

# The Victoria Times

TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION.

No. 38.

VICTORIA, B. C. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1906.

No. 8.

## NIGHT OF TERROR IN BOUNDARY TOWN

### Hotel at Niagara Dynamited, Killing Two People and Injuring Nine—Girl's Body Blown in Two.

(Special to the Times.)  
Grand Forks, Nov. 19.—The greatest outrage ever perpetrated in the Boundary district happened about 12 o'clock last night at Niagara, a small railway village seven miles up the north fork of the Kettle river, when unknown parties blew up the Canadian hotel at that town with dynamite, killing a girl named Louise King, aged 18, and an Italian, whose name is unknown, and injuring nine other people.

A few feet from her mother. The girl's body was blown right in two, leaving the trunk intact.  
One side of the building was completely demolished by the blast, which started a fire, consuming the major portion of the hotel.  
It is reported that yesterday afternoon a fight occurred in this hotel between some Italians and Frenchmen, when threats were made to blow up the hotel.  
During all last night there was a great deal of rifle shooting done by drunken railway laborers, and several travellers narrowly escaped being struck by the flying bullets.  
Coroner C. A. Kingston will likely hold an inquest to-morrow on the remains of the two victims of this outrage.

## FIRE DEPARTMENT VERY BADLY PAID

### WARDENS WILL PRESENT REPORT TO CITY COUNCIL

#### Meeting Last Night Decided That Increases in Salaries and Equipment are Needed.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)  
"Something must be done to improve the condition of the Victoria fire department, both as to salaries and equipment," said Ald. Fullerton, chairman of the fire wardens, this morning. "It may be necessary to secure a loan to do it, and if the present fire wardens are re-elected at the coming election they will press for this necessary extra fire protection. There must be a fire hall across the bay and further equipment at the Victoria street hall."

#### Comparative Rates of Wages of Fire Departments.

Positions.	Victoria.	Vancouver.	Winnipeg.	Taco-Port-Sacramento.
Chief Engineer	\$100	\$156	\$225	\$150 \$200 \$175
Superintendent Fire Alarms	75	106	125	100 125 115
Master Mechanic	75	106	125	100 125 115
Secretary	25	79	100	85 85
Captain	65	84	85-100	85 85
Leutenant	55	75	80-85	80 80
Battalion Chief	55	75	80-85	80 80
Hydrant Man	55	75	80-85	80 80
Engine Driver	55	75	80-85	80 80
Supply Driver	55	75	80-85	80 80
Hoseman	55-60	64-69-74	60-65-70-75	75 75 90
Truckman	55-60	64-69-74	60-65-70-75	75 75 90
Assistant Chief	106	138	150	125 125
Engineers	70	79-88-94	85-90	90 100 120
Stokers	70	79-88-94	85-90	90 100 120

## URUGUAYANS SEIZE FOUR SEALERS BELONG TO SCHOONER GEORGE, OF HALIFAX

### Canadian Government Interesting Itself in Behalf of Men Who Have Been Imprisoned.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)  
Captain Matt Ryan, well known in this city, who three years ago was arrested by the Uruguayans on the charge of hunting seal within prescribed limits, is having more trouble in the South American republic. It will be remembered that on the first occasion the captain was in command of the Agnes Donohue, a sealing schooner owned by Capt. S. Balcom, of this city. The Donohue, it afterwards transpired, was illegally seized when beyond territorial waters, was taken to Montevideo and there held for several months, her captain and crew being in the meanwhile detained as prisoners aboard the vessel. Representations, however, were made to the Canadian government with the result that in time the schooner was released. Compensation was then sought by the owner for loss of time, but so far as known this claim, though advanced, has never been pushed.  
The news now is that four of the crew of the Halifax schooner George, of which Capt. Matt Ryan is mate, have been arrested by the Uruguayans. A special dispatch to the Times from Ottawa in relating the incident says: "The Halifax sealing schooner George, Capt. Ryan, is in trouble in Uruguay. Four of the crew, one of whom is the skipper's brother, have been arrested and are now in Montevideo jail waiting trial for seal fishing on the coast of Uruguay. The four men in a boat were caught in a fog and could not make the ship. They pulled for shore and were seized by the guard ship.  
"The Canadian government is now interesting itself in their behalf. "Some time ago the Agnes S. Donohue was seized and the captain and crew put in prison for months. They were released because there is no law against sealing in Uruguay territorial waters."

## THE BABINE INDIANS.

### Negotiations in Progress For Acquiring Lands For the Tribes.

Correspondence is passing between the Dominion government and the local administration looking to the sale of land in the north for the use of the Babine Indians. The object which the Dominion government has in view is the acquisition of lands upon which the Babine tribes can be given an opportunity to make a living by tilling the soil. To do this negotiations have to be opened with the provincial government. This has been done and letters have passed between Hon. Frank Oliver, Minister of the Interior at Ottawa, and Hon. R. F. Green, Minister of Lands and Works in the provincial government.  
Members of the local ministry state that they do not anticipate any difficulty arising in connection with the matter, and they are willing to assist in every way in the settlement of the question. In return for this grant of land proposed to be made the Indians have agreed that barricades shall be permanently prohibited. The Dominion government also undertakes to furnish nets to the Indians for salmon fishing purposes.

## SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

### F. F. Pardee Will Move and J. Demers Second Address in Reply.

Ottawa, Nov. 19.—F. F. Pardee will move, and John Demers will second the address in reply to the speech from the throne.

## STRANDING OF MONGOLIA.

### Inspectors of Boilers and Hull Unable to Agree as to the Blame.

(Associated Press.)  
San Francisco, Nov. 20.—John K. Bulger, inspector of boilers, and Mr. Bolles, inspector of hulls, have been unable to agree as to the measure of responsibility that attaches to Capt. W. F. S. Porter for the stranding of the steamship Mongolia at Midway Island. Bolles handed in his decision in the matter yesterday, but Bulger refused to concur with him.  
The decision was handed to Supervising Inspector John Bermingham, who on account of its character refused to make it public. He said: "Bolles and Bulger have not been able to agree as to the blame for the disaster. I have Bolles' decision to which Bulger says he dissents. This is not satisfactory. I will have a joint decision from both inspectors, or if they are still unable to agree, I will write a decision."

## ISLAND FARMERS TO PARTICIPATE

### IN THE STOCK JUDGING CONTESTS NEXT SPRING

#### Spring Fair at Royal City—Fat Cattle Show—Last of Fall Meetings.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)  
Dr. S. F. Tolmie, who returned a couple of days ago from a long tour of lecturing and instruction at the fall meetings of Farmers' Institutes in different parts of the province, will leave to-night for the two last meetings of the series. He will be accompanied by Miss Rose, of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, who will lecture on various subjects regarding dairying and domestic economy.  
The most interesting feature of the meetings, however, will be the stock judging competitions that have proved so successful in different parts of the province. They will be held at Valentine Currie's ranch, at the junction of the Campbell creek and Nicola roads, to-morrow, and on November 23rd at Senator Bostock's ranch at Ducks, a short distance east of Kamloops.  
Local interest regarding stock judging competitions will be keenly felt on Vancouver Island, and the coast generally, over the spring fair that will be held in New Westminster in March next. The form these competitions take is extremely instructive. Dr. Tolmie, F. M. Logan, B. S. A., or some other authority delivers an address on each variety of farm animal, awarding a certain number of marks for each division into which the body is divided. At the conclusion of the lecture each farmer present is personally questioned as to why these marks are given and the method by which, as indicated by the lecturer, stock is judged. This form of instruction and examination has been particularly well received all over the province, the recent one at Vernon being most enthusiastically received.  
At the New Westminster united fair there will also be displays of fat cattle of all kinds and, it is anticipated by the department of agriculture, there will be a large attendance from all over the province. Most of the successful ranchers on the Island intend to participate. F. M. Logan, secretary to the B. C. Live Stock Association, will during his forthcoming visit to Chicago and other eastern cities, gather the latest methods regarding fat stock shows and the information he receives will be imparted to those present at the forthcoming spring fair.

## SHALL THE BACK DOOR BE CLOSED?

### LICENSING BOARD DISCUSS MATTER OF TOURIST CAFE

#### The Police Court Proceedings Were Reviewed Yesterday Afternoon—Adjourned Until To-Day.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)  
The board of license commissioners held a short afternoon session yesterday to consider the question of the liquor license at present held by W. F. Jackson for the Tourist Cafe. In opening His Worship the Mayor, as chairman, said that in recent police court proceedings there had been such a lapse of memory on the part of Mr. Jackson and other witnesses that the board considered it right to inquire if he was proper to continue the license to a man of such deficient memory. He asked the holder to answer all questions in a straightforward manner.  
Frank Higgins, who appeared for the license holders, asked that the proceedings be conducted in a regular manner and in accordance with section 229 of the Municipal Clauses Act, which he read, pointing out particularly that the powers "vested in any court of law in civil cases" and that "no party or witness shall be compelled to answer any question by his answer to which he might render himself liable to a criminal prosecution." He asked to see the complaint for which permission was granted.  
His Worship stated that the board intended to get an opinion from the aldermen had passed scathing remarks upon it, the motion to formally introduce it was referred to the legislative committee, the debate upon this motion being adjourned in consequence of the late hour.  
The Mayor asked if two of the aldermen would move and second the motion to introduce it, but no response was forthcoming.  
Ald. Yates, before the resolution was put, had something to say concerning his attitude toward this and the previous by-law regarding liquor licenses. He had pointed out, when the last by-law was before the council, that he did not think it necessary to enforce the regulations it suggested, as he believed they were not required in the city. The Mayor stated that the regulations would strengthen the hands of the licensing board. He had thereupon suggested that, if this was the case, the members of the board should pass a resolution to this effect and submit it to the council.  
Mayor Morley here informed the aldermen that he had misunderstood him. He thought that Ald. Yates had made any reasonable suggestions he should bring them before the council. As for the opinion of the licensing board there were two members of it in the council who would constitute a majority.  
Ald. Yates thought that it would be a guidance to the council if the board would report on what it considered the weak points in the present legislation.  
Mayor Morley said that he was sure that, if the aldermen gave the by-law he wished to introduce a serious consideration, they would find that the regulations proposed in it were necessary. He thought Ald. Yates, as a license commissioner, would admit that such regulations were needed.  
Ald. Douglas suggested that the by-law be laid on the table until next year.  
At this stage Ald. Hall discovered that the resolution to introduce the by-law was not moved and seconded. He and Ald. Vincent then remedied the matter by appending their names to the motion.  
Ald. Davey said that, although he thought certain regulations were necessary, he didn't think that it was wise to introduce this by-law after the council had shown that there was not a majority in it to carry such a measure. The last by-law had been turned down, and he didn't approve of stirring up an agitation. If it was the general feeling of the public that such regulations were needed it should be made a test question. "I have looked through the by-law," he continued, "and, in my opinion, it doesn't fill the bill at all. It suggests many regulations that are unfair and far too stringent, which would be an injustice to the trade if enforced. The by-law seems to be the product of an amateur hand. It is crude, very crude, the only thing in its favor being its brevity, which, however, does not offset its many failings. Many regulations that should be included in all license by-laws which are really necessary, are omitted."  
Ald. Davey then enumerated several of the clauses which should, in his opinion, be covered in all license by-laws.  
After further discussion, in which the by-law suffered considerably, His Worship said that he had acted in good faith with the council by having the by-law drawn up and that it was up to the aldermen to say what would be done to it.  
Ald. Fell—"The opinions of one alderman are not representative of the

## INTRODUCTION TO COUNCIL IS DELAYED

### Ald. Davey Makes Scathing Attack on It—Referred to Committee on Legislation.

The Mayor's license by-law made its appearance at Monday night's council meeting and met with a decidedly chilly reception. After several of the aldermen had passed scathing remarks upon it, the motion to formally introduce it was referred to the legislative committee, the debate upon this motion being adjourned in consequence of the late hour.  
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## FORTY-SIX PERSONS PROBABLY PERISHED

### Death Roll Resulting From the Collision on the Sound May Be Increased—One Body Recovered.

(Special to the Times.)  
Seattle, Nov. 20.—It is now believed that forty-six persons lost their lives as a result of the collision between the steamboat Dix and steamship Jeannie off Alki Point on Sunday night.  
The body of only one of the victims, that of Albert McDonald, has been recovered. The others, as well as any trace of the wreck are still hidden by the waters that closed over them soon after the Dix foundered.  
McDonald's body was found on the beach near Alki Point.  
The marine inspectors will make a rigid investigation of the disaster. It is probable that the inspectors will secure statement from Capt. Mason, of the steamer Jeannie, before that vessel sails for the north.  
The question as to whether or not the captain can leave a mate in charge, while he is collecting fares is to be taken up at the inquiry. This system is in practice on many Sound steamers, and it is very probable that some kind of a change will be made.  
The Seattle Commercial Club last night adopted resolutions asking that a rigid investigation be made of the matter by United States inspectors. A movement has been started by ministers of Seattle toward recognizing the Dix disaster with special religious services on Sunday.  
The names of four additional missing follow:  
George Burns, Joseph Bucher, Frank Gordon and a blacksmith named Rogers.

