scenes of the world's most famous places. We have the most beautiful and interesting scenes of the world's most famous places.

VETERAN BOE COMES FROM

Had Supervised Was From

A veteran land owner in South Africa, Mr. King will be in the city for a few days. He is a Scotchman and was in the British army in 1860, going from the Cape to the Orange River. He has been in the city for a few days.

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MATTERS BEFORE THE EXECUTIVE

PLANS FOR ENSUING SUMMER DISCUSSED

At Meeting of Tourist Association Members—Issuance of Handsome Colored Poster Recommended

At a recent meeting of the executive of the Tourist Association a number of matters of more than usual interest were dealt with.

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DR. WEAVER'S TREATMENT. WEAVER'S SYRUP For Humors Salt Rheum Scrofulous Swellings, etc. WEAVER'S CERATE Cleanses the Skin Beautifies the Complexion.

that the expense entailed in the collecting and maintenance of the exhibit during the fair amounted to only \$250 more than what the space alone cost the adjoining exhibitor.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Discussed at Meeting Held in Spring Ridge Last Evening.

The Spring Ridge Municipal Association met last evening in the Odd Fellows' hall, Fernwood road. W. Marchant occupied the chair, and A. W. Sheik acted as secretary.

The nomination of officers was proceeded with resulting in the following being duly named as candidates for president, A. B. McNeill, A. J. Pines, J. G. Brown and Mr. Andrews.

A. R. Sheik was unanimously elected secretary-treasurer.

The election is to be held in two weeks' time.

Mr. Marchant was then asked to outline the work done by the council, and was subjected to examination on various points by members present.

Among the questions raised was the one of employing E. V. Rodwell, K. C. and E. P. Davies, K. C. as counsel in the water case.

Ald. Fullerton said it had been thought wise to call the solicitors in before proceeding to trial.

A. Blyth did not think the case would last long. He also took occasion to find fault with the secretary which was observed by the council in the transaction of business.

Ed. Bragg thought it was a mistake to carry the water case to court. He did not think the present council were equal to those of former years in point of business. He had no fault to find with the members of the council as citizens.

The chairman, in the course of a few comments upon municipal affairs, justly referred to the "discovery" lately made by Ald. Fell and the rest of the council in its zoning.

These things were patent to everybody who sought to know the truth, and attention had been continually called to this evil which existed in the council.

The resolution mentioned is appended. Resolved, by the members of the Sacramento Valley Development Association excursion on board steamer Whistler, October 20th, 1905, that they extend to the Tourist Association of Victoria and to the Victoria Association of Victoria, the following resolutions:

A big ice jam has occurred in the Yukon river below Forty-Mile. The block of ice is rising rapidly and is already three feet higher at Forty-Mile town than before the jam occurred.

Capt. Shannon, of the steamer Prospector, reports all side streams flowing into the Yukon now frozen solid.

James Gibbon, government engineer, has returned from a survey trip along the North Fork of the Klondike. He made a photogeographical survey of the country where the proposed government water ditch may run.

Owing to a heavy fall of snow the White Pass Company already has reduced the stage fares from Dawson to White Horse for the present. After the river crossings freeze the fare will be further reduced.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING. Reduction Will Be Made in the Rates in Vancouver.

"Reductions in incandescent lighting charges were announced by Mr. R. H. Spelling, general manager of the B. C. Electric Railway Company, Tuesday, at the Vancouver News-Advertiser.

SEVERAL THOUSAND MAY BE EMPLOYED

SAYS MR. CONRAD OF THE WINDY ARM MINES

Smelter and Tramways to Be Built—Ore Showing is Continuous For Miles.

J. H. Conrad, capitalist, one of the best known mining men in this part of the country, and president of the Conrad Consolidated and other mining properties, is in Victoria, registering at the Driford. He expects to leave to-night for Seattle and other points on mining business.

Mr. Conrad is just down from the Windy Arm mining district of the north. Possibly to be a little more exact, he is just in from the Windy Arm district, which appears after his name on the hotel register. Conrad City is one of the growing towns of the north and gives promise of becoming one of the important cities of the Yukon.

Mr. Conrad is at the head of the mining affairs of the Windy Arm district, and it is said that the company which he has organized in the development of the mining properties there. Mining men have concluded that this district is one of the best and richest ever struck, and that without a doubt the coming spring will see a rush of prospectors to that country such as must follow the opening up of such a rich field. W. Fleet Robertson, provincial mineralogist, has just returned from there and was greatly surprised and pleased with the showing that had been made in the limited time the prospecting had been going on.

The Windy Arm is located on the Tachai lake, about 50 miles from the coast. The country can be easily reached, being on the line of the White Pass railway.

This camp is of great importance, and, unlike any other before found in the Yukon, since it offers steady and permanent work to the miners and other laborers every day in the year. The climate is a good one, and very much like that of Montana and the Alberta country.

The development work in this district only commenced the past spring, and so far has been done only about 2,000 feet. This work was done in the J. H. Conrad Bonanza mines and in the Conrad Consolidated mines. The company has built a tramway about four miles long. There will be four other tramways built during the coming spring and summer.

Just as quick as supplies and houses can be gotten on the ground it is the intention to give employment to several thousand men. Arrangements have also been made for the winter, when the spring is to be treated to the ore right on the ground.

Mr. Conrad was seen this morning by Times representative and during the conversation he said that the prospecting in this high grade of turquoise is a big mine of gold, and that it extends on both sides, to the southeast and the northwest.

There were about 100 claims located during the past summer by prospectors. These claims were readily sold to mining men who were on the ground with ready cash to pay for them.

There was one prospector whom I know of who sold his claim for rather 80 per cent. of his claim for \$105,000. He retained a 20 per cent. paid up interest. In my opinion this was a very small part of what his property was worth.

"The veins in this district are true fissure veins, and they cut the formation in a true fissure, regardless of dikes or other intersections. As evidence of this, the Conrad Consolidated group opened the Montana mine with open cuts and tunnels for a distance of over a mile. The idea was to get the vein in what is known as Montana canyon, about half a mile away. A crosscut tunnel was driven 240 feet through a glacial moraine and the vein was found within a few feet of where the surveyor had staked to cut it.

"This particular vein is no exception to the rule that applies to that camp. There are many veins running both in an eastern and western direction, while others run in a northern and southern direction, that show on the surface.

"You can see these veins for miles, finding the same ore in one place as you do in another. It is very unlike any mining camp I have ever been in. The ore, instead of showing in chutes, is continuous for miles.

"About 80 to 90 per cent. of the values in most of the veins is in silver. The balance is gold. There are two veins, however, in the district, where gold predominates.

"We consider this discovery of greater importance than any yet made in the north. There will undoubtedly be a rush of prospectors to this country in the spring. Without a doubt the big population of the Yukon territory will be in this new district in the near future.

"The provincial board of horticulture closed its regular meeting at the parliament buildings last evening. There was the usual amount of routine business. Rupert B. Verner was appointed quarantined officer at Osoyoos. Steps were taken to prevent the introduction of diseased nursery stock into the province and a few amendments to the act along this line will be proposed.

"The management of the Victoria theatre wishes to correct the statement appearing in the Victoria Times, Sunday, October 29th, in which it was stated that the London Bioscope Co. begins its engagement at the Victoria theatre to-morrow evening. The initial performance of the company will be given this evening, as mentioned elsewhere in this issue.

"The customs returns for the port of Victoria for the month just ended show the exports to have amounted to \$117,308; the imports, \$210,491, and the revenues, \$55,927.22. Of the exports, \$100,163 represented domestic and \$8,205 foreign goods. There was \$35,980.77 collected in duty.

VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME \$1200 Year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary course. English, Spanish, Italian, French, German, Russian, and Japanese. Includes practical instruction in all branches of the profession. Write for particulars. Dr. J. C. Ross, 100, St. George Street, London, E.C. 4, England.

INQUIRY CLOSED. Capt. Gaudin Finds Both Masters Responsible For Last Year's Collision on Skeena.