News of a fatality in the north was received Monday through the arrival of the steamers Princess Beatrice and Venture. Some days ago William Sutton, a young man known in this city, and a companion attempted to cross the river from Naas harbor to Fishery Bay, when their boat was caught in a squall and upset. After struggling some time in the turbulent waters the men managed to get on to the keel of the overturned boat. To this they clung as long as their strength permitted, but being chilled and numbed from the cold and wet, Sutton's strength soon gave away. To keep him from drowning his companion tied him to the boat with the anchor line, and in this manner the two remained for many hours. Finally Sutton perished from exposure, and his companion would have met a similar fate but for timely assistance.  
The Princess Beatrice had 86 passengers on her southbound trip from Skagway. On the northbound trip a man named Dixon, who claimed to be a former hackman in this city, suddenly disappeared and it is believed was lost overboard. He went aboard intoxicated and was last seen one morning before breakfast standing warning himself near the engine room. When a search was made for him by one of the steward's department who wanted him to come to breakfast he could not be found.  
Northern papers received by the Princess Beatrice tell of a Norwegian named Mattson, who was picked up by the steamer Bonanza King on Lake Lauge after drifting three days on an overturned boat. He was bound to Circle City and when picked up was in an exhausted condition.  
Still another boating fatality is reported in Wrangell Narrows where on the 11th inst. a boat was upset and an unknown white man and a Jap were drowned.  
The White Horse Star reports that W. M. Brewer, the well known one-buyer for the Tye Smelting Company of Ladysmith, was in that district arranging with the owners of several dumps of copper ore to ship the same to the Tye smelter on Vancouver Island. About 100 tons of ore from the Carlisle mine has already been shipped by Byron White, and it is expected shipping will commence from the Pueblo as soon as snow allows of sleighing and will continue all winter. There is upwards of 1,000 tons on the dump ready for shipment. It is probable, also, that ore will be shipped from the Copper King and the Greater mine this winter. There is 400 tons of ore on the dump at the Copper King. There is a bright outlook for mining in the district. At least five possibly double that number of copper mines will be worked next season. Cheap rates have been procured from the railway and steamers for the shipment of ore, and those interested in the development of the southern Yukon mines are very hopeful.  
Human bones will bear three times as much pressure as oak, and nearly as much as wrought iron, without being crushed.

## FATALITIES ON NORTHERN COAST

### TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE OF WILLIAM SUTTON

#### Was Drowned After Clinging to Keel of an Uprturned Boat For Many Hours.

News of a fatality in the north was received Monday through the arrival of the steamers Princess Beatrice and Venture. Some days ago William Sutton, a young man known in this city, and a companion attempted to cross the river from Naas harbor to Fishery Bay, when their boat was caught in a squall and upset. After struggling some time in the turbulent waters the men managed to get on to the keel of the overturned boat. To this they clung as long as their strength permitted, but being chilled and numbed from the cold and wet, Sutton's strength soon gave away. To keep him from drowning his companion tied him to the boat with the anchor line, and in this manner the two remained for many hours. Finally Sutton perished from exposure, and his companion would have met a similar fate but for timely assistance.  
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## TERRORISTS ARE STILL ACTIVE

### SOLDIERS KILLED IN FIGHT IN WARSAW

#### Number of Men Implicated in Recent Train Robbery Have Been Arrested.

Warsaw, Russia, Nov. 19.—A daring terrorist attack was made in the streets to-day on a collector of the government alcohol stores who was escorted by two soldiers. Two terrorists killed one soldier, wounded the collector and seized a bag containing \$10,000. The remaining soldier fired wildly, killing a passerby and wounding another, whereupon the terrorists dropped their booty and escaped.  
Train Robbers Arrested.  
Warsaw, Nov. 19.—The two leaders of the band of revolutionists, and twenty others implicated in the train robbery at Bogov, November 8th, by which the revolutionists secured a sum of money said to amount to \$50,000, have been arrested. They all belong to the Polish Socialistic party.  
More Arrests.  
Warsaw, Russia, Poland, Nov. 20.—Through bribing a member of the gang the police have arrested another batch of participants in the train robbery at Bogov, November 8th, making altogether 34 persons arrested in this connection. They will all be immediately tried by drumhead court-martial.

## EARTHQUAKE IN AUSTRALIA

### Was Felt Along the Whole of the West Coast.

Perth, West Australia, Nov. 19.—An earthquake occurred at 3.29 this afternoon along the whole coast, from Albany to Sharks Bay.  
The disturbance was very severe at Perth, Geraldton and Margala.  
UNFOUNDED REPORT.  
New York, Nov. 20.—The report that Andrew Carnegie had promised \$1,000,000 to Congressman Richard Bartholdt, of Missouri, to promote the cause of international arbitration, was denied at the residence of Mr. Carnegie in this city to-day. Mr. Carnegie sent word that there was no basis for the story.



THE COMMISSION

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THE ALLAN LINER

BAVARIAN FLOATED

AFTER BEING ON ROCKS

MORE THAN A YEAR

New Industries For Montreal—Murderer

Sentenced to Death—Highwayman's

Victim Succumbs to Wounds.

Montreal, Nov. 19.—The Allan line

steamship Bavarian, which went

ashore on Wye rocks below Quebec

in October, 1905, was successfully

floats this evening by wreckers engaged

by the underwriters to whom the steamer

had been abandoned. She will be taken

to Quebec for temporary repairs.

New Industries.

Montreal, Nov. 19.—Montreal will

likely in the near future have two large

new industries added to its industrial

activity. A number of capitalists are

negotiating with the Lachine town

council for land, etc., upon which to

erect a million dollar cotton mill which

will employ seven hundred hands. The

project will be outside the Dominion

Textile, Graham Fraser, formerly of

the Nova Scotia Steel Company and

later of the Dominion Iron & Steel

company, is in company with his son

and some capitalists working toward

the construction of a car wheel plant

at Longue Pointe, in which several

TAKING INVENTORIES.

French Prefects Resume Work but

Meet With Little Resistance.

Paris, Nov. 19.—The taking of the in-

ventories of the 3,500 churches which

were not enforced last spring owing to

resistance and disorders, was begun

simultaneously throughout France to-

day. Troops were everywhere held in

readiness to support the prefects, if

being the intention of the government

not to hesitate before resistance, but

no repetition of disorders upon the

scale of last spring were anticipated,

although considerable trouble is feared,

especially in the department of Avey-

RAILWAYS RACED

TO LOCATE ROUTE

RIVAL CORPORATIONS

HAVE LOST NO TIME

Grand Trunk Pacific Achieved Victory

Over Canadian Northern in Selection

of Yellowhead Pass.

The Edmonton Bulletin referring to

the decision of the Grand Trunk Pacific

to make the Yellowhead Pass the route

through the Rockies says: "The big

railway race to the Yellowhead pass

is over and the Grand Trunk Pacific

wins, the Canadian Northern com-

pany in a bad second. "All doubt as to

what route the big transcontinental is

going to take to the Pacific ocean was

settled at rest to-day by a special

CHURCH PROPERTY.

French Officials Employed in Taking

Inventories Are Supported By

Troops.

Marseilles, Nov. 20.—The authorities

here by a ruse to-day accomplished the

task of taking the inventories of the

churches without disorder. Entering

the churches and cathedrals before

daylight they completed their work

before the people had arisen. "Supported

by troops. Landrenea, Department of

Finland, Nov. 20.—Three squad-

rons of hussars, a hundred cuirassiers

and all the sappers and gendarmes

of the district were divided into detach-

ments of 40 yesterday and departed at

STORMS IN KANSAS

AND TENNESSEE

DAMAGE WILL REACH

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS

Traffic on Santa Fe Railroad Is Inter-

rupted—Cattle on Ranges Are

Suffering.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 20.—With the

rain falling, times rarely a down-pour,

the situation in this section of the

state becomes more and more serious.

It is estimated that already the

losses will approximate a quarter

of a million of dollars in Shelby

county. Snow in Kansas. Topeka, Kas., Nov. 20.—The storm

over this section of Kansas has abated

to some extent, but a heavy rain

is still falling, and the situation

STUDYING MINES.

Engineer From India Is Now Visiting

British Columbia Collecting In-

formation.

Nanabhai D. Daru, a prominent mining

engineer of Surat, India, is now in

Victoria. He is one of the scientific ex-

perts India is sending out to take back

new ideas to foster the industrial de-

velopment of that country, and has been

thoroughly investigating the mining con-

ditions in Canada, after spending five

years in England studying at the Royal

School of Mines at the London University

and at Gray's Inn. He has spent about a year and a half

in Canada, and has visited every province

with the exception of Prince Edward Is-

EXCITING TRIPS

DOWN THE SKEENA

ARRIVAL TELLS OF

LOSS OF MAIL BAGS

Occupants of the Canoe Had Narrow

Escape From Drowning by Canoe

Upsetting.

Particulars of the loss of the mail

bags in the Skeena some weeks ago has

been received in the city by the arrival

here of one of the occupants of the

canoe which upset in midstream re-

sulting in the loss of the bags. A

Oldham, who has been spending the

summer in the Bulkley valley on sur-

vey parties, is at the Dominion Hotel.

He was one of the three white men

who came down the Skeena from Hazelton

THE COMMISSION

ARE YET COMPLETE

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THE ALLAN LINER

BAVARIAN FLOATED

AFTER BEING ON ROCKS

MORE THAN A YEAR

New Industries For Montreal—Murderer

Sentenced to Death—Highwayman's

Victim Succumbs to Wounds.

Montreal, Nov. 19.—The Allan line

steamship Bavarian, which went

ashore on Wye rocks below Quebec

in October, 1905, was successfully

floats this evening by wreckers engaged

by the underwriters to whom the steamer

had been abandoned. She will be taken

to Quebec for temporary repairs.

New Industries.

Montreal, Nov. 19.—Montreal will

likely in the near future have two large

new industries added to its industrial

activity. A number of capitalists are

negotiating with the Lachine town

council for land, etc., upon which to

erect a million dollar cotton mill which

will employ seven hundred hands. The

project will be outside the Dominion

Textile, Graham Fraser, formerly of

the Nova Scotia Steel Company and

later of the Dominion Iron & Steel

company, is in company with his son

and some capitalists working toward

the construction of a car wheel plant

at Longue Pointe, in which several

hundred thousand dollars will be in-

vested and which will furnish employ-

ment to a large number of mechanics.

Montreal is growing faster to-day than

any time in its history and lately

through the establishment of metal

works industries.

Sentenced to Death.

Winnipeg, Nov. 19.—Chief Justice

Howell sentenced Hyak, guilty of man-

slaughter, to 15 years in the peniten-

tary, and Macrui, guilty of murder, to

hang

CANADA'S TURN.

Canadians have complained in the past, and complained justly, that their country was not receiving in the columns of British newspapers and other publications the attention it deserved. That is a grievance that has been removed. The one topic of discussion in the press of Great Britain to-day (apart from politics and the efforts of the "suffragettes" to secure for women the inestimable privilege of the franchise) is Canada and her resources. This country is being extensively advertised, and there is little doubt that during the coming year the campaign will bring forth abundantly the fruit of immigration. It is not an easy matter to promote enthusiasm in a Scot about anything of a merely material character. He can be roused to some degree of heat on the subject of the philosophy and the poetry of Burns; but on all minor matters, even on the question of the country furnishing the most promising opportunities for getting "rich" he is generally cool, calculating and discriminating to the point of appearing indifference. A distinguished northerner was induced to pay a visit to Canada during the present year. Writing in the Dundee Advertiser of what he saw in the course of his travels through this country from east to west, Sir John Leng had evidently some difficulty in keeping his enthusiasm within reasonable bounds. He says: "It is only by crossing Canada thousands of miles from east to west, from Belleisle to British Columbia, that one can realize the immensity of its territory and the vastness and variety of its resources. On the east, off the coasts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, there are great fishings of the finest cod, herring, mackerel, lobsters, seals, walrus and whales. These provinces abound with timber, coal, iron, mica, corundum and asbestos. Proceeding through Quebec and Ontario we come to copper, cobalt, silver, gold, nickel, lead, zinc, petroleum and natural gas. The values of all these natural products are greatly enhanced by the abundance of water, the extensive lakes, the great rivers, the cheapness of water carriage, the daily extending ramifications of railway communication. In addition to these advantages are the splendid waterfalls, already largely converted into sources of electric energy, motion and light for the service of manufacturers and communities. Large new cities like Winnipeg are not secluded and begrimed with smoke, all factories being driven by electric power, cheaply obtained from neighboring water powers."

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Doubtless nearly every person who has studied questions relating to social economies or ethics has read the dictum of one authority, that if capital punishment is to be abolished, murderers should set the example. "The death sentence," writes M. Cornely in the Paris Siecle, "is stupid because it is irreparable; no revision of it is possible after it has been carried out." He then, says the New York Evening Post, calls attention to the coincidence that those who are defending capital punishment in France most warmly also stoutly oppose any revision of Dreyfus's sentence. Obviously, if that justice would have been forever defeated. Some one has also recalled, during the recent discussion of the proposed abolition of capital punishment in France, Victor Hugo's argument in behalf of a change. Speaking in Geneva in 1862, he declared that the murderer "needs the rest of his life for self-examination, for penitence, for the expiation of his crime, in order gradually to free himself of the heavy responsibility which bears upon his soul. He needs for this all that is left of his life—you would give him only a few minutes. Why? What right? You are killing not only a human being, but a conscience!"

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recommending the abolition of the death sentence for political crimes. The Czar's government has shown clearly that it cannot be trusted even in the matter of dealing with anarchists. In Italy, Holland, Portugal and Roumania, as in certain of our own states, the abolition of capital punishment has not resulted in an increase of murder. In Germany, the right of the Imperial government to inflict the death sentence was secured by Bismarck only after strenuous efforts, and one of his most dictatorial speeches. According to the Frankfurter Zeitung, were the matter before the Reichstag afresh to-day, not even a Bismarck could secure the enactment of that law. Public opinion is against it. As for the experts, it declares that many penologists oppose it because they are coming to see in the criminal a neglected, diseased or abnormal human being, who needs special treatment, the Justitia because of its irrevocable nature; the sociologist and statesman, because of the growing humanitarianism of the world.

On the other hand, there is no doubt that the British people, whether living at home or settled abroad, are the most law-abiding in the world. Murderers are promptly punished in Great Britain, and capital sentences are inflicted. The conditions are just the opposite in the United States. In one great American city alone there are more murders in the course of a year than there are in the Anglo Saxon section of the British Empire. The law in the state in question provides for capital punishment. But the law is slow in its movements, and capital sentences are seldom carried out. Is the unfavorable contrast due to the law or to the moral consciousness of the different nationalities?

CANNOT BE "CORNERED."

Nature has provided plenty of fuel for the fortunate people of British Columbia, and yet coal and wood are very costly commodities to consumers, considering that they may be said to lie right at our doors. Victoria dealers in wood are said to be threatening to add still further to the price of their wares. Therefore, all things considered, it is fortunate that our climate is not very severe. We ought to be thankful that the storm which in the interior and in the east took the form of snow in this favored neighborhood descended in rain, refreshing the earth, filling the reservoirs and generally causing no greater inconvenience than the donning of the cumbersome waterproof. It is also satisfactory to know that the gas company has cast off its lethargy and is developing some real enterprise. If the worst comes to the worst and fuel continues to go up in price instead of descending to the clouds in the manner evidently intended by nature, we can avail ourselves of the services of coal vapor for cooking and heating as well as for lighting purposes. And then if the gas company joins in the general disposition to exact combine prices, there is plenty of seaweed along our shores. They are burning it in Norway and selling the by-product in the form of ashes at a good profit for manure. Man is a very resourceful creature, and nature usually comes to his assistance when there is any real necessity for adjusting the balance between him and the forces which combine to hold him up. Witness the case of the Esquimaux. The leviathans of the deep provide them with food, light and heat during the long and dreary winter season. The fierce polar bears do the rest. The consequence is that the human residents of far northern zones consider their inhospitable land a paradise. They would die of homesickness if transported to warmer and more productive latitudes. Does not the case of the fur-clad northern people contain a lesson for all who would force prices of products beyond the force of the ability of consumers to consume? There has never yet been a condition upon this earth that resourceful man was not capable of eventually adjusting himself to.

IRRIGATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(From Thursday's Daily.) The Colonist this morning suggests something that ought to be worthy of the most serious consideration of the provincial government, provided the provincial government be capable of giving any matter its serious consideration. The suggestion is that something ought to be done to bring under cultivation the arid, or semi-arid, agricultural and horticultural lands of the interior. Private enterprise has already demonstrated in a limited degree that the project is quite feasible. That which private parties can do a small way the government ought to be capable of doing in a large way. But we can hardly expect the McBrice government to undertake any such task, inasmuch as some of its members have publicly proclaimed their conviction that each new section of the province opened up for settlement simply imposes larger obligations on the government, obligations which cannot be met or balanced by the revenue accruing from the taxes imposed upon the same. At least that is the ground on which objection has been taken to the development of the northern sections of the province by the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and we presume similar objections would apply to territory brought into a condition of usefulness by irrigation. Premier McBride has publicly stated that any revenue de-

Manifesting Its Virtues

IN MILLIONS OF TEAPOTS DAILY

"SALADA"

CEYLON TEA HAVE YOU TRIED IT? LEAD PACKETS ONLY. BLACK, MIXED OR GREEN. KELLY, DOUGLAS & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Empire, very important issues are certain to be raised in the immediate future with reference to the relations of the self-governing colonies with the Mother Country. And in the light of the utterances of the British press it is apparent that in the future it is imperative that Canada should have a direct voice in the settlement of any matters in which she is vitally concerned. The Canadian people are certainly not going to raise issues for which they are not prepared to take full responsibility. It is reported that government lands in the neighborhood of Vancouver, put up for sale by auction, brought large prices. The inquisitive reader will naturally ask how these lands came to escape the eyes of acquisitive adventurers? Australia, like British Columbia, is blessed with a considerable number of people who are anxious to become the "nucleus" of new and improved political parties. It appears there is a general election pending in the Commonwealth, and that it is waxing exceedingly warm owing to the introduction of one form of controversy over which men—and not usually spiritual-minded men—either will throw themselves into a tremendous state of excitement—a religious question: Sectarian candidates have been nominated, supporters of Premier Deakin and of Opposition Leader Reid have been nominated. There may be other political secretaries in the field also by the day of election, so that on the whole it may be said that political chaos rules in Australia. The election may clear the political horizon; but that is a doubtful proposition.

SHORTAGE OF LABOR.

The supply of labor in British Columbia is not equal to the demand. That is the general opinion, although it is combated by the representatives of labor. The ordinary experience in ordinary cases in the past has been that such things adjust themselves according to natural laws. But the situation in this province is perhaps a trifle out of the ordinary. We are somewhat remote from the centres of supply, at all events as regards the supply of labor which is viewed with favor. The rush of settlers to the Northwestern provinces has created a tremendous demand for the natural products of British Columbia. In order to meet this demand all the fields of labor have been swept clean. Our woods are full of loggers and our sawmills are kept busy. New establishments are being established along the coast and in the interior. The same is true of kindred industries. There is little doubt that if we have patience and the powers in control do their full duty the present embarrassing state of affairs will pass away. Wherever the most abundant harvest is, there will the laborers be gathered together. It may take time for the forces to properly adjust themselves. The coming year promises to be one of increased activity owing to the commencement of active construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, the line of the Canadian Northern Railway to reach the coast as speedily as its northern rival, and the prosecution of the line of the Great Northern Railway, commonly known as the Hill road, from the coast to Winnipeg. But it is not apparent that British Columbia is going to suffer any serious hardship from the shortage of labor thus created. Notwithstanding the disabilities complained of, we are experiencing the most prosperous time in our history. It is true we might get along faster if the labor market were more abundantly supplied. But we shall probably make up leeway by and by.

UPHOLDING THE UNITED STATES

The press of Great Britain expresses its sympathy for President Roosevelt in the trouble forced upon him by the attitude of the state of California towards the Japanese. It assumes that the federal powers of the United States are quite willing to carry out their treaty obligations, but that the obduracy and race fanaticism of the states stand in the way of justice being done. It is also contended that the embarrassing position in which the president finds himself is common to all powers with large possessions. The self-governing colonies of Great Britain, having no great responsibilities, are too prone to cavil at the efforts of the Imperial government to maintain amicable relations with friendly powers, which may be taken as a fitting rebuke to the Canadians and Newfoundlanders who have raised objections against certain settlements that have lately been made by Great Britain in their interests. All of which may be accepted as a plain intimation that as the Imperial power would be compelled to maintain the position of the colonies in case such a position had eventually to be upheld by force, if necessary, we must be content to accept in a proper spirit of meekness and to refrain from taking objections to the course of the Imperial government. If the press of the United Kingdom thus expresses the sentiments of the government, it is just as well that Canadians should fully comprehend the situation. If such be the attitude of the central authority of the British

Empire, very important issues are certain to be raised in the immediate future with reference to the relations of the self-governing colonies with the Mother Country. And in the light of the utterances of the British press it is apparent that in the future it is imperative that Canada should have a direct voice in the settlement of any matters in which she is vitally concerned. The Canadian people are certainly not going to raise issues for which they are not prepared to take full responsibility. It is reported that government lands in the neighborhood of Vancouver, put up for sale by auction, brought large prices. The inquisitive reader will naturally ask how these lands came to escape the eyes of acquisitive adventurers? Australia, like British Columbia, is blessed with a considerable number of people who are anxious to become the "nucleus" of new and improved political parties. It appears there is a general election pending in the Commonwealth, and that it is waxing exceedingly warm owing to the introduction of one form of controversy over which men—and not usually spiritual-minded men—either will throw themselves into a tremendous state of excitement—a religious question: Sectarian candidates have been nominated, supporters of Premier Deakin and of Opposition Leader Reid have been nominated. There may be other political secretaries in the field also by the day of election, so that on the whole it may be said that political chaos rules in Australia. The election may clear the political horizon; but that is a doubtful proposition.

Count Boni de Castellane has apparently lost his American wife, but the probability is that his ex-celency far from doubtful character does not regard the culmination very much. He retains a fair proportion of the Gould millions, and he appears to have had a very good time, according to the Parisian point of view, for a few years. The Count, it is said, will have a few duels to "fight" after his marital troubles have been finally disposed of; but there is no probability that his valuable life will be seriously endangered thereby.

Toronto is now supplied with electric power from Niagara. The cost is to be \$17.50 per horse power per annum. The Ontario government exercises control of rates. We have not heard that the government of British Columbia is doing anything to conserve for the public the immense water powers of this province. Electric power developed by water is going to be the dominating factor in the promotion of manufacturing in other sections of the Dominion.

One of the witnesses in the Toronto Whitney investigation testified that he was told by a Conservative agent that the switching of ballots was an old Tory game that had been practiced for seventeen years. But, of course, the investigators did not want to hear anything about that.