At 2.30 o'clock this afternoon Capt. Gaudin, agent of marine and fisheries department, gave his decision in the investigation into the circumstances surrounding the collision between the steamers Mount Royal and Haselton on the Skeena river last year. Capt. Gaudin has found both vessels to blame. He gives four reasons for this conclusion. These were as follows:

1. The Mount Royal, being the overtaking vessel, was in default of non-observance of articles 19 and 24 of the regulations, preventing collisions at sea.

2. The Haselton, after getting under way from the wood pile on the south side, unnecessarily crossed the Mount Royal to the north bank, and I can find no reason for this. When the vessels were clear the Haselton was in default under article 19 for not keeping clear of the other vessel.

3. Considering the dangerous part of the river in which the vessels were navigating, and in the interval between the first and second collisions, the masters of both vessels are to blame for allowing the vessels to close in within a distance of forty feet.

4. The Haselton, after leaving the wood pile, unnecessarily crossed the Mount Royal to the north bank, and I can find no reason for this. When the vessels were clear the Haselton was in default under article 19 for not keeping clear of the other vessel.

Each will forward his verdict, together with all affidavits and testimony, to Ottawa to-morrow. In the meanwhile, it is understood that the captain of the Mount Royal, intends, through his lawyer, H. Dallas Heineken, to appeal the case.

TURPENTINE IS OF HIGH GRADE LOCAL FACTORY HAS MADE GOOD QUALITY

The product of a Twenty-Four Hours Run is Now Being Refined.

The Monarch Wood Extraction Company of this city, which controls the patents for the manufacture of turpentine from fir wood has recently made a twenty-four hours run with gratifying results. The product is being refined at the present time in order to make an exact test of the run. The raw product, however, gives excellent promise, and the management is highly pleased with the outlook.

The management says that there yet remains considerable to do in the way of adjusting the plant before the factory can be put into regular operation. The turpentine produced is of the highest quality, however, several specimens having been from time to time put through the refining process. In addition to this high grade of turpentine a high quality of resin is obtained as well as less valuable oils and resins.

The work is still in the experimental stage in the way of getting the best results is concerned. Experiments are from time to time being made to improve the plant before the work is begun on a commercial basis. Judging by the results so far obtained the fir wood is going to lend itself to yield large returns in turpentine and by products.

Local dealers who have examined the turpentine produced by the company, are of the opinion that it is of the highest grade. The refined resin is likewise of the highest quality so that each will command the best price on the market.

The returns from the wood varies considerably, and the management has a good deal yet to learn by experience in selecting the raw material. From fifteen to twenty gallons of turpentine to a cord have been obtained from the samples tested independent of the by products.

Until the company has completed the fullest investigations into the process it will confine itself to the present single unit plant. The industry is one, however, which lends itself to great extension. The demand for the product is great, extending over the whole world. The company includes E. M. Holbrook, who has had a wide experience in the turpentine business, and the United States and Canadian governments. The management is confident that the new process is capable of producing the product in an economical way.

As soon as the results warrant it the company will extend the plant by re-educating as many times as are considered necessary.

TRADES AND LABOR. The Trades and Labor Council met last evening for the transaction of business.

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HENDRYX AGITATOR COMPLETE SUCCESS STANDS SATISFACTORILY THREE MONTHS' TEST

More Than Ninety Per cent of Gold Values Recovered By the New Process.

"The operation of the Hendryx agitator at the Reliance Mining Company's mill is now finally pronounced a complete success by the inventor, the mill superintendent and the president and manager of the company," says the Nelson Daily News.

"The new process, it is said, without entailing great expense of operation, results in the saving of more than 90 per cent. of the values in the ore. The percentage saved will vary slightly with the grade of the ore, as it is possible to save a greater proportion of the values from high than from low grade ores.

"The Reliance Gold Mining & Milling Company, of which A. H. Kelly is president, is the first company to install the Hendryx agitator as a part of its milling plant. The installation was made in July. Since then Dr. Hendryx has been at the mill almost continuously watching the operation, making improvements and perfecting every detail. Having satisfied himself and the management of the company that everything is complete, and having watched results for nearly three months, Dr. Hendryx returned to Nelson Thursday and will shortly return to New York City.

He received an elaborate statement of the merits of the plant and process from Douglas Lay, superintendent of the mill, and manager by A. H. Kelly, president and manager.

Mr. Lay explains each part of the process, states the results obtained, and concludes with an expression of his belief that the process, intelligently followed, must result always in perfect success.

"The agitator is sunk in a well in the floor of a special building near the mill. The ore in a liquid solution is conveyed from the mill where it has been crushed into the well. There it is agitated for hours while the gold slowly settles on the plates disposed round the sides of the well.

"The process has worked successfully with naked plates, but Dr. Hendryx has added a further improvement which has resulted in a material saving of time and trouble. The plates in the agitator are enclosed in electrolytic envelopes.

"The envelopes are formed of air tight receptacles of specially prepared canvas, a vacuum is created between the plate and the canvas which increases the power of attraction of the plates. The canvas envelope strains the liquid, and the final precipitation on the plates is from a clear solution. The cyanide solution used is comparatively weak. In fact, the amount of cyanide used is only 1/20th of the amount used in the ordinary process. The amount varies from 1-4 to 1-2 pound according to the nature of the ore.

"Dr. Hendryx was seen by a representative of the Daily News. He said: "Yes, the agitator is a success; I do not intend to return to the mill until there is finished. The plant has stood every test, and I am entirely satisfied with it. I have spent a long time observing and studying it in operation. I want to make a complete test of it under all possible circumstances. I think that we have made a few small improvements in details during the last few months. It is recovering more than 90 per cent. of the values regularly. I don't care to be more exact than that. The exact proportion will be known after each cleanup. But the results of all our assays, compared with the results recorded by the plates, show considerably over 90 per cent. of the values saved. No, the amount of cyanide used is not great. It is 1/20th of the amount used in the ordinary process, and from 25 to 50 pounds in the agitator according to the kind of ore. Everything contributes to the result, and to its economy. The electrolytic envelope and its vacuum hastens the process of separation.

"In the installation and operation of the plant, and in the long course of tests and experiments I have made, I have received the greatest assistance from the company's mill superintendent, Mr. Lay, who is one of the most courteous and obliging, as well as one of the most intelligent and competent mill managers I have had the fortune to meet. Yes, I may add that I am delighted with the success of the process, for my own sake and also, for the sake of the Reliance company, whose directors and manager have had faith in it, and have given me every possible assistance and convenience to ensure a satisfactory result. The process and the plant are patented in practically every mining country in the world, Canada, the United States, Australia, South Africa, Russia, and India. I am going up to the Last Chance mine for a day or two. Then I shall go to Denver and from there to New York."

"A. H. Kelly was also seen, but had nothing to add except that his opinion of the new Hendryx process was fully expressed in his endorsement of Mr. Lay's eulogy.

"The Reliance company has an immense body of low grade ore, whose value averages about \$5 to the ton. The saving of more than 90 per cent. of the value at the company's plant on the ground without any expense for hauling means large profits for the company on an amount of ore that seems to be practically unlimited.

"The success of Dr. Hendryx's latest invention in making possible the profitable treatment of low grade ore means something of immense importance to the whole of British Columbia.

"It has been repeatedly stated by experts that while Kootenay contains vast mineral deposits, the ore generally was of so low a grade that profitable mining was problematical. That difficulty seems now to be removed.

CANCER OF THE BREAST

D. V. Stott & Co., Bowmanville, Ont., will gladly send you the names of Canadians who have tried their painless home treatment for cancer in all parts of the body. Some of the cures are simply marvellous.

The police commissioners deny that any instructions have been given to permit of Chinese gambling. They deny also any knowledge of any monetary consideration being received from the Chinamen interested as hinted at by Ald. Fell at the meeting of the city council last evening.

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INCREASE IN WAGES. Granted to Carriers of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The negotiations of the corner of the Canadian Pacific railway with the carriers pay have been brought to a successful conclusion, and substantial increases in wages were granted, dating from October 1st of this year.

The request for an all-round increase in the rate of pay was presented to the officials of the railway by the representatives of the Carriers' Union on August 22nd last. Since that time the matter has been under constant consideration, and meetings between the two parties were held almost daily, part of the work being done in Montreal and part in Winnipeg.