Proper Medicine For The Blood

DRIVES AWAY THAT TIRED FEELING; MAKES YOU FEEL BRISK. To every one is sure to come that tired, exhausted feeling. When the blood is weak, thin and debilitated, circulation is slow, and in consequence the system is congested with poisons and wastes that would be driven off. The sensible person acts on the teachings of experience and cleanses his system with a course of Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut. No medicine can be more certain to quickly cure. Convenient to take, just one pill at bedtime, safe, because entirely vegetable; unflattering, because proved by thousands that Dr. Hamilton's Pills set you up in a few days. From Chebogue Pt., N. S., comes the following from Mrs. M. A. Reynolds: "A year ago my health began to fail. I lost appetite, became nervous and sleepless. My weight fell down, I became thin, hollow-cheeked, and had black rings under my eyes. I really felt as if the charm of life had left me and when springtime arrived I was in the 'blues.' I read of Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and got five boxes at once. "Within a month my appetite and color were good. I gained strength and felt like a new woman. New life and vigor returned, and my friends scarcely knew me. A medicine that will do this should be in every home."

Success and happiness depend upon it. The maintenance and source of health is found in Dr. Hamilton's Pills, at all drug stores. Sent by mail, N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.

THE CITY MARKET

The markets are maintaining steady rates in the city at present. Apples of good quality continue to arrive. The Valencia oranges are practically over for the season. The promise of Japanese oranges, however, this year is not good. It is in fact expected that there shall not be any of these received this year. The crop is reported to be a plentiful one, but the restrictions in the way of inspection on fruit coming in here are such that dealers in Japan fear to take the responsibility of forwarding them, and local dealers will not take the chances of having the shipments made at their risk. The result will likely be that none of this fruit will come into the city. The retail prices are as follows:

Table listing market prices for various goods including Vegetables (Cabbage, Potatoes, Onions, Cucumbers, Tomatoes), Meats (Hams, Bacon, Pork, Beef, Mutton), Fish (Salmon, Halibut, Codfish, Kippers, Bass, Prawns, Haddies), and other commodities like Eggs, Apples, and various oils.

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Table listing wholesale market prices for various commodities such as Potatoes, Onions, Apples, Pears, and various oils.

BORN.

SHAPLAND—At 66 Kane street, on Nov. 22nd, the wife of F. Shapland, of a son.

SINCLAIR—At Fernie, on Nov. 17th, the wife of J. W. Sinclair, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

ARTHUR-GILCHRIST—On the 21st inst., by Rev. Dr. Campbell, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. Clarence Gilchrist, to Miss Mary Marmilla Gilchrist, both of Victoria.

SULLIVAN-WOEMPNER—At New Westminster, on Nov. 20th, by Rev. Father O'Byrne, Thomas J. Sullivan and Miss Dorothy Woempner.

WALKER-COLEMAN—At Vancouver, on Nov. 20th, by Rev. Dr. Fraser, Samuel H. Walker and Miss Jeanette Coleman.

DEWILLIAMS-LEWIS—At Vancouver, on Nov. 20th, by Rev. Dr. Fraser, Robert Dewilliams and Miss Mary Flewelling.

Headaches

When the Head aches and the Tongue is Coated

It is Biliousness or Constipation. Torpid Liver is at the bottom of the trouble. And it takes Fruit-a-tives to make that lazy liver work. Fresh fruit is fine for these troubles, but one can't eat enough fruit to do much good. The medicinal elements are in too small proportion in the ripe fruits. A clever Ottawa physician discovered a method by which fruit juices could be combined so that their medicinal action would be increased many times. Fruit-a-tives are these fruit juices in tablet form. They sweeten and tone the stomach and liver, cure Constipation and remove all blood impurities. One Fruit-a-tives tablet has the same curative effect on liver and bowels as dozens of oranges, apples, figs and prunes. And this action is as gentle as the fruit juices themselves.

"I have been suffering with Torpid Liver and Constipation, and find that Fruit-a-tives are just what my system requires to relieve these complaints. I hope many more sufferers will try them."

Fruit-a-tives or Fruit Liver Tablets.

90c a box. At all druggists. Manufactured by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

park commissioners?" and "Shall all new work be carried out under the provisions of the local improvement general by-law?" When introduced these questions are likely to provoke some discussion, as there is a difference of opinion regarding them in the council. Providing the city solicitor reports that the city can abolish liquor licenses in grocery stores the petition asking that the question of abolition be submitted to a referendum vote will be considered.

A deal of considerable importance was made when A. Whitaker, of Seattle, disposed of his logging camp outfit and some timber on December 7th. It is hoped to exceed in success the recent smoking concert. Early in the new year the club will challenge one of the city debating societies to discuss some live topic such as the Hindu question.

The Esquimaux Social and Dramatic Club held a committee meeting Monday night and decided to hold a dance in the Masonic hall there on December 7th. It is hoped to exceed in success the recent smoking concert. Early in the new year the club will challenge one of the city debating societies to discuss some live topic such as the Hindu question.

W. D. Scanlon, of Minneapolis, a member of a large lumbering firm in that city, was in Vancouver about a month ago, and made a second visit last week. It was reported that he was negotiating for the purchase of the mills of the Red Portage Lumber Company at Harrison, but this has not been confirmed. These mills have not been operated for some time.

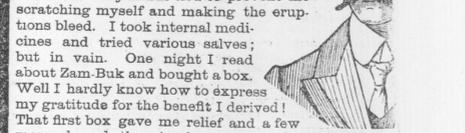
A specially interesting and profitable meeting was held on Monday by the members of the B. Y. P. U. of Calvary Baptist church. Addresses were given on the subject of citizenship by Rev. S. J. Thompson and Rev. T. W. Gladstone, at the conclusion of which the following resolutions were introduced and passed unanimously: "Resolved, that the B. Y. P. U. has its interest with great interest and profit to the addresses of Revs. T. W. Gladstone and S. J. Thompson, representing the Citizens' League; that we express our appreciation of the much needed work which the league is attempting in the purification of our civic life, and the assurance of our cordial sympathy and co-operation with them in that work; that we urge our representatives on the executive of the league, Messrs. E. Middleton, sr., and W. McNeill, to ascertain as speedily and accurately as possible the voting strength of this congregation with a view of rendering it fully available in the forthcoming municipal election."

Customer—What sort of a chap do you call this? Walter—That, as you believe, a Plymouth Rock. Customer—What a practice on Sound some of those fellows are! Walter—I thought it was just an ordinary stone.

SURE-BUK

"The doctor told me my back was the worst ever seen," said Mr. Alf Lillcrapp, of Walthamstow, when telling of what Zam-Buk had cured him. "It was covered with eruptions which came in the form of headless pimples, and spread until my back was one mass. The itching at night was so bad that at last I had to have my hands tied to prevent me scratching myself and making the eruptions bleed. I took internal medicines and tried various salves; but in vain. One night I read about Zam-Buk and bought a box. Well I hardly know how to express my gratitude for the benefit I derived! That first box gave me relief and a few more cleared the pimples and eruptions from my back. Similar eloquent testimony comes from Manito Mr. R. J. Burgoine, of Harding, says: "I had some very sores on my heel but Zam-Buk cured them in a few days also cleared my chest of an unsightly eruption."

ZAM-BUK NEEDED IN EVERY HOME. Zam-Buk should be in every home. It cures cuts, burns, bruises, scalds, cold sores, chapped hands, hemorrhoids, eczema, itching rashes, abscesses, safely applied to the delicate skin of babies and cures teething rashes. It is the pain reliever. It is good at an embrocation, and excellent for rheumatic sores. All druggists sell it at 50 cents a box, or from the Zam-Buk Co., upon receipt of price, 6 boxes for \$2.50.



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CANADA'S TURN.

Canadians have complained in the past, and complained justly, that their country was not receiving in the columns of British newspapers and other publications the attention it deserved. That is a grievance that has been removed. The one topic of discussion in the press of Great Britain today (apart from politics and the efforts of the "suffragettes" to secure for women the inestimable privilege of the franchise) is Canada and her resources. This country is being extensively advertised, and there is little doubt that during the coming year the campaign will bring forth abundantly the fruit of immigration. It is not an easy matter to promote enthusiasm in a Scot about anything of a merely material character. He can be roused to some degree of heat on the subject of the philosophy and the poetry of Burns; but on all minor matters, even on the question of the country furnishing the most promising opportunities for getting "gear," he is generally cool, calculating and discriminating to the point of appearing indifference. A distinguished northerner was induced to pay a visit to Canada during the present year. Writing in the Dundee Advertiser of what he saw in the course of his travels through this country from east to west, Sir John Leng had evidently some difficulty in keeping his enthusiasm within reasonable bounds. He says: "It is only by crossing Canada thousands of miles from east to west, from Belleisle to British Columbia, that one can realize the immensity of its territory and the vastness and variety of its resources. On the east, off the coasts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, there are great fishings of the finest cod, herring, mackerel, lobsters, seals, walrus and whales. These provinces abound with timber, coal, iron, mica, corundum and asbestos. Proceeding through Quebec and Ontario we come to copper, cobalt, silver, gold, nickel, lead, zinc, petroleum and natural gas. The values of all these natural products are greatly enhanced by the abundance of water, the extensive lakes, the great rivers, the cheapness of water carriage, the daily extending ramifications of railway communication. In addition to these advantages are the splendid waterfalls, already largely converted into sources of electric energy, motion and light for the service of manufacturers and communities. Large new cities like Winnipeg are not secluded and begrimed with smoke, all factories being driven by electric power, cheaply obtained from neighboring water powers."

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Doubtless nearly every person who has studied questions relating to social economies or ethics has read the dictum of one authority, that if capital punishment is to be abolished, murderers should set the example. "The death sentence," writes M. Cornely in the Paris Siecle, "is stupid because it is irreparable; no revision of it is possible after it has been carried out." He then, says the New York Evening Post, calls attention to the coincidence that those who are defending capital punishment in France most warmly also stoutly opposed any revision of Dreyfus's sentence. Obviously, if that officer had been condemned to death, justice would have been forever defeated. Some one has also recalled, during the recent discussion of the proposed abolition of capital punishment in France, Victor Hugo's argument in behalf of a change. Speaking in Geneva in 1862, he declared that the murderer "needs the rest of his life for self-examination, for penitence, for the expiation of his crime, in order gradually to free himself of the heavy responsibility which bears upon his soul. He needs for this all that is left of his life; you would give him only a few minutes. By what right? You are killing the only a human being, but a conscience!" In Russia to-day, if anywhere, executions ought to be a deterrent, if only through their frequency. Yet the rapid dispatch of dozens of the Kronstadt mutineers has not prevented the rising this week of several battalions of troops. Similarly, the shooting of Lieutenant Schmidt of the Kniaz Potemkin did not keep the crews of other ships from hoisting the red flag, any more than the horrible public execution of the murderers of the Czar Alexander the Second put an end to would-be regicides. Whenever the judicial taking of life savors of cruelty or revenge, the victim inevitably becomes a martyr; and it is increasingly difficult in all cases except murder to make it clear that a government's motive is to protect society, and not to seek vengeance for attacks upon itself. That the right to take human life appears from the circumstance that the first measure passed by the Duma was one

recommending the abolition of the death sentence for political crimes. The Czar's government has shown clearly that it cannot be trusted even in the matter of dealing with anarchists. In Italy, Holland, Portugal and Roumania, as in certain of our own states, the abolition of capital punishment has not resulted in an increase of murder. In Germany, the right of the Imperial government to inflict the death sentence was secured by Bismarck only after strenuous efforts, and one of his most dictatorial speeches. According to the Frankfurter Zeitung, were the matter before the Reichstag afresh today, not even a Bismarck could secure the enactment of that law. Public opinion is against it. As for the experts, it declares that many penologists oppose it because they are coming to see in the criminal a neglected, diseased or abnormal human being, who needs special treatment; the jurists, because of its irrevocable nature; the sociologists and statesmen, because of the growing humanitarianism of the world.

On the other hand, there is no doubt that the British people, whether living at home or settled abroad, are the most law-abiding in the world. Murderers are promptly punished in Great Britain, and capital sentences are inflicted. The conditions are just the opposite in the United States. In one great American city alone there are more murders in the course of a year than there are in the Anglo Saxon section of the British Empire. The law in the state in question provides for capital punishment. But the law is slow in its movements, and capital sentences are seldom carried out. Is the unfavorable contrast due to the law or to the moral consciousness of the different nationalities?

CANNOT BE "CORNERED."

Nature has provided plenty of fuel for the fortunate people of British Columbia, and yet coal and wood are very costly commodities to consumers, considering that they may be said to lie right at our doors. Victoria dealers in wood are said to be threatening to add still further to the price of their wares. Therefore, all things considered, it is fortunate that our climate is not very severe. We ought to be thankful that the storm which in the interior and in the east took the form of snow in this favored neighborhood descended in rain, refreshing the earth, filling the reservoirs and generally causing no greater inconvenience than the donning of the cumbersome waterproof. It is also satisfactory to know that the gas company has cast off its lethargy and is developing some real enterprise. If the worst comes to the worst and fuel continues to go up in price instead of ascending to the clouds in the manner evidently intended by nature, we can avail ourselves of the services of coal vapor for cooking and heating as well as for lighting purposes. And then if the gas company joins in the general disposition to exact combine prices, there is plenty of seaweed along our shores. They are burning it in Norway and selling the by-product in the form of ashes at a good profit for manure. Man is a very resourceful creature, and nature usually comes to his assistance when there is any real necessity for adjusting the balance between him and the forces which combine to hold him up. Witness the case of the Esquimaux. The leviathans of the deep provide them with food, light and heat during the long and dreary winter season. The fierce polar bears do the rest. The consequence is that the human residents of far northern zones consider their inhospitable land a paradise. They would die of homesickness if transported to warmer and more productive latitudes. Does not the case of the fur-clad northern people contain a lesson for all who would force prices of products beyond the point of the ability of consumers to consume? There has never yet been a condition upon this earth that resourceful man was not capable of eventually adjusting himself to.

IRRIGATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Colonist this morning suggests something that ought to be worthy of the most serious consideration of the provincial government, provided the giving any matter its serious consideration. The suggestion is that something ought to be done to bring under cultivation the arid, or semi-arid, agricultural and horticultural lands of the interior. Private enterprise has already demonstrated in a limited degree that the project is quite feasible. That which private parties can do in a small way the government ought to be capable of doing in a large way. But we can hardly expect the McBride government to undertake any such task, inasmuch as some of its members have publicly proclaimed their conviction that each new section of the province opened up for settlement simply imposes larger obligations on the government, obligations which cannot be met or balanced by the revenue accruing from the taxes imposed upon the same. At least that is the ground on which objection has been taken to the development of the northern sections of the province by the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and we presume similar objections would apply to territory brought into a condition of usefulness by irrigation. Premier McBride has publicly stated that any revenue de-

Manifesting Its Virtues

IN MILLIONS OF TEAPOTS DAILY  
"SATARA"  
CEYLON TEA  
HAVE YOU TRIED IT?  
LEAD PACKETS ONLY. BLACK, MIXED OR GREEN.  
KELLY, DOUGLAS & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Empire, very important issues are certain to be raised in the immediate future with reference to the relations of the self-governing colonies with the Mother Country. And in the light of the utterances of the British press it is apparent that in the future it is imperative that Canada shall have a direct voice in the settlement of any matters in which she is vitally concerned. The Canadian people are certainly not going to raise issues for which they are not prepared to take full responsibility. It is reported that government lands in the neighborhood of Vancouver, put up for sale by auction, brought large prices. The inquisitive reader will naturally ask how these lands came to escape the eyes of acquisitive adventurers.

SHORTAGE OF LABOR.

The supply of labor in British Columbia is not equal to the demand. That is the general opinion, although it is combated by the representatives of labor. The ordinary experience in ordinary cases in the past has been that such things adjust themselves according to natural laws. But the situation in this province is perhaps a trifle out of the ordinary. We are somewhat remote from the centres of supply, at all events as regards the supply of labor which is viewed with favor. The rush of settlers to the northwestern provinces has created a tremendous demand for the natural products of British Columbia. In order to meet this demand all the fields of labor have been swept clean. Our woods are full of loggers and our sawmills are kept busy. New establishments are being established along the coast and in the interior. There is little doubt that if we have patience and the powers in control do their full duty the present embarrassing state of affairs will pass away. Whenever the most abundant harvest is, there will the laborers be gathered together. It may take time for the forces to properly adjust themselves. The coming year promises to be one of increased activity owing to the commencement of active construction on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, the desire of the Canadian Northern Railway to reach the coast as speedily as its northern rival, and the prosecution of the line of the Great Northern Railway, commonly known as the Hill road, from the coast to Winnipeg. But it is not apparent that British Columbia is going to suffer any serious hardship from the shortage of labor thus created. Notwithstanding the disabilities complained of, we are experiencing the most prosperous time in our history. It is true we might get along faster if the labor market were more abundantly supplied. But we shall probably make up leeway by and by.

UPHOLDING THE UNITED STATES

The press of Great Britain expresses its sympathy for President Roosevelt in the trouble forced upon him by the attitude of the state of California towards the Japanese. It assumes that the federal powers of the United States are quite willing to carry out their treaty obligations, but that the obduracy and race fanaticism of the states stand in the way of justice being done. It is also contended that the embarrassing position in which the president finds himself is common to all powers with large possessions. The self-governing colonies of Great Britain, having no great responsibilities, are too prone to cavil at the efforts of the Imperial government to maintain amicable relations with friendly powers, which may be taken as a fitting rebuke to the Canadians and Newfoundlanders who have raised objections against certain settlements that have lately been made by Great Britain in their interests. All of which may be accepted as a plain intimation that as the Imperial power would be compelled to maintain the position of the colonies in case such a position had eventually to be upheld by force, if necessary, we must be content to accept in a proper spirit of meekness and to refrain from taking objections to the course of the Imperial government. If the press of the United Kingdom thus expresses the sentiments of the government, it is just as well that Canadians should fully comprehend the situation. If such be the attitude of the central authority of the British

Empire, very important issues are certain to be raised in the immediate future with reference to the relations of the self-governing colonies with the Mother Country. And in the light of the utterances of the British press it is apparent that in the future it is imperative that Canada shall have a direct voice in the settlement of any matters in which she is vitally concerned. The Canadian people are certainly not going to raise issues for which they are not prepared to take full responsibility. It is reported that government lands in the neighborhood of Vancouver, put up for sale by auction, brought large prices. The inquisitive reader will naturally ask how these lands came to escape the eyes of acquisitive adventurers.

Australia, like British Columbia, is blessed with a considerable number of people who are anxious to become the "nucleus" of new and improved political parties. It appears there is a general election pending in the Commonwealth, and that it is waxing exceedingly warm owing to the introduction of one form of controversy over which men—not usually spiritual-minded men either—will work themselves into a tremendous state of excitement—a religious question. Sectarian candidates have been nominated, socialists have been nominated, supporters of Premier Deakin and of Opposition Leader Reid have been nominated. There may be other political sectaries in the field also by the day of election, so that on the whole it may be said that political chaos rules in Australia. The election may clear the political horizon; but that is a doubtful proposition.

Count Boni de Castellaine has apparently lost his American wife, but the probability is that his excellency far from doubtful character does not regret that culmination very much. He remains a fair proportion of the world's very good time according to the Parisian point of view, for a few years. The Count, it is said, will have a few duels to "fight" after his marital troubles have been finally disposed of; but there is no probability that his valuable life will be seriously endangered thereby.

Toronto is now supplied with electric power from Niagara. The cost is to be \$17.50 per horse power per annum. The Ontario government exercises control of rates. We have not heard that the government of British Columbia is doing anything to conserve for the public the immense water powers of this province. Electric power developed by water is going to be the dominating factor in the promotion of manufacturing in other sections of the Dominion.

One of the witnesses in the Toronto Whitney investigation testified that he was told by a Conservative agent that the switching of ballots was an old Tory game that had been practiced for seventeen years. But, of course, the inventors did not want to hear anything about that.

Proper Medicine For The Blood

DRIVES AWAY THAT Tired Feeling; MAKES YOU FEEL BRISK. To every one is sure to come that tired, exhausted feeling. When the blood is weak, thin and debilitated, circulation is slow, and in consequence the system is congested with poisons and wastes that would be driven off. The sensible person acts on the teachings of experience and cleanses his system with a course of Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butterbur. No medicine can be more certain to quickly cure. Convenient to take, just one pill at bedtime; safe, because entirely vegetable; unflattering, because proved by thousands that Dr. Hamilton's Pills set you up in a few days. From Cheboque Pt., N. S., comes the following from Mrs. M. A. Reynolds: "A year ago my health began to fail. I lost appetite, became nervous and sleepless. My weight ran down, I had come thin, hollow-cheeked, and had black rings under my eyes. I really felt as if the charm of life had left me and when springtime arrived I was in the 'Blues.' I read of Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and got five boxes at once. "Within a month my appetite and color were good. I gained strength and felt like a new woman. New life and vigor returned, and my friends scarcely knew me. A medicine that will do this should be in every home." Good health means much to you. Success and happiness depend upon it. The maintenance and source of health is found in Dr. Hamilton's Pills, at all dealers, or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.

THE CITY MARKET

The markets are maintaining steady rates in the city at present. Apples of good quality continue to arrive. The Valencia oranges are practically over for the season. The promise of Japanese oranges, however, this year is not good. It is in fact expected that there shall not be any of these received this year. The crop is reported to be a plentiful one, but the restrictions in the way of inspection of fruit coming in here are such that dealers in Japan fear to take the responsibility of forwarding them, and local dealers will not take the chances of having the shipments made at their risk. The result will likely be that none of this fruit will come into the city. The retail prices are as follows:

Table listing market prices for various goods including Vegetables (Cabbages, Potatoes, Onions, Turnips, Cucumbers, Watercress, Tomatoes), Meats (Hams, Bacon, Shoulders, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Lamb, Veal), Fish (Salmon, Halibut, Codfish, Kippers, Rock Cod, Prawns, Shrimps, Haddies), Fruit (Apples, Pears, Oranges, Lemons, Valencia Almonds), and other items like Butter, Eggs, and various oils.

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Table listing wholesale market prices for various goods including Potatoes, Onions, Carrots, Bananas, Lemons, Oranges, Apples, Pears, Peaches, and various oils.

BORN.

SHAPLAND—At 88 Kane street, on Nov. 22nd, the wife of F. Shapland, of a daughter. MARRIED. ARTHUR-GILCHRIST—On the 21st inst., by Rev. Dr. Campbell, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. Clarence Arthur and Mrs. Mary Marmilla Gilchrist, both of Victoria. SULLIVAN-WOEMPENER—At New Westminster, on Nov. 20th, by Rev. Dr. Fraser, Father O'Bye, Thomas J. Sullivan and Miss Dorothy Woempener. WALKER-COLBURN—At Vancouver, on Nov. 20th, by Rev. Dr. Fraser, Samuel H. Walker and Miss Jeanette Colburn. DELZALL-FLEWELLING—At Vancouver, on Nov. 20th, by Rev. Dr. Fraser, Robert Delzall and Miss Mary Flewelling.

Headaches

When the Head aches and the Tongue is Coated it is Biliousness or Constipation. Torpid Liver is at the bottom of the trouble. And it takes Fruit-a-tives to make that lazy liver work. Fresh fruit is fine for these troubles, but one can't eat enough fruit to do much good. The medicinal elements are in too small proportion in the ripe fruits. A clever Ottawa physician discovered a method by which fruit juices could be combined so that their medicinal action would be increased many times. Fruit-a-tives are these fruit juices in tablet form. They sweeten and tone the stomach and liver, cure Constipation and remove all blood impurities. One Fruit-a-tives tablet has the same curative effect on liver and bowels as dozens of oranges, apples, figs and prunes. And this action is as gentle as the fruit juices themselves.