Many schedules and sets of regulations were submitted and discussed during the period of consideration, and were for one cause or another rejected. A final schedule of wages and set of regulations was finally agreed upon, and was signed by all the representatives of both parties.

By this agreement, signed, the union gains in Eastern Canada a flat rate for all employees. Under this arrangement every man working under any given classification receives the highest wages paid to such employees. This is believed by the carriers to be a most decided gain and will increase the wages paid to employees by many thousands of dollars.

In the West a sliding scale of wages is adopted in most of the departments, a clause in the agreement providing, however, that the wages of the men should be increased each half-year until the maximum wage is reached. Substantial increases are also granted from the 1st of October, one employee's wages being raised \$14 per month. This is exceptional, however, although scores of employees are receiving advances of \$5 per month.

There are in all four thousand men in the brotherhood. The union embraces in its membership the car carriers, car repairers, car inspectors, pipefitters, smiths, steamfitters, upholsters, painters, car washers, car cleaners and many other classes of employees who are identified with the building, repairing and cleaning of railway coaches. The men are pleased with the outcome of the negotiations, the settlement having been arrived at without friction.

RAILWAY FIGHT IN THE BOUNDARY FORCES MEET ON DISPUTED GROUNDS

Another Conflict Between Rival Grading Gangs on the Lines West of Midway.

"A railway war for access to the Similkameen valley has begun in earnest," says the Nelson News. "The charters of the Columbia & Western and the V. & E. railway companies, however, are in conflict of title, immediately west of Midway. The companies really represented are the Canadian Pacific and Great Northern.

"An encounter between the rival forces took place Friday afternoon. The C. P. R. was represented by Chief Engineer R. A. Bainbridge, Contractor W. P. Tierney and 50 men of the grading gang; the Great Northern by Contractor Fisher and 25 men. The Canadian company won, and remain in possession of the ground.

"The greatest reticence is maintained by the local C. P. R. officials and contractor in regard to the company's purpose, and the extent of the work contemplated.

"A. C. Philips was a passenger on the train from the Boundary Saturday evening. In reply to the casual question: "Anything new?" he said: "Well, as a matter of fact, there is something decidedly novel. There is something like a pitched battle on Meyerhoff's ranch Friday afternoon between the C. P. R. and G. N. R. contingents. The C. P. R. won by superior numbers and superior generalship. It seems to be a conflict of title to a right of way west of Midway. It arises this way: The Columbia & Western carries the right to build a considerable distance beyond Midway. The line was started five years ago, but many of the stakes have been removed and lost. It has been lately restaked by R. A. Bainbridge, and I understand, W. P. Tierney, of Nelson, who has the contract, was instructed to begin grading from Midway to Jackson's ranch, about two miles to the west.

"Contractor Fisher, acting for the V. & E., began grading from Rock creek eastward towards Midway. Well, as they were working on practically the same line, a meeting was inevitable. It came Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock when the two forces entered the same field at the same time. The scene of the conflict was Meyerhoff's ranch, a very valuable tract of land, through which both lines run.

"What followed is hard to describe. There was decided difference of opinion. Mr. Fisher advanced with his force of between 20 and 25 men with the avowed intention of driving the C. P. R. men off the ground. He was met by Engineer R. A. Bainbridge, Contractor Tierney and 50 men. There were no casualties. The Great Northern men yielded to superior numbers. They did not succeed in interrupting the work. Mr. Fisher assigned hard, but Mr. Bainbridge and Mr. Tierney were equally determined, and they had their way. The C. P. R. gang continued grading, and the Great Northern forces withdrew.

"Asked as to his own connection with the incident, Mr. Philips smiled and made an entirely irrelevant remark and the interview ended.

"W. P. Tierney returned to the city Saturday night. He had nothing to say, except, as a laughing reply to a query as to the weapons he used, 'Nothing but my blacksmith.'

The police commissioners deny that any instructions have been given to permit of Chinese gambling. They deny also any knowledge of any monetary consideration being received from the Chinamen interested as hinted at by Ald. Fell at the meeting of the city council last evening.

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THIRTY-SIX HOURS TERRIBLE AWFUL STORM

EXPERIENCE OF THE SCHOONER VICTORIA

Vessel Stripped of Her Canoes—Sustained Other Damage—Lay on Beam End.

To the average landsman a violent storm is a brand of weather unknown, and the only one which appears in the Far Eastern waters. It is a brand of weather which is commonly known to the sailors of the Pacific. It is a brand of weather which is commonly known to the sailors of the Pacific. It is a brand of weather which is commonly known to the sailors of the Pacific.

Three days after leaving Belling Sea on October 28th, Capt. Byers says he experienced this storm. The wind started from the E. N. E., and the start of the navigator says, backed into the N. N. W. Its velocity was something dreadful. The sea rolled up high, and with a terror into the heart of the brave and most experienced man aboard. For thirty-six hours, all through one day and night, and for part of a second day, the tempest raged, and there was constant fear of being struck by one of the huge bodies of water that appeared to be incessantly piling up on the weather side of the schooner.

Looking forward from the stern of the vessel, the low of the little sealer could not be seen, for the atmosphere seemed to be so thick with fog or steam with the spray from that which was flying in the air. The vessel simply had to lay to and take it. She lay helpless not a stitch of canvas out, and with the possibility of being momentarily becalmed. As stated, one great comfort would have been sufficient. But remarkable as it may seem, the schooner was never touched by a single wave of any of these immense masses of water. Nevertheless, she got a taste of their mighty weight. Just the crest of a big sea seemed to catch her upper works, and so great was the shock that the vessel was rendered almost a wreck. She was stripped of ten canoes secured on deck, a boat which was also firmly fastened, railings and rigging, and where the latter named were drawn from the large bolts which held them in place, the deck was torn up.

For the whole thirty-six hours the vessel's railing was never out of water. Rest of the railing for the frightened crew was out of the question. All they could do was to keep watch as best they could. When their weary vigil ceased all that remained for the frightened crew was to get out of the question. All they could do was to keep watch as best they could. When their weary vigil ceased all that remained for the frightened crew was to get out of the question. All they could do was to keep watch as best they could.

"The schooner, therefore, continued her course to port without further mishap. The vessel was not touched by a single wave of any of these immense masses of water. Nevertheless, she got a taste of their mighty weight. Just the crest of a big sea seemed to catch her upper works, and so great was the shock that the vessel was rendered almost a wreck. She was stripped of ten canoes secured on deck, a boat which was also firmly fastened, railings and rigging, and where the latter named were drawn from the large bolts which held them in place, the deck was torn up.

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SIX HOURS
AWFUL STORM

OF THE
SCHOONER VICTORIA

...of Her Cargoes—
...Damage—Lay on
...Beam End.

...landman a revolving
...of the kind seldom
...they were commonly
...Far Eastern waters. But
...knowledge of navigation
...he passed through such
...return voyage from Behring
...when his first little
...Victoria arrived in port he
...based on Sunday as he
...of one of the most terrific
...encountered in Northern

...after leaving Behring Sea
...Sth. Capt. Byers says he
...the storm. The wind started
...N. E., and then a heavy
...backed into the N. N. W.,
...something dreadful. The
...on her beam end, while
...high enough to strike
...heart of the breast and
...and man aboard. For
...all through one day and
...a second day this
...and there was constantly
...being struck by one of the
...water that appeared to
...piling up on the weather
...bonnet.
...ward from the stern of the
...of the little sealer could
...by the atmosphere seemed
...th fog or steam which
...that was flying. Nothing
...The vessel simply had to
...It, she lay helpless not
...was out and with possi-
...momentarily demoralized
...one great lumber would
...But remarkable as
...the schooner, it never
...taken by any of these
...of water. Nevertheless
...of its mighty weight,
...of a big sea seemed to
...which the company might
...it was finally agreed to
...to the city engineer to investigate
...and report upon.

Linaments

...driven off the market by
...merit of Polson's Ner-
...has more strength in our
...and in a quart of ordinary
...of pain subsiding, paper
...and soothing its influence
...sciatia and lumbago is
...Polson's Nervine is with-
...the best household liniment
...for fifty years a standard
...get a 25c. bottle of
...ere.

NING TO SHIP.

...and Property Has
...Ore to Smelter.
...lomon mine on Vancouver
...has been attracting so
...by the richness of the
...has begun shipping to
...tion. At first these were
...small scale, but it is quite
...later the weekly consign-
...ment works will be in-
...controlled by a local syndi-
...for over a year being
...on development of the
...body, which is rich, has
...to a considerable extent,
...to exist in sufficient
...warrant the owners to
...a commercial basis. Ac-
...first carload has been made
...transportation to Crofton,
...connected with the
...Covellian station by a
...ad about seven or eight
...The ore will be loaded
...Dowich and shipped to
...ere it will be loaded on
...at least the syndicate will
...carload of ore a week to
...the smelter all is being got
...the beginning of opera-
...are coming in steadily
...points, including Texada.

COLD IN ONE DAY

...Quinine Tablets. All
...the money if it fails to
...signature is on each

GAMBLING GOING
ON IN CHINATOWN

STATEMENT MADE BY
ALD. FELL LAST NIGHT

At the Conclusion of the Regular
Proceedings of the City
Council.

It was nearly 9 o'clock Monday night
before the city council began its regular
session. One of the items consumed by
the deliberations from the Board of Trade
and the Law Society, which waited upon
the aldermen making known their griev-
ances, particulars of which are given in
another column.

Previous to the adjournment of the
council, Ald. Fell caused a sensation by
a statement regarding gambling in Chin-
atown.

The first business before the council
was a communication from R. Ward &
Co., stating that since their tender for
iron pipe had been made, and before the
council had accepted the same, the price
of iron and also the freight rates had
advanced, and that they would in con-
sequence have to ask \$27.20 per ton of
2240 pounds, instead of their former
price of \$35.40, also that this offer was
only good for two days.

The mayor told the council that owing
to the short time limit and the advance
in price, amounting to only about \$100,
that he had taken it upon himself to order
the pipe.

The secretary of the Jubilee hospital
asked that a time be appointed for a con-
ference regarding a claim of \$30, which
had been taken by the Chinese, on ac-
count of the hospital's action regarding
a patient. The council left the matter in
the hands of the mayor, as he understood
the case.

The Franklin Fireproofing Co. asked
permission to use the city cracker one
day a month to crush cluders for the
new C. P. Hotel.

Ald. Hanna—We have another crusher
which the company might use. It was
finally agreed to refer the matter
to the city engineer to investigate
and report upon.

A. A. Aronson asked permission to
move the toilet and sink stands on
Johnson street to the front of his store
on Government street. His request was
granted.

A. Harris & Co. gave the city permis-
sion to lay the sewer through their
property. The communication was filed
and the writers thanked.

Watson Clarke wrote to inform the
council that the lease on the grand
hall had expired and wanted to
know what the city intended to do.
The matter was referred to the fire warden
for report.

The city clerk made a report in which
he stated that the following communica-
tions had been received since the last
meeting: J. York, concerning the condition
of Waddington alley; from Thos. J.
Worthington, concerning the condition of
Figuard street, between government and
St. Charles streets; and from the
condition of Shakespeare street. Re-
ceived and filed.

B. F. Shepherd requested that a sidewalk
be laid on front street, corner of
Young street. Received and filed.

The city engineer recommended that a
pipe surface drain be laid on the north
side of Alfred street, from Stanley
avenue east, at a cost of \$125, and
the drain on lower St. Charles street im-
proved at a cost of \$75. Received and
filed.

LAWYERS OBJECT
TO PAYING TAX

DEPUTATION APPEARS
BEFORE CITY COUNCIL

Think the Profession is Discriminated
Against—The Rock Bay Bridge
Matter Also Ventilated.

It was open house for the city council
on Monday, previous to the regular ses-
sion, and two deputations called and
paid their respects, or rather made their
grievances known.

The first deputation was from the
board of trade, and was composed of T.
W. Paterson, M. P. P., the president;
A. Gray, S. Leiser, J. A. Swayard and
Capt. Grant.

This committee desired to call the at-
tention of the council to the Rock Bay
bridge, concerning which it had previ-
ously written to the council. The fol-
lowing self-explanatory telegram was read:

George Riley, M. P.:
Action on the Rock Bay bridge matter
has been delayed on account of protest
from Taylor Mill Co., Limited, asking for
wider delay, which the department had to
inquire into. Chief engineer now has au-
thority to authorize proposed repairs, the
draw to remain as at present.

As the matter was not before the council
in an official way it was decided best
to wait until an official communication
should be sent before taking action.
The second delegation to wait on the
council was not so easily satisfied.

This was a committee from the Law
Society composed of A. L. Belyea, K.
C. H. D. Helmecken, K. C., and
S. J. Childs. These gentlemen called
for the only city in the province which
they called the "unjust tax against what
the council was endeavoring to collect from
the barristers and solicitors. Mr. Belyea
was spokesman of the committee, and
expressed himself in a forcible manner.
He said: "This tax which you have
placed on barristers and solicitors is all
wrong. The system is rotten. Victoria
is the only city in the province which
is little enough to make such a tax. I
don't believe you have the right to tax."

"In the first place you tax the lawyers
and you tax the firms that are same-
ly that right? Is it right to tax the
lawyer \$10, and at the same time place
the same tax on six or seven lawyers
who band themselves together as a firm?
Is that right? Would you want to tax
every lawyer just starting out to practice.
They have to pay the same tax as the
old established firms.

Mayor Barnard: "I don't believe anyone
paid it."
Mr. Belyea: "The first year the tax
was \$25, and I don't believe anyone
paid it."
Mr. Helmecken: "I did."
Mr. Belyea: "Well, I guess you are
the only one who did. I am sorry for
you."
Ald. Stewart: "There was, if I re-
member rightly, a compromise entered
into recently whereby the city was to
wipe out all back taxes provided the
lawyers paid up regularly."
Mr. Belyea: "The city solicitor did
not even pay the tax."
City Solicitor: "I paid my tax."
Mr. Belyea: "What we want is fair
taxation."
Mayor Barnard: "We have tried to
have the law changed."
Mr. Belyea: "As the law now stands
lawyers coming to Victoria to practice
will stay here four or five weeks, do not
have to pay a tax."
Mayor Barnard: "Would you tax
them?"
Mr. Belyea: "Yes, and I will tell you
the result. It would mean the moving
of the Fall court to Vancouver, where
there is no tax."
Ald. Hanna: "Don't other places ask
for a tax? Don't you go to other places
to practice?"
Mr. Belyea: "No other place but Victo-
ria has a little enough to make such a
tax. As to going somewhere else, Or-
tawa is about the only place. Besides
the lawyers pay \$20 per year for the
establishing and maintenance of the
library, etc., and this entitles us to prac-
tice."
Ald. Fell: "Then why can't part of
this money be applied on the payment of
the tax when you think an unjust dis-
crimination is made."
Mr. Belyea: "Because this money is
not paid in for that purpose. You ask
us to pay a tax in Victoria before you
will allow us to practice our legal pro-
fession. I want to say you cannot stop
us from practicing. When we pay our
\$20 tax to the lawyers' fund that en-
titles us to practice wherever we like. A
little petty tax you may place on us."
Mr. Helmecken: "I am of the same
opinion as Mr. Belyea, and am here to
back him up in all he has said."
Ald. Odry: "It is a whole lot of
trouble to go to over \$10."
Mr. Belyea: "It is not so much the
\$10, but the principle. The whole sys-
tem is rotten, and the tax is unjust."
Mayor Barnard: "We will look into
the matter."
Upon this promise of the council to
look into the matter the deputation of
the lawyers withdrew, and the council
held its regular weekly session.

UMATILLA COLLISION

Particulars of Accident Are Given in San
Francisco Press Just to Hand.