"I have been suffering with Torpid Liver and Constipation, and find that Fruit-a-tives are just what my system requires to relieve these complaints. I hope many more sufferers will try them." MRS. WM. TREFFRY, Burnside, Man.



spec. a box. At all druggists. Manufactured by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

park commissioners?" and "Shall all new work be carried out under the provisions of the local improvement general by-law?" When introduced these questions are likely to provoke some discussion, as there is a difference of opinion regarding them in the council. The new year the club will challenge the city can abolish liquor licenses in grocery stores the petition asking that the question of abolition be submitted to a referendum vote will be considered.

A deal of considerable importance was made when A. Whitaker, of Sechelt, disposed of his logging camp outfit and some timber at Propise Bay, on the Sechart peninsula, to Capt. D. O'Brien, of Tacoma. Capt. O'Brien has other timber on the coast. The price in this transaction is reported to be \$55,000.

The Esquimalt Social and Dramatic Club held a committee meeting Monday night and decided to hold a dance in the Masonic hall there on December 7th. It is hoped to exceed in success the recent smoking concert. Early in the new year the club will challenge one of the city debating societies to discuss some live topic such as the Hindu question.

THE DIX DISASTER.

Inspectors, Who Are Seeking to Fix Blame, Hold First Session of Inquiry. Says to-day's Seattle Post-Intelligencer: "Seeking to determine the causes leading up to the sinking of the steamer Dix, accident in which so many people were and, if possible, fix the blame for the drowned, United States Marine Inspectors Bion B. Whitney and Robert A. Turner yesterday morning began an investigation."

"One of the most important points brought out in the investigation was that many navigators are unfamiliar with the rules of the road and rules prescribed for the management of their vessels, especially in regard to leaving the ship in charge of an inferior officer. Also that there is a practice on Sound steamers of having captains act in the capacity of navigating officer, purser, freight clerk and general functionary on the boat, and that this practice is enforced by the companies operating boats. This was brought out strongly by the testimony of Capt. Lermond, of the Dix, regarding the Port Blakeley Mill Company, and he also alleged that other vessels were conducted the same way. "It was shown that in the loss of the Dix there was a gross blunder, and it remains for the inspectors to determine where the blunder was committed."

ZAM-BUK NEEDED IN EVERY HOME.

Zam-Buk should be in every home. It cures cuts, burns, bruises, scalds, chilblains, cold sores, chapped hands. Heals ulcers, eczema, running sores, abscesses. May be safely applied to the delicate skin of babies and cures teething rashes. It also eases the pain of piles. It is good as an embrocation, and excellent for rheumatism and upon receipt of price. 6 boxes for \$2.50.

—R. M. Palmer has sent a request to the provincial department of agriculture for more literature to be used in connection with the fruit exhibit which he has in the British Isles. A large consignment has been sent by the bureau of information.

—After being in the hospital for several weeks suffering from typhoid fever, Charles P. J. Bennett, son of C. G. Bennett, of the Fraser river tannery, died Sunday, says the New Westminster News. "He was an only son, and was a particularly intelligent and capable young man. He was born in San Francisco, and received his education there. In order to the better fit himself for the position of assistant in his father's business, he went to Saxony and entered the Frieberg Technical school of tanning, where he graduated. On returning to San Francisco, he assumed the management of his father's tanning business, while the father came to New Westminster and floated a similar enterprise. On arriving in Portland on his way north the young man was attacked by typhoid, and apparently shook off the attack and came to this city. After about a week a relapse took place which terminated fatally. Mr. Bennett was only 24 years of age."

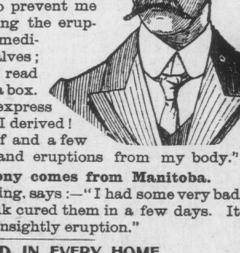
Customer—What sort of a chicken do you call this? Waiter—That, sir, is, I believe, a Plymouth Rock. Customer—Ah, I'm glad it has some historic interest. I thought it was just an ordinary cockstone.

SCORE BACK

"The doctor told me my back was the worst he had ever seen," said Mr. Alf. Lillierapp, of Walthamstow, when telling of what Zam-Buk had cured him.

"It was covered with eruptions which came in the form of headless pimples, and spread until my back was one mass. The itching at night was so bad that at last I had to have my hands tied to prevent me scratching myself and making the eruptions bleed. I took internal medicines and tried various salves; but in vain. One night I read about Zam-Buk and bought a box. Well I hardly know how to express my gratitude for the benefit I derived! That first box gave me relief and a few more cleared the pimples and eruptions from my body."

Similar eloquent testimony comes from Manitoba. Mr. R. J. Burgoine, of Harding, says:—"I had some very bad sores on my heel but Zam-Buk cured them in a few days. It also cleared my chest of an unsightly eruption."



Zam-Buk logo and text: FREE BOX. Send this coupon and to, stamp to Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, and sample will be mailed you.





# ACCIDENT INSURANCE FREE OF COST

A few days since, The Times made its first offer of free accident insurance to paid-up subscribers to the paper for a certain length of time. The response has been remarkable, the public showing its appreciation of the opportunity afforded by promptly taking advantage of it. Old subscribers have renewed, new ones have sent in their applications, and many of the latter have come from out-of-town readers. We started this campaign with the object of securing **One Thousand New Subscribers** before the beginning of the year. The offer will remain open during that time, so that those whose subscription to other papers expire in the meantime, can subscribe for The Times and obtain free

## An Accident Policy For \$1,000; A Total Disability Policy For \$500

### THE PAPER

THE TIMES gives all the news of Victoria, Vancouver Island and the Mainland of British Columbia. It contains the full Associated Press News Service, Special Correspondence from Ottawa, Toronto and Coast Points, Weekly Letters from London, Sport, Shipping and Local News, Children's Column and Comic Pages, and, during the Sessions of the Commons and Legislature, Full Reports of the Proceedings.

### THE POLICY

Every holder of one of these policies, between the ages of 16 and 65, is protected by insurance for twelve months, in case of death by accident on any street car, railway train, steamer or other public conveyance propelled by steam, electricity or cable, to the extent of \$1,000. Every holder of one of these policies, between the above-mentioned ages and under the above circumstances is protected by insurance in case of the loss of limbs or eyes, involving total disability, to the extent of \$500.

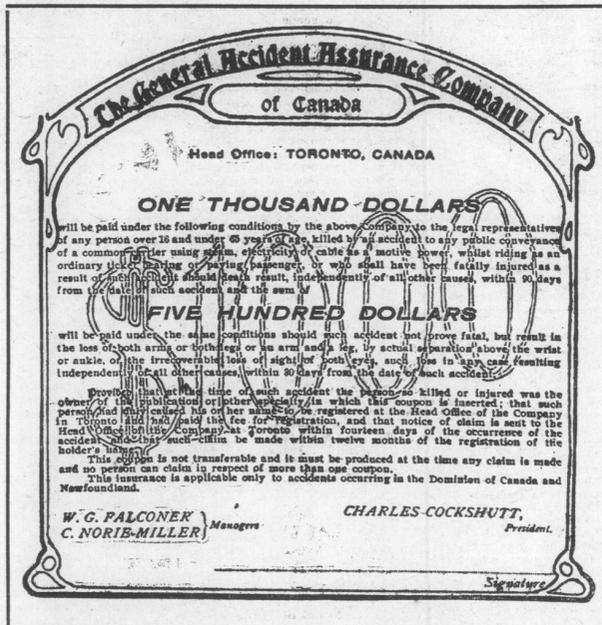
### THE OFFER IS STILL OPEN

DON'T FORGET: You get the daily newspaper every night during the long winter evenings, when it is specially welcome to every member of the family, AT THE REGULAR PRICE. THE TIMES pays your policy premium; we protect our paid-in-advance Subscribers AT OUR OWN EXPENSE. These policies are payable by the

# General Accident Insurance Company of Canada

A Canadian Company of the highest financial standing. They send direct to you a policy, good for one year from date of registration, and the policy is unlimited as to time to be registered. All you are asked to pay is the registration fee of 20-cents. We pay the premium.

Don't you think you should protect your family when it costs nothing but a slight registration fee? Don't imagine that the registration remittance of twenty cents represents the premium on the policy. IT DOES NOT. The Publishers pay a large premium direct to the Insurance Company. The registration coupon and fee of twenty cents overcomes the possibility of dispute on any question of identity. It is not even necessary to have the policy on one's person at the time of the accident; it can be filed away the same as any other valuable document,



### A CHANCE FOR PRESENT SUBSCRIBERS.

Every friend of THE TIMES can help to swell the number of new subscribers to the thousand mark, and we are ready to recognize such efforts in a liberal way.

We will present a \$1,000 Accident Policy to everyone who sends in New Subscribers, accompanied by remittance, as follows:

- For 1 New Subscriber for 3 months to The Daily Times, delivered
- For 1 New Yearly Subscriber to The Daily Times by mail (If Outside of Districts Served On Day of Publication.)
- For 2 New Yearly Subscribers to The Twice-a-Week Times, by mail

Where two new Subscribers to the Daily (by mail) for one year are sent in, the sender will receive two \$1,000 policies. Four New Subscribers to the Twice-a-Week Times would also call for two \$1,000 policies.

This will not interfere with the premium offer to New Subscribers themselves, each of whom will be able to take advantage of the offer of a policy to Paid-Up Subscribers for a specified period.

## YOU GET

- The Times Delivered For 3 Months ..... \$2.25
- An Accident Policy for ..... \$1,000
- A Total Disability Policy for ..... \$500

### FOR THE PRICE OF THE TIMES ALONE!

This same offer is open to paid-up subscribers of THE DAILY TIMES for one year, delivered by mail (if outside of districts served on day of publication) \$3, SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES for two years, delivered by mail \$2.

## COUPON.

SUBSCRIPTION DEPARTMENT  
TIMES Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd.  
VICTORIA, B. C.

Deliver to my address, The Daily Times for three months ..... \$2.25  
OR  
Mail to my address, The Daily Times for one year (if outside of districts served on day of publication) ..... \$3.00  
OR  
Mail to my address The Semi-Weekly Times for two years ..... \$2.00

(RUN PENCIL THROUGH THE SERVICES YOU DO NOT REQUIRE.)  
AND FORWARD APPLICATION FORM FOR ACCIDENT POLICY FOR \$1,000 AND TOTAL DISABILITY POLICY FOR \$500 TO BE GIVEN FREE WITH MY SUBSCRIPTION.  
FIND ENCLOSED \$..... TO PAY FOR MY SUBSCRIPTION.

NAME .....  
STREET OR NUMBER .....  
POST OFFICE .....

## ROUTINE MATTER AT COUNCIL

### MUCH TIME SPENT

Petition Asking Referral of Grocery Store to Public Health Commission

A long time was spent at the meeting of the city council last night with routine matters. The short debate on the by-law an account in another column, devoted to the transit business. All the attention was given to the chair.

A communication from the minister of marine stating that the title at the foot of Osweston, and asked for fees. Another communication from the same writer acknowledging the life-saving medals received and referred to the finance committee. The provincial secretary received the receipt of a saving memorial, and filed.

H. Bowes, secretary of the Columbia Mission, saying that if the matters which they in the form of amendments should be referred before December.

This was referred to the committee for report. J. R. Tabot submitted \$5,000 for the 16 lots Bay, owned by the city, cheque for \$100. The were to extend over the.

After some discussion laid on the table for a McPhillips and H. asking that the City surveyed. Referred to committee.

George A. Morphy, On behalf of Jas. Hill, O. Vaughan, Wm. N. Moreman, I beg leave the following facts: have all received notice is enclosed herewith, of road tax for which a receipt; and which produce at any time. I parent that incompetent where, or that there are the going on at the city been suggested, the n been issued for political events it is "up to" you to investigate.

This communication the collector for a report. Martin & Robertson Wm. Grant, wrote a council raise its previous to Mr. Grant as compared to the city health officer. The following long dealing with the cost sidewalks, from Thomas read:

Victoria, B. C., To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen:—

Gentlemen:—I beg to accept of your letter transcribing my reply to the 23rd ult., re cost of sidewalks. Allow me to say, I said in my letter that for sidewalks "varied from 25 to 30 cents per foot, according to By-Law 42 23.33 cents on that section street from Fort to Kane."