In describing the collision of the
steamer Umatilla with the schooner
Aurelia in the Golden Gate harbor last
week, the San Francisco Examiner says:
"The Aurelia, with 550,000 feet of lum-
ber, was coming in from Portland and
was passing Broadway wharf at 11.30
a.m. when the steamer Umatilla, bound
for Puget Sound, was backing away
from her berth. When the Umatilla was
about 100 feet from the wharf and going
full speed astern, Capt. Noyder, on the
Umatilla's bridge, sighted the Aurelia
as she emerged from the fog. The Umatilla's
two whistles were answered by two
whistles from the Aurelia, but it was too
late to avoid a collision. The Umatilla's
stern struck the Aurelia on the starboard
side."
"Of all the damage done the most seri-
ous for the time was the bursting of one
of Aurelia's main steam pipes. The engine
room was filled with hissing steam, and
how the three men on duty there escaped
being scalded to death is a mystery.
The Aurelia's bulwark on the star-
board side was carried away for 40 feet
with the rail and planking. Six stanch-
ions were smashed and the deck boxes
shoved over to port. The Aurelia's
hull was so damaged, the seams were opened
and the schooner began to leak."
"Five of the Umatilla's plates were
shattered, but the steamship suffered no
material harm and was able to proceed
to sea. Capt. Noyder, of the Umatilla,
bears a good reputation for care-
fulness."

A parlor social under the auspices of
the W. C. T. U. will be held at the Cen-
tennial Methodist parlour, George
came up in the provincial police court on
the complaint of Mr. Davies, the captain
of the vessel.

FRUIT FOR ENGLAND.

B. C. Apples Will Leave Thursday—
Dealers Are Awaiting Arrival.

The consignment of British Columbia
fruit which is to go to England under the
charge of R. M. Palmer will, it is ex-
pected, leave Montreal on Thursday. Mr.
Palmer has carried the whole work out sys-
tematically, so as to have the province well
represented in the hope of building up a
good trade with England.

The apples in the lot have been pur-
chased from the dealers and will be dis-
tributed by Mr. Palmer where he thinks
they will do the most good in the way of
notifying the officials until after 11 o'clock
last night. To-day has started in strong
and will no doubt be a record breaker
also, as the majority of the people are
anxious to pay their taxes before the
night of the 20th, additional goes into
effect.

When asked for a statement as to the
amount of money paid in Mr. Kent said:
"It is impossible for me to give even a
general statement at this time as to
how much money has been paid in for
taxes yesterday and to-day. It is quite
a sum, however. I am basing my calcu-
lations more on the number of receipts
we have made out, rather than on the
amount of money paid in. In my esti-
mation the payment of taxes for yester-
day and to-day will far exceed the
corresponding days of last year."

BACK FROM KOOTENAY

Alexander Robinson, Superintendent of
Education, Returns From Two
Months' Tour of Interior.
Alexander Robinson, superintendent of
education, has returned after an extend-
ed tour of the Kootenay districts. He
was away about two months and, during
his absence, he has visited practically all
the schools within that section. In order
to cover all the ground Mr. Robinson had
to curtail his stay at one school to such
extent that he was unable to call on
say "how do you do" and continue his
journey.

PARCEL BOXES

Number Are Being Installed in Various
Parts of the City.
The post office department has decid-
ed to place eight parcel boxes in the city
at the following locations, viz: Central
flower road and Catherine street, Hill-
side avenue and Douglas street, Cham-
berlain street, Columbia street, Oak
Bay avenue and Cadboro Bay road, Mc-
Ness and Niagara streets, Cook and Fort
streets, Douglas street and Pandora
street, and on Government street near
the old post office.

BURGLARY TUESDAY NIGHT

House of Howard Chapman on Menzies
Street Entered and Jewellery Stolen.
The residence of Howard Chapman, No.
142 Menzies street, was entered by burglars
Tuesday night and a large amount of jew-
ellery stolen. The police were notified of
the robbery and are working on the case.
The robbery occurred some time between
the hours of 8.30 and 11 o'clock last night.
Members of the family were away at the
time. Mr. Chapman is a travelling sales-
man for Thomas May & Co. of Montreal,
and is out on the road. Mrs. Chapman had
gone out to make a call and did not return
until 11 o'clock. As soon as Mrs. Chap-
man entered the house it was plain to be
seen that robbers had been there, and a
thorough search revealed the fact that a
large amount of jewellery, consisting of
diamond rings, etc., was well for the
loss will amount to several hundred dollars.
Entrance was gained to the house through
the dining room window.

An engine and four coaches making a
speed test on the Pennsylvania road,
passed Lima, Ohio, at noon Tuesday,
having covered the distance between
Crestline and Lima in 56 minutes, a dis-
tance of 72 miles. The run from Crest-
line to Fort Wayne was made in 100
minutes, including a loss of two minutes
at Nevada, where the track was being
repaired. From Dubuque to Fort
Wayne, a distance of 321 miles, the run
was made in 312 minutes, including all
time consumed on the stops. All previ-
ous records were broken.

WORK DONE FOR
JUBILEE HOSPITAL

DAUGHTERS OF CITY
ELECTED OFFICERS

At the Annual Meeting—Reports Pre-
sented and Inspiring Address
Given by Rev. M. Gowen

The Daughters of City, Provincial
Royal Jubilee hospital, held their annual
meeting on Friday of last week and
Monday. It was deemed wise to postpone
the election of officers until yesterday, so
as not to crowd too much into the pro-
ceedings of Friday, and interfere with
the address of Rev. H. H. Gowen, of
Holy Trinity church, Seattle.

The election was by ballot, and result-
ed as follows: President, Miss Dorothy
Green; vice-president, Miss G. Potts; sec-
retary, Miss Amy Angus; treasurer, Miss
E. Hiscocks; executive, Miss M. Fell,
Miss C. Austin and Miss M. Bone.

The preliminary meeting on Friday
was held in the parlour room of St. An-
drew's Presbyterian church.
Miss Dorothy Sehl, the president, in
her address welcomed Rev. Mr. Gowen.
She reviewed the six years' work of the
society which was formed in 1890, giving
the honorary president, Mrs. Hasell,
praise for her untiring efforts.

In referring to the special work done
she said: "Since the commencement of our
united work we have collected in fees,
earned or received in donations, a gross
sum amounting to \$1,751.70, not such a
large sum in itself for the time cover-
ed, but very satisfactory indeed, when
we remember that our work does not, in
its initial sense, mean money getting, but
service, and that we often assist in car-
rying out the purposes of the society by
our own personal aid given freely and with-
out assets." Our expenditure has been
chiefly in providing meals and comfort-
ing for the Jubilee hospital, in caring
for the Marine hospital, and in con-
tributing towards Dr. Fagan's main-
tenance fund for an anti-tuberculosis
sanitarium in the province. The follow-
ing may be named among the more im-
portant of our purchases. Invalid tables,
modern operating tables, invalid garden
chairs, electric stoves, beds, ironing
out of doors, an American organ, car-
pet, microphone and weighing chair, the
entire furnishing of room No. 9 in the
new wing, dining wagon, one indoor
cabinet, and the society's table. The
other was provided by the efforts of one
of our late members, Miss F. Leiser, and
numerous smaller requirements. We
have also provided plants and flowers
and all the spring bulbs that brighten the
interior of the hospital early in the year.
The Christmas trees and Easter floral
decorations are also special care. We
arrange secret concerts once a month
and an annual flower service; and we are
much indebted to our many friends in the
musical world of Victoria who so lov-
ingly and so readily assist us with
these.

The society has affiliated with the
Local Council of Women. The proceeds
of a musical entertainment, \$150, had been
contributed towards the children's ward
at the hospital.
The treasurer's report for the year was
as follows:
For the year ending October 27th, 1905.
Receipts.
Balance in bank beginning of year \$413.25
Major on hand 39.53
Major Deposit (donation) 5.00
Cinderella (Dec. 29th) 142.25
Per Miss Angus 20.00
Cinderella, in aid of children's ward 150.00
Interest 18.00
Members' fees to date 25.10
Members' fees in arrears 4.00
Total \$816.00
Expenditures.
Janitor 2.50
Stretcher, money order 78.25
Duty and express for stretcher 2.00
M. A. Flewin for bulbs 7.50
Christmas presents 25.00
Two-wise chair and money order 70.00
Duty and freight for chairs 37.80
Per Miss Angus 20.00
Cinderella, in aid of children's ward 150.00
Interest 18.00
Members' fees to date 25.10
Members' fees in arrears 4.00
Total \$816.00
Junior 2.50
Stretcher, money order 78.25
Duty and express for stretcher 2.00
M. A. Flewin for bulbs 7.50
Christmas presents 25.00
Two-wise chair and money order 70.00
Duty and freight for chairs 37.80
Per Miss Angus 20.00
Cinderella, in aid of children's ward 150.00
Interest 18.00
Members' fees to date 25.10
Members' fees in arrears 4.00
Total \$816.00
Expenditure \$403.50
Balance in bank 298.25
Balance on hand 28.15
Total \$816.00
ELIZABETH HISCOCKS,
Treasurer.

The report was adopted.
Rev. H. H. Gowen, of Seattle, deliv-
ered an inspiring address upon the indi-
vidual responsibility of each one. Taking
Jabez as an example, he referred to the
description given of that character that
he was more honorable than his brethren.
All might strive as Jabez to become more

TOURIST SEASON
HAS CONCLUDED

THE EXPENDITURES OF
VISITORS ESTIMATED

Benefits Derived From Summer Travel
Summed Up By H. Cuthbert—
Outlook For Next Year.

As far as Victoria is concerned the
tourist season for 1905 is at an end.
During the past few weeks, in fact ever
since the closing of the Lewis & Clark
exposition at Portland, travel has fallen
off to a considerable extent. Now the
passengers arriving from Sound and
Munich points are few in number and
bent on business instead of pleasure. It
is estimated by those who make a point
of closely watching the fluctuations of
the transient population throughout the
year, that as many as 100,000 people
have visited Victoria this summer. Fig-
uring from that total they conclude that
between \$750,000 and \$850,000 has been
spent here as a result of the tourist busi-
ness. Such a statement, it is acknowl-
edged, may seem rash at the first
glance, but becomes more reasonable
with consideration. In order that the
immense expenditure of the crowds who
thronged Victoria during the past few
months may be better realized it is an-
nounced by very good authority that the
steamer Princess Victoria acted for the
C. P. R. \$20,000 a month during the
time travel through this city was the
heaviest. If, therefore, such a sum was
taken in simply from the sale of tickets
and freight rates it is reasonable to be-
lieve that 100,000 tourists would expend
the amount mentioned even if each in-
dividual remained here less than a day.

See this morning's Times reporter,
H. Cuthbert, secretary of the Victoria
Tourist Association, not only endorsed
the figures quoted but contended that
they scarcely gave an adequate idea of
the benefit the business men and citizens
had derived from the tourists in the
course of the past season. He pointed
out that there were more than 2,500,000
paid admissions to the Lewis & Clark
exposition at Portland. Through exten-
sive and judicious advertising a large
percentage of those visiting that fair had
been attracted to Victoria. The fact that
those attracted from the Northwest and
Eastern Canada by the Dominion exhibi-
tion at New Westminster, many of
whom were in Victoria, it was estimated
that there was a through rate to Victo-
ria to spend a day or so in the capital
of British Columbia. Besides this
large number had come, none continuing
the summer. The interest manifested
in the mission is such as to warrant the
belief that it will open in the new quar-
ters on a good basis.

Native Sons Celebrate.
The local branch of the Native Sons
of the British Columbia, held their meet-
ing last evening at the Victoria Hotel.
The meeting was held in the parlour
room of the hotel. The speaker was
Mr. J. S. Clute, who read an original
poem which was very much enjoyed.
Masters Watson gave a violin and piano
selection which was very much enjoyed.
An excellent feature of the pro-
gramme was an acrobatic performance
in which Chief Thos. Watson and his
three sons took part.
At the conclusion refreshments were
served under the charge of Phil Smith.

GAMBLING QUESTION.
Interest Manifested By Members of City
Council in Discussion Which Has
Arisen.
A question of Chinese gambling,
which was introduced into the council
meeting on Monday evening, is likely to
become an acrimonious subject of discus-
sion at the council-board for some time
to come. It is not unlikely, either, that
it may play a part in the forthcoming
municipal elections.

As far as gambling in Chinatown is
concerned, it is learned that there are two
factions or gangs. The utmost rivalry
exists between them. In all walks of life
in Chinatown this animosity is said to be
in evidence. This was prominently
shown at the time of the trial of the men
who were alleged to be concerned in the
murder of the keeper of the Chinese the-
atre a year ago. The two factions op-
posed one another at that time, and per-
jury cases followed the trial as each tried
to gain an advantage over the other.
The police commissioners are said to
have considered it best in the interests
of peace to put a stop to all gambling
tables in Chinatown, as there was danger
of further and more serious outbreaks
between the gangs. Finally both sides
are said to have agreed to desist, and for
a time the places were all closed.
Then one faction broke faith and pro-
ceeded to carry on games in secret. The
result was that complaints came from
the other side, and in order to avoid the
clashing of the factions the police de-
termined to keep it stamped out. Raids
were planned, and it will be remembered
that in the last one access to the place
was gained by the police, through the
back building, obtained by the police.

Following that quietness seemed to
reign in the Chinese section of the city,
but gradually the games began again.
The reason was not yet been explained.
The commissioners say they know of no
instructions that the police should not in-
terfere.
Ald. Fell has pressed for an explana-
tion and members of the police commis-
sion are inclined to set themselves right
in the matter, so that they may be ex-
pected to call for full explanations also.

WILL NOT RESIGN

John Houston Will Continue to Represent
Nelson in the Legislature.
A message has been received in Victo-
ria from John Houston, M. P. P., for
Nelson, to the effect that he has no in-
tention of resigning his seat in the leg-
islature.
Mr. Houston some weeks ago resigned
his position as mayor of Nelson, and at
that time there was a prevailing impres-
sion that he might probably retire from
the House also. The message from the
member, however, is to the effect that he
will continue to represent his constituency
in the legislature.

ATLANTIC SEALING

Vessels May Remain in Falkland Islands
Business if Prices Continue Good.

With reference to the report that the
schooner Beatrice L. Corcum will be
brought to Victoria from the Atlantic
coast, Capt. J. W. Peppett, who recently
acquired a controlling interest in the
said ship, said this morning that while he
gave instructions for the schooner to come
to Victoria, it might be that he would
countermand these orders. The price of
the sealing obtained in the Southern
Atlantic has recently advanced consider-
ably and has put an altogether better
aspect on the conditions of the industry
as conducted off the Falkland islands.
There are six vessels working there at
present, which are operated by Victo-
rians, and should the prices of skins re-
main good it is possible that the schooner
will not be removed from the Atlantic.
For a time it was thought that these
vessels would be brought to Victoria. This
was because the South Atlantic fur had
dropped very low in the market, but with
quotations again going up it is very
doubtful if they will come here after all.

Capt. Peppett says that with good
prices obtained for the fur taken off
the Falkland islands coast a vessel can
do better there than on this coast. For
the seal are very plentiful and large catches
can be secured. The market will be
until January, at which time plans for her
return work will be decided.

The monthly meeting of Post No. 1,
of this month, held at the K. of C.
hall this evening. Arrangements will be
made for the usual winter series of
socials. Other matters of importance will
come up for consideration, and a full at-
tendance is desired.

Career of a Scotch Boy Who Became Hon. John Tod

An Unfashionable True Story—By Gilbert Malcolm Sproat.

CHAPTER VI.
It was my lot or fate, no long time after these first described events, to be transferred from the Hudson's Bay region to New Caledonia. I, too, the reader to observe, the French penal settlement of that name, an island lying eastward of Queensland—but to another part of North America. New Caledonia was a name given by the Highlanders of the Northwest Company to the central portion of the present province of British Columbia, comprising Fraser, McLeod, Stuart lakes, etc. It lay between the Rocky mountain and coast ranges from about 53 degrees to 57 degrees north latitude, but was the name given usually to the north interior section of the company's "Western department," which latter included all the territory between the watershed of the Rocky mountains and the Pacific Ocean, bounded on the north by the Russian territory and by the company's "Northern department," and on the south by the territory of the Mexican Republic.

This vast department was not within the old charter of the Hudson's Bay Company, dated in 1670, and the United States considered they had a preferable right to it up to the Russian territory, but, meanwhile, the trade of the company, in which the Northwest Company was now merged, went on as usual, and was extended.