I merely quote the by-law, no assertion whatever a cost. Now, By-Law 42 says: engineer has made an estimate and cost and the department for the city of the sidewalk on the real property lots 56 and 57, block 23, frontage for a sidewalk 6 inches in width, and 33 feet that is 8 feet wide. This engineer's own deliberate estimate of the cost of this sidewalk is \$3.00 per foot. I say the proportion to be made (the property), the total value according to his estimate would be \$4.50 and \$2 per foot represents about 37 cents. According to the width of sidewalk, Mr. Topp estimates only 18 1/2 cents. It is also Law 42 was so far in error of laying out and estimating the Yates street sidewalks 49 had to be passed to municipalities. Who is responsible for the cost of sidewalks? I will say that, if this system of care in the engineer's office, need be felt at the excessive effective lay-out of our sidewalks.

Mr. Topp says: "It is an comparison with Eastern cities, before the earthquake also 8 cents. A Los Angeles matter says that on a sidewalk the probable cost would be 11 to 14 cents. In Vancouver sidewalk alone costs about 11 to 14 cents. The value of the duct is no greater in Victoria generally, and the average here should not be per superficial foot. The city engineer pleads cost of unskilled labor, and cost of gravel and cement, should not be called upon remedy is contract work. than the fair market value supplied. Gravel is being paid for the same material on for \$1 or less. A most amount of skilled labor is being the work to a polished and better.

There is also another charge, namely, meter pits the water services. This is asset, and the cost would

ROUTINE MATTERS AT COUNCIL MEETING

MUCH TIME SPENT ON GENERAL BUSINESS

Petition Asking Referendum Vote on Abolition of Grocery Store Liquor Licenses Is Presented.

A long time was spent at Monday's meeting of the city council in dealing with routine matters, in fact, but for the short debate on the Mayor's new by-law an account of which appears in another column, the meeting was devoted to the transaction of general business.

A communication was received from the minister of marine and fisheries stating that the title to the waterfront at the foot of Oswego street had been proved, and asked the city to forward fees. Another communication from the same writer acknowledged the receipt of the life-saving memorial.

The provincial secretary acknowledged the receipt of a copy of the life-saving memorial. This was received and filed.

H. Bowes, secretary of the Union of British Columbia Municipalities, wrote saying that, if the council had any matters which they wished to submit in the form of amendments at the next session of the legislature, such amendments should be forwarded to him on or before December 20th.

This was referred to the legislative committee for report.

J. R. Tabor submitted an offer of \$5,000 for land in block 50, James Bay, owned by the city and enclosed a cheque for \$100. The terms he desired were to extend over three years.

After some discussion the letter was laid on the table for a week.

M. Phillips and Heisterman wrote asking that the Catholic cemetery be surveyed. Referred to cemetery committee.

George A. Morphy wrote as follows: On behalf of Jas. Hillson, W. L. Dugan, O. Vaughan, Wm. Nell and Gustave Morpan, I beg leave to submit to you the following facts: These gentlemen have all received notices, a copy of which is enclosed herewith, demanding payment of road tax for which each of them hold a receipt, and which I am prepared to produce at any time.

This communication was referred to the collector for a report.

Martin & Robertson, solicitors for Wm. Grant, wrote asking that the council raise its previous offer of \$150 to Mr. Grant as compensation for injuries he had received through a defective sidewalk, as he has not yet recovered the use of his arm.

Mr. Grant will be asked to submit to a medical inspection at the hands of the city health officer.

The following long communication, dealing with the cost of permanent sidewalks, from Thomas Sorby, was read:

Victoria, B. C., 10th Nov., 1906. To His Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen: Gentlemen—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter transmitting the city engineer's reply to my communication of the 26th ult. re cost of permanent sidewalks.

The city engineer accuses me of misrepresentations in the matter of the sidewalks. Allow me to quote my authority: In my letter that the price charged for sidewalks "varied from 14.28 cents to 25 cents per superficial foot, and even reaching to By-Law 422, to a sum of 32 cents on that section of Douglas street from Fort to Kane."

I merely quote the by-law, but make no assertion whatever as to the actual cost.

Now, By-Law 422 says: "The said city engineer has made an estimate of the expense and cost of such sidewalks, and has ascertained and determined the proportion in which the assessment for the city of the said work is to be made on the real property so benefited."

On page 15 this is set out against part 56 and 57, block 23, as \$3 per foot for a sidewalk that is 12 feet 6 inches in width, and \$2 for a sidewalk that is 8 feet wide. This is the city engineer's own deliberate estimate of two-thirds of the cost of this work (that is, the proportion to be assessed against the property), the total value (2-2x1-3) according to his estimate would therefore be \$1.50 and \$3 per foot frontage. This represents about 37 cents per foot super, according to the width of the sidewalk, yet Mr. Topp admits that the cost is 15 1/2 cents. It is also a fact that By-Law 422 was so far in error in the matter of laying out and estimating the cost of the Yates street sidewalks that By-Law 422 had to be passed to make up the deficiencies. Who is responsible for these mis-statements? I will venture to say that if this system of carelessness exists in the engineer's office, little surprise should be felt at the excessive cost and defective lay-out of our sidewalks.

Mr. Topp says: "It is absurd to make comparisons with Eastern cities." Why does he ignore my statement that in Los Angeles, before the earthquake, the cost was 10 cents. A Los Angeles writer on the subject says that on a sidewalk foundation the probable cost would be 7 cents, and that the maximum charge should be from 10 to 15 cents. In Vancouver, the cement sidewalk alone costs about 13 cents, and the average of 17 cents goes in for the rest, etc. The value of the finished sidewalk is no greater in Victoria than on the coast generally, and the average price to the owner here should not exceed 12 cents per superficial foot.

The city engineer pleads the excessive cost of unskilled labor, and the excessive cost of gravel and cement. The simple method of contract work, the ratepayers would not be fair market value of the goods supplied. Gravel is being paid for at \$1.50 per cubic yard, and the same material can be obtained for 31 or less. A most unnecessary amount of skilled labor is spent in finishing the work to a polished surface, when a better surface would be obtained by a rougher finish.

There is also another element of over-charge, namely, the extra pits and covers on water services. This is a waterworks cost, and the cost would appear to be

DEAL IN ISLAND COAL PROPERTIES

A. C. FLUMERFELT IS INTERESTED IN IT

Lands Near Nanaimo Have Been Taken Over And Will Be Fully Exploited.

(From Thursday's Daily.) "A deal was practically completed in the city yesterday whereby about 2,000 acres of valuable coal lands in Cedar district, owned by Dr. R. O'Brien, E. Quennell, T. D. Jones and a number of other individuals, have been sold to A. C. Flumerfelt, the Victoria capitalist, who has lately made large purchases of coal lands in Alberta."

Mr. Flumerfelt was represented by Albert Martin, of Victoria, who will leave for home this morning, well satisfied with the properties which are to be taken over by Mr. Flumerfelt.

"The property is to be immediately turned over to the Flumerfelt people, who have also deposited in the bank a comparatively large sum of money, binding themselves to commence boring operations within sixty days, the work to be continuous, or the parties forfeit the escrow money. The price agreed upon for the properties is about \$200,000, and from the fact that there is known to be good coal on the properties, and that land adjacent thereto has been prospected and found to contain very valuable coal measures, it seems likely that the properties just bonded will be found of great value, and when fully developed will prove beneficial to the district in which they are located and also to the surrounding districts as well.

The properties are situated about two miles west of Boat Harbor, and are only about 12 miles distant from the city and about six miles from Ladysmith.

"Should they prove up equal to expectations, the coal measures will be developed, the shipping point being at Boat Harbor and the wharves situated somewhere in that vicinity."

(From Thursday's Daily.) Secretary Elworthy, of the board of trade, received a telegram from Frank Turner this morning, sent from Mexico city and dated the 22nd inst., stating that the Worsnop, Victoria and Mexico steamship contract was signed and approved by the Mexican government today.

This places the company of which Capt. Worsnop is promoter in a position to lay claim for a total annual subsidy of \$100,000 a year, half of which will be contributed by the Canadian and half by the Mexican government.

Mr. Turner who sends the news is a former Victorian.

"The terms under which this subsidy have been given are already pretty well known by the general public, as they have been published from time to time, and the establishment of the line is expected in the near future."

J. H. Greer, the local agent of the company, is daily looking for information regarding what steamers are to be employed. There will be at least two as promised by Capt. Worsnop when here, until the trade of the route grows to an extent where more are needed.

The connection to be given will be monthly, and the ships to be employed will have passenger as well as freight accommodation, although in travel little will be expected from the line until the route has been thoroughly established. It is stated that the steamers will be operating in March next in which event they will conform within the time limit exacted under the terms of the contract.

HON. MR. FIELDING ON THE TARIFF

MINISTER SAYS SOME CHANGES WILL BE MADE

Canada Will Deal With Countries Which Adopt a "Dog in the Manger" Policy.

Ottawa, Nov. 21.—Hon. W. S. Fielding was greeted at Montreal last night. Hon. W. Patterson, Hon. L. P. Brodeur, Hon. R. Lennox, Hon. S. Fisher and Sir Frederick Borden were present. The minister said the Canadian idea should be first, last and all time.

Hon. Mr. Fielding, dealing with the tariff, said Canada had prospered as never before. He had labored to persuade the manufacturers that it would be a mistake to enter upon a policy of high protection. Canada, by adopting such a policy, would antagonize the agricultural interests, and a high tariff would never be safe, and the manufacturers would spend time at Ottawa log-rolling as they did in years past.

There will be a charge of 25 cents for each British Columbia certificate issued, together with the New York state tax of two cents for each B. C. share, to be deducted from the cash distribution. B. C. shares are now selling around \$14 in New York, which gives a total valuation of the B. C. Copper Company's property of nearly six million dollars.

ST. JOHN'S BAZAAR. Successful Event Took Place Tuesday Afternoon—Large Attendance.

Tuesday the annual bazaar, held under the auspices of the senior and junior guilds of the church, took place in the schoolroom, and was well attended. The room was tastefully decorated and stalls were neatly arranged along the sides on which dainty feminine creations, toys, wearing apparel and a host of other wares were displayed for sale. There was a toy emporium and a fishing pond, and, of course, a candy booth. Everyone was well patronized, and, as evidence of the liberal spirit displayed by patrons, it was noted that very little was left when the bazaar closed. An enterprising committee of ladies served afternoon tea, which considerably added to the success of the event.

RAILWAY EXPENDITURES. Company Will Adopt Policy of Economy—Will Spend Less Than Formerly.

Chicago, Nov. 21.—The railroads of the entire country have decided to inaugurate an era of most rigid economy, according to the Record-Herald. The plans which have been decided upon will result in a decrease in expenditures during the next twelve months of between \$80,000,000 and \$120,000,000, as compared with the sums spent during the year just closing.

VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME. 1200 Learners at Home During Spare Time Taught by Correspondence School, London, Eng.

LIBERALS RETURNED AT BYE-ELECTIONS

WALSH AND MARTIN ELECTED IN MONTREAL

Frank Pedley Tells of Conditions Among Indians in the West—Grain Shipments.

Montreal, Nov. 21.—Bye-elections for the House of Commons held in Montreal to-day resulted in the return of two Liberals. In St. Ann's division, rendered vacant by the unseating of Gallery (Liberal). Walsh was returned by a majority of 202 over Curran (Conservative). In St. Mary's division, Marlan (Liberal) defeated Almy (Labor), by 1,200. The seats were rendered vacant by the appointment of Piche (Liberal) to a judgeship.