No Hudson's Bay man had ever been stationed in New Caledonia, and the Northwesters gave to such a poor account of the country, that, after the coalition, Hudson's Bay men, employed in the better known localities, lived in fear of being transferred thither.

My belief is that I was disengaged from the flesh pots of York Factory, and sent to this supposed inhospitable district of New Caledonia, because the Hudson's Bay Company's governor—Sir George Simpson as I may call him, though he was not knighted until later—nearly tumbled over a stool, in circumstances which I shall relate. On the other hand, the appointment, nominally, was promotion—for, though still a "clerk" I should be doing a full trader's work—and friends of mine suggested that the country in question might be less inhospitable than described, that I could not find a worse climate than I had been living in, and that, as New Caledonia had been a Northwest Company's preserve, it was natural that Sir George and the council should assign an experienced trader of the Hudson's Bay Company to an important post in that region, so that his work might be compared with that of former officers of the other company.

The "stool" incident occurred at York Factory, as follows. In 1823, each chief factor and trader was allowed a servant, and the servants, after the officers had messed in the great hall, took their own meals in the adjacent kitchen. Sir George's own personal attendant was the head of the servile staff. The impertinence of the fellow, who was a land of noddy, was so annoying, that I pleaded every one except his master, whose foot he had measured. Called out early one morning to receive a "brigade" of boats—brigade meaning any regular party in charge of supplies or pelts—the officer in charge of it, upon finishing his business with me, asked if he could have his breakfast. "Certainly," said I, "I have not had one." He then led me to the mess hall, where the tables had been cleared. I entered the servant's room, and directed the steward to bring breakfast for the three of us. He did so, and replied, sweetly: "You have been keeping your bed this morning," whereupon I seized him by the throat and struck him a severe blow, saying that if he asked a word more about my breakfast, as was my wont in colloquy, bringing down my fist on my left palm—he retreating with some alarm on his features, into the embraces of one who received stool, over which he would have fallen had I not grabbed him—another act of mine which he seemed to regard as not auxiliary, for he went off fuming, with his man behind him, looking round to exclaim: "You shall hear from me, sir."

This threat, however, was not in terms carried out on the contrary. Sir George became profusely civil to me, probably having learned the facts of the case from officers of the council who knew them, and may he had overheard the steward's offensive remark, for they had rooms opened into from the great hall.

A month later Sir George received me blandly in his office, touched lightly on the incident of the stool, apologizing in a manner for his servant's conduct, and then added that the council had decided to give me a new appointment. "Indeed, Sir George, where is it?" "Why, New Caledonia," was the reply. "Good!" exclaimed I, with a double hand clap, "the very place I wish to go to. I thought of asking for an appointment out there."

My unexpected thanks and the suspicion that he was being placed, with myself, on a common plane of inferiority, seemed to disconcert the governor, but he dismissed me, civilly, and I retired with his heart laid bare in my appreciation.

On reflection, I regretted my own insincere speech, but, as my father often said, "it takes a long spurn, lad, to sup wit the devil." The governor remained hostile to me, more I imagine, because he knew that I knew him, than from distaste on account of my independent spirit and rough manners.

sense of justice, and official pressure in others (not always from pure motive), together with implacableness concealed under smiles, became more or less apparent in his general conduct.

As for me, in the situation I now found myself, barring the good food, or certainty of food, and the chance of reading books at York Factory, there were trammels in the life there, moreover, I was going to a region where the conditions of trade and of hunting and fishing existed, and, after all the region might not be as bad as it was called.

The main disadvantage, added to the enmity of the governor, in chief, was that, in New Caledonia, I must, necessarily be under the orders, locally, of former Northwest Company officers, for these latter alone knew the trade there, and some of these officers had, as already hinted, a rather contemptuous feeling towards all Hudson's Bay Company men, notwithstanding the recent coalition. But I had no householders, and, though going to work westward of the great mountains was like beginning my American career again, and though it turned out to be half started, and though I forgot my mother's tongue, I cannot honestly say, looking back, now, from my age of over four score years, that the ultimate outcome has been unsatisfactory.

I may here acquaint the reader, by anticipation, that, after my first long spell in New Caledonia, I was back in Hudson's Bay region for a short time, and thence paid visits twice to the Old Country. These visits to be described in what will follow, perhaps, may be to the untravelled reader more or less amusing interludes in the dull stage-play of frontier life which my story presents.

CHAPTER VII.
The exact day of our leaving York Factory I forget; it was early in June, 1823—the 10th, I think. Old John Stewart, a partner of the former Northwest Company, and now a chief factor of the new company, commanded this party, of which I was a member, and he also was to be in charge of the whole district of New Caledonia. He was not the Stuart of Stuart's lake, where is Fort St. James, the first post established in that region by the Northwest Company, though some say that a station at "Kwa" or Fraser's lake preceded it a little, in time, say—1806.

The west coast—two other officers of the company (one of whom had been in the battle of Waterloo) and eight French-Canadian boatmen and laborers—a dozen men altogether.

An ordinary Northwest canoe, manned by five men, carries about 3,000 pounds, and seldom draws, when laden, more than 18 inches of water. Its average draft, when in the water, is about 18 inches, and it is in normal circumstances is about five miles an hour. A "portage" as the word implies, is a neck of land, or a narrow strip of water, between the canoe and goods have to be carried, usually by men, but, sometimes, horses are available. The bowman, on reaching a portage, leaps into the water to prevent the canoe from striking the rocks, and the latter, on being pulled up, are slung across the packages ("pieces") in the canoe, and the men walk off with their loads, and return for the canoe, and the trip is over.

When a portage is a narrow strip of water, the crew expected the steersman, land and from the shore, or wading, drag the canoe with a line. Canoes being easily drawn, and the steersman a valuable servant. The hardest work is at muddy portages, and in getting through muddy lakes, where the water is low, and the bottom too soft for "poling."

Hudson's Bay men, colloquially, apply the term "portage," in a larger sense, to the higher land between water systems, though it may be 100 miles broad, and the transport effected by dog sleds in winter. Some peculiar expressions used by the French-Canadians also have vague in the service—"to march" for instance, generally, is applied to any progression—including canoe or boat travel.

After supper, and the usual pipe smoking and frisking colloquy with the chiefs and heads of families, we repaired to our own camp, which had been set on a hillside, and, after a short rest, and an awaking morning, found that one of our men had deserted. Any loss of white men were serious, for, in managing the company's stations, casualties were not to be reckoned on.

The Indian camp had not been moved, and I volunteered to go and seek the man there. My commander, Mr. Stewart, said: "What do you know, and be rather sneered at me as a Hudson's Bay man. He then sent the other Northwest Company's officer (not the "Watson" man) in the party to find and bring the deserter in, but the Northwester failed to do so, whereupon a reward offer was made for the service well rendered. I found the deserter among the Indians, and he was not a hide-and-seek, they fearing that the man would be killed, which would have stirred their hospitality, in receiving him, but that this fellow had received assurances, and taking the man by the shoulder told him to come along, which he did.

The two were Crees in the Indian camp whose language I could speak. On bringing the man to Mr. Stewart, he said: "What Indian caught him?" I told him he had better go back himself to the Indian camp, and get the man. "This little incident shows the friction between members of the two companies notwithstanding the late coalition. These differences arose at the junction of the Peace and Parsnip rivers, and up the latter took us from the Rocky mountain portage to McLeod's lake post, constructed by the Northwest Company long previous.

I was soon sent thence (in the company of Mr. McDougal, lately appointed to Fort Alexandria) to Port George, another three days' travel. The Indian camp there, Mr. Yale, on account of the murder of two of his men, as above mentioned. They were French Canadians, and had been constructing a large stone building. Two young Indians from a nearby camp, had been hired to help them, everything going well, so far as Mr. Yale knew, until he left, on a hunting trip, and the two young cross-cut saw from the post at Fraser lake. The young Indians, in his absence, strove one night and cut off the heads of the French Canadian with their axes, leaving the corpses and bloody weapons on the floor, and so far as could be ascertained, stealing thence from the store when they departed. It appeared to be an individual, not a tribal matter.

The neighboring Indian chief of the murderers' tribe—during Mr. Yale's absence, occupied the store with a number of Indians, and, when the officer there to meet him on his homeward journey with the saw news. The bodies were left lying for Mr. Yale to see; it was freezing hard, and they did not decompose, and, as above, nothing in the store was touched, and the Indian guard did not take anything even for their food—a fact which the chief asked Mr. Yale to assure himself of, and then departed.

The practice of the company in such cases was to outlaw the murderer and kill him when caught—it might be years afterwards. They were supposed to take such offenders for trial to Canada, but practically had to disregard that prescription, owing to the intervening physical obstacles.

(To be continued.)

—There will be no lecture at Victoria College on Friday evening next, as Vincent Harper, who has been under appointment for that date, has, in view of the current newspaper discussion regarding his domestic affairs, expressed his determination not to appear. Very many have been looking forward with much interest to Mr. Harper's lecture, and will be greatly disappointed. The faculty of Victoria College are making arrangements for a very interesting lecture to take the place of Mr. Harper's, but find it impossible to present it on November 3rd. The notice in the Standard regarding next lecture will be given by Dr. T. P. Hall on November 17th.

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There is a peculiar virtue in the mellow warmth of October sunshine. On this favored Isle of the Pacific coast, where the seasons run more equal than in the rest of Canada, the specific qualities of each month are not so noticeable, truly, as in those versatile regions where brilliant maple and scarlet sunnyside wild grape of November and the snows of winter. But even here—though, were one set down face to the sea of a pleasant afternoon without knowledge of any calendar date, it were a hard problem to decide in what seasonal sign our sun was shining—there is in this month and the next, a distinct species of good weather that seems specially designed to build up the frame and fortify the soul of man against what discomforts the coming moons may bring.

As to the human race, were to some extent affected, they are not so much physically but psychically as well, from the crossing of the autumn equinox half way to solstice, throws off vibrations of light and heat of renovating virtue to mind and body were of the passing year's toll—a venture that stimulates one externally and internally to the laying on of adipse.

It is in short a fat producing warmth, a subtle weaver of winter blankets for those who dwell north of the tropics. The effects of this blubber building solar and atmospheric influence are wide spread, and well known in their results, altho' their cause is not so generally appreciated.

From the first of November onward to February, your ego is clothed in comfort, conveying layers of tissue that protect the sensibilities and dull the more poignant emotions. Your wit is not as keen, your mental faculties so alert, as when with the coming of April you celebrate the day set apart by your forefathers for the mocking of fools.

Your affections are broader and more firmly balanced than when, in the spring time, your fancies lightly turn leeward. Your five senses are blunted—Touching or feeling—that you may not suffer unduly from the cold. Sight—your eye is dimmed, and the day's light is fainter and darkness lies longer on the land. Hearing—for the bird songs are fewer, there is no hum of insects and the music of the wind is more harsher in quality and less varied in form—that which greets the ear in warmer days.

Some little fragment of bone And a garment or two at the least, They will leave decently hidden and turned loose to join the rough elements in a destroying quadrille, while to windward old Boreas was working his energy and bag-pipes with such an energy that it would make the stoutest of the most desperate artillery men stand still.

By this time we had our old lady Carrie tucked down to her hardy during this withal, and, in the weather-bow and slender waist with all bags of all sizes, patterns and descriptions, and filled with the most delicious dog oil produced at Nooka. The hurricane was raging with despatch, and, as we were coming along three story high, the first one, a large mountain high ground swell, with a monster of sea on her back, carrying another one on top of her.

"We wondered what was going to be next, and whether old Boreas will let fly his belows and bag-pipes at us, too. During this circus, which I believe, old Neptune superintended himself, old Lady Carrie behaved like a princess; she jumped, kicked, snorted, side-stepped and danced gracefully, everything that would be a credit to the most accomplished dancing master of Europe.

"The wind veering to N. E. N. E. N. W. and N. W. blowing with such a fury that even all the rats in the ship were being blown about as if they were got frightened, and commenced squeaking and scratching, joining the unearthly chorus of the distracted sports, who were honored with the presence of four of the most celebrated prima donnas of Nooka. At 8 p. m. our mate, Frank Roby, was dying. He had been sick ever since we got into Behring sea, and I suppose everything with the vessel rolling, lurching, pitching, everything creaking, scratching and screaming hastened the end. While surrounding our dying shipmate in rushed a dismayed crew, as large as a billiard table, who sport with eyes as large as billiard balls, yelling that the schooner's copper nose was broken. Capt. Guilen, responded promptly to the occasion by diving for anchor, and, after a short absence returned, informing us that the shock of the weather anchor was causing all the rumpus by thumping the bow now and then.

"Towards morning the fury of the hurricane moderated, and at 6 a. m. after adding a little more calico, we let her fly before the savage seas, which liberty seemed to enjoy immensely. She struck out like greased lightning, and there wasn't a sea in the ocean to touch her broad and noble stern, of which she is so proud.

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SEALING VOYAGE OF CARRIE C. W. Your Cough

VESSEL OVERTAKEN BY A SEVERE HURRICANE Mate Died on Homeward Run—The Ida Etta and Victoria Lost Canoes in the Storm.

The schooner Carrie C. W. arrived from Behring sea after an interesting voyage. One of the crew in describing the trip of the sealer has written to the Times as follows: "After thumping and buffeting many stiff northwesterly winds, we squared off on October 3rd with 701 skins on board, for English Bay, Unalaska Island, to replenish our water-tanks. On the same day at 3 p. m. we dropped our mud hook along side the saucy little Eawn, which was already there waiting for us for two days.

"Two hours later in came gliding the Victoria with 664 skins, anchoring in true ship-shape a little ahead of us. Next day, at 6:30 p. m., under cover of darkness, in came the bushful Dora Seward with 713 skins. October 5th, bright and early we started for home in company with the Pawn and Victoria. With a fair breeze and all calico spread, we soon lost the shores of Unalaska Island.

"On the morning of October 8th, at 1 a. m. we ran into a hurricane, or else the hurricane ran into us; however it was, we got mixed up unceremoniously. It struck us from the N.W. sky and we were so mixed together that it looked like thick fog. It wasn't howling or whistling—it was roaring. "It seemed as if all the demons were turned loose to join the rough elements in a destroying quadrille, while to windward old Boreas was working his energy and bag-pipes with such an energy that it would make the stoutest of the most desperate artillery men stand still.

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"In less than an hour she looked like a Texas cowboy. She dragged her oil-bags with such speed that in no time they were in a thousand shreds and tatters, which the wind and seas flung back at her with all the compliments due her. "At 9 a. m., with the glorious Canadian ensign at half mast, he returned her to, and after some but solemn funeral service consigned the body of our beloved shipmate to his watery grave. Hauling down the ensign, we squared off for home once more. The weather improved gradually, and two days later we had the finest kind of weather—light southerly airs, blue sky, lovely sunshine and a calm full moon with a few twinkling stars. This kept up for several days. On the morning of October 15th we sighted and spoke the pretty Ida Etta, with the mate's catch of 474 skins, which had a set to with the hurricane, but her light her canoes in that fracas. After bumping a can of coal oil we hid her adieu.

"The weather continued to be fine, calm with light southerly winds kept the two vessels in sight of each other several days. On October 22nd a fresh S.S.W. breeze opening up, setting in along in good shape, until the evening of the 25th inst., when it set in thick, with drizzling rain, and we had to be on our next morning up sticks again, and once more for Nooka. The wind veering to N.W., blowing half a gale with heavy rain, compelled us to slide along unhealed. At 10 a. m. we sighted land and found ourselves to be abreast of Hesquoit. To beat to windward was impossible, for the Victoria had arrived during the night minus all her canvas as a result of the encounter with the hurricane.

"I was landed her sporting aristocracy, and squarred off for home. With my gun lighter until it was up and down. After flapping about for a couple of hours, our sports decided to take to 'canino' and strike out for Nooka, to which proposition our captain cheerfully agreed. "So, with all the racket and how-wowing they packed up and left one after the other, leaving me alone to make my own canoe. Old Carrie thus disposing of her aristocracy successfully arrived at home, nothing the worse for wear and tear, and her gallery was after refreshing themselves with Hudson's Bay whisky and gin. He was ready for another racket on the seas."

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