Indians in West. Winnipeg, Nov. 21.—Frank Pedley, deputy superintendent general of Indian affairs, spent yesterday in the city, having arrived from the West, where he has been overlooking the work of his department. He visited a number of the reserves in British Columbia, on which there are over 25,000 Indians. The Northwest provinces, including Manitoba, have 24,000; Ontario, about 10,000; Quebec, 10,000 to 12,000, and the Maritime Provinces, 3,000 to 4,000. There are 10,000 to 12,000 outside the treaty limits. The Indians are gradually emerging into civilization and adopting the ways of the white man. Some of the best farmers in certain parts of the West are Indians. Mr. Pedley instanced those in the Qu'Appelle district, where they raised 35,000 to 50,000 bushels of grain, being possessed, too, of good houses and farm buildings, together with good machinery. There is no treaty in British Columbia, nevertheless, the department has agents there, and supplies the Indians with medical attendance, schools, and relief to be destitute, old and infirm. The deputy superintendent general also stated that he had visited Pile Hills. He summed up the result of his trip by saying that he found that the Indians were being satisfactorily looked after by the government's agents.

Grain Receipts. Winnipeg, Nov. 21.—The Canadian Pacific grain reports for yesterday show 100,000 bushels of wheat and 11,000 bushels of other grains as compared with 385,000 bushels and 17,000 bushels on the corresponding date of last year. Up to date this season there has been marketed 34,725,000 bushels of wheat and 2,821,000 bushels of other grains, and up to the corresponding date of last year there was received 35,340,000 bushels and 1,744,000 bushels, respectively. On the Canadian Northern yesterday 42,000 bushels of wheat and 9,000 bushels of other grains were marketed. Ninety-eight cars were loaded, containing 99,400 bushels.

Coal Situation. Regina, Sask., Nov. 21.—The government is sending circulars to coal agents throughout the province advising them to send in their orders for coal to Fort William, accepting William Whyte's statement that there are large stocks there, and that the company is prepared to handle it with exceptional expedition.

The Wreck of the Theona. Fort William, Ont., Nov. 20.—In the terrific gale which has raged on Lake Superior for two days, the Canadian steamer Theona, Captain George Pearson, struck a rock four miles east of Thunder Cape and was totally wrecked. The American steamer Phillip Minch and the Canadian steamer Strathcona, were also blown ashore during the storm, and the former may be a total loss. The crews of all three steamers are safe. When the Theona struck the wind was blowing fifty miles an hour, and the blinding snowstorm caused the ship to run north of the entrance to Thunder Bay. The steamer struck bow on, and the stern swung around against the rocks, crushing in the steel sides of the ship like paper. The crew, numbering twenty, remained on the vessel for two hours after she struck, but were compelled to take to the lifeboats for safety. A few moments after the crew had abandoned the wreck, the boilers exploded, and the shattered hull slid off the rocks into deep water. Almost overcome by exposure, ten of the crew were rescued by the lifeboats, and the men here in safety. The Theona was a fine steel steamer of 1,645 tons, and was valued at \$80,000. It was owned by the Algoma Central Railroad Company, and was bound for Fort William with a cargo of steel rails.

ADVOCATES LARGER NAVY. New Yorkers in Favor of Building More Ships.

New York, Nov. 21.—A meeting of the maritime section of the Naval League was held in the board room of the Produce Exchange this afternoon to urge an improvement in the condition of the naval reserve and a greater navy for the United States.

Capt. C. B. Parsons, of the Maritime Exchange, was chairman, and the principal speakers were former Police Commissioner McAduo and Gen. Horace E. Porter.

Commissioner McAduo advocated enlarging the navy. He declared that the country was on the firing line between Asia and the new world, and that it was absolutely necessary to have a large navy to protect the United States and the Philippine interests. The speaker asserted that the Japanese, the leading power of Asia, would soon enter the race with the Philippines. Under the Monroe doctrine, he said, the United States has 15,000 miles of coast to protect, which could not be done with half a navy.

MEXICANS SIGN STEAMER CONTRACT

FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF PACIFIC LINE

Company Has Now Subsidies From Two Governments For the Projected Service.

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TRANSFER OF MINES. British Columbia Copper Company May Acquire Property of Denoro Corporation.

"Smith Curtis, secretary-treasurer of the Denoro Mines, Ltd., owner of the Oro Denoro mine in Summit camp, and other properties, has sent an important notice to the shareholders of the company regarding the sale of the mine to the British Columbia Copper Company," says the Phoenix Pioneer.

"On the 30th of June last the sale of the Oro Denoro mine was authorized at a shareholders' meeting, the consideration being 15,000 B. C. Copper Company's shares. After payment of expenses the distribution of B. C. shares will be at the ratio of one B. C. share for about 100 (probably 97) Oro shares. As several of the shareholders of the old King Mining Company, succeeded by the Denoro Mines, Ltd., have never had their shares transferred, the exact proportion cannot be determined until an official audit is made. The following suggestion is made regarding the transfer: Holders of Oro shares will receive to five or more B. C. shares will be made in due course on depositing their Oro shares with the secretary of the Oro company. Fractional shares, above or below five, can be turned into cash, through the Oro company, the secretary of which will have them, or their combined equivalent, sold on the New York curb, the charges for such sale in considerable lots being much less than if each fractional shareholder sold himself. No sales will be made until reasonable time for all interested to respond to the secretary's notice.

There will be a charge of 25 cents for each British Columbia certificate issued, together with the New York state tax of two cents for each B. C. share, to be deducted from the cash distribution. B. C. shares are now selling around \$14 in New York, which gives a total valuation of the B. C. Copper Company's property of nearly six million dollars."

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The railroad presidents declare they

Can Consumption be Cured?

FERROL

There is plenty of indisputable evidence to prove that Consumption has been cured even after the symptoms were well defined and the lungs actually involved. On the other hand, there has always been a point beyond which the disease has been considered incurable. Until a comparatively recent date this point had a place at a very early stage of the malady, but modern scientific discovery and common-sense methods of treatment have gradually moved the hopeless point further and further back, until now the Consumptive is not "given up" until the very last stage of the disease is reached. Nothing in recent years has done so much to improve the chances of Consumptives as the advent of

FERROL does not kill the germs of Consumption (anything that will do that will kill the patient), but FERROL does the work by repairing the waste tissue, enriching the blood, toning the nerves, in short, by building up the whole system and thus enabling nature to expel the disease.

The only possible chance of curing Consumption is by proper nutrition, and FERROL is the only perfect nutrient, because it combines in palatable and easily digested form the very essentials of life—Oil, Iron and Phosphorus.

We feel some diffidence in claiming that FERROL will cure Consumption, lest we be misunderstood, but we have not the slightest hesitation in stating that it is an infallible cure for BRONCHITIS, CHRONIC COUGHS, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, SCROFULA and all wasting diseases.

For restoring lost weight and building up the rundown system FERROL is absolutely without an equal.

FERROL is not a patent mystery. The formula is freely published. It is prescribed by the best Physicians. It is endorsed by the most eminent Medical Journals. It is used in the prominent Hospitals, Sanitoriums, etc.

THE FERROL COMPANY, Limited, Toronto. D. E. CAMPBELL, DRUGGIST.

Cor. Fort and Douglas St. Victoria, B. C.

HOSIERY

CASHMERE AND WORSTED SOX AND STOCKING. HEAVY WOOL SOX. HEAVY COTTON SOX.

J. PIERCY & CO.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS VICTORIA, B. C.

A GREAT OFFER

THE London TIMES

Weekly Edition \$4.00

The Semi Weekly

Victoria TIMES

and Pearson's Magazine

Regular Price \$3.15

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Regular Price \$5.15

The London Times Weekly and either one of the others For \$3.30

A great chance to obtain England's greatest weekly, British Columbia's greatest paper, and a world-renowned magazine at a bargain. Annual subscription, only payable in advance, to F. S. Wright, Canadian Agent, the Times, Ottawa, Ontario.

Brishes

FOR THE TEETH FOR THE HAIR FOR THE HANDS FOR THE NAILS FOR THE BATH FOR THE CLOTHES FOR THE HAT.

A large variety of styles and prices, excellent value, all of them. Glad to show them whether purchase is made or not.

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY.

CYRUS H. BOWES Chemist

98 GOVERNMENT ST. NEAR YATES STREET.

Municipality of Saanich

Municipal Elections, 1907

Notice is hereby given that in order to qualify as voters in the forthcoming municipal elections as householders, such persons are required, during the month of November, to make and subscribe before a Supreme or County Court Judge, Stipendiary or Police Magistrate, Justice of the Peace or Notary Public, the statutory declaration provided by the "Municipal Elections Act."

This declaration may be made before the Clerk of the Municipality at the municipal office on Glenford avenue, or before any of the municipal officers and those who have bought real estate in the municipality during 1906, are requested to call at the municipal office and see that their names are duly entered and declaration made before the Municipal Assessor (H. O. Case), according to statute. The municipal office is open to the public between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., Saturdays 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. Sundays and legal holidays excepted.

HENRY O. CASE, C. M. C.

Young Men Wanted

For Firemen and Brakemen. Experience unnecessary. Over 500 positions open at the present time. High wages. Rapid promotion to Engineers and Conductors \$15 to \$300 per month. Instructions by mail at your home without interruption with present occupation. We assist each student in securing a position. Don't delay. Write to-day for free catalogue, instructions and application blank.

National Railway Training School Inc.

443 Boston Block, Minneapolis, Minn., U. S. A.

Notice is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to Chief Commissioner of Land and Works to purchase the following lands: Beginning at a point on the left bank of Skeena River 40 chains south of C. E. Nason's pre-emption and marked J. E. W.'s north-west corner, thence running 31 chains east, thence 20 chains south, thence 20 chains more or less west to bank of Skeena River, then northwesterly bank of river to point of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

Located Sept. 22. J. E. WISE, Locator.

J. E. BATEMAN, Agent.

DOMINION HOTEL, Victoria, B. C. Maintained on the highest standard; weekly \$1.25 to \$2.50 per day. Free bus. Stephen Jones, Prop.

THE HOUSE WITH THE GREEN SHUTTERS

BY GEORGE DOUGLAS.

CHAPTER XVII.—(Continued.)

"Metaphor comes from the power of seeing things in the inside of you..."

"Man, you're young to have noticed these things, John," said Jock Allan.

"I never reasoned it out before, but I'm sure you're in the right track..."

"He spoke me warm'than he felt, because Gourlay had flushed and panted and stammered (in spite of inspiring bold John Barleycorn) while airing his little theories and Allan wanted to cover him..."

"Just like me!" thought Gourlay, and listened with a thrilling interest because it was "just like him."

"But the labyrinth," said Tam, with a shrug of his voice as of one who knew..."

"Where, where," asked the Professor, "is the labyrinth?"

"A gigantic Borderer rose blushing in view, and was greeted with howls of derision by his fellows..."

"Have you a match, Robert?" he asked very graciously of Robin..."

"The giant slunk down, trying to hide himself..."

"Yes," said Tam, "I have learned what a poor sense of proportion some of you students seem to have..."

"Where, where," asked the Professor, "is the labyrinth?"

"I believe," he said drily, "you call that noise of yours 'the College Tramp' in the Senate you speak of as 'the Cuddies' Trudge..."

"It's a curious sketch," said the Professor, "it contains a serious blunder in grammar, and several mistakes in spelling..."

"You'll find there are various kinds of imagination," said Tam..."

sure. He was the gentleman who gained notoriety on a memorable occasion, by exclaiming—"Metaphysics be damned; let us drink!"

Curiously, an utterance of "Auld Tam," one of his professors, half confirmed him in his evil ways.

"I am speaking now," said Tam, "of the comfort of true philosophy, less of its higher aspect than its comfort to the mind of man..."

"At that stage," quoth the wise man, "the mind is dispersed in a thousand perceptions and a thousand fears..."

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a fine one, too," Barble, at least, your returning student is never met at the station with a brass band..."

"An Arctic Night" was the inspiring theme which Tam set for the Raeburn..."

"I would strongly impress upon the writer," said the shepherd, headless of his beating heart, "I would strongly impress upon the writer, to set himself down for a spell of real, hard, solid and deliberate thought..."

"The winner of the Raeburn," said Thomas Aquinas, "is Mr. John Gourlay..."

Gourlay and his friends made for the nearest public house..."

"You know, Jack," said Gillespie, "you have got to do next summer is to set yourself down for a spell of real, hard, solid and deliberate thought..."

"Him and his advice!" said Gourlay..."

There were only four other passengers dropped by the 11 o'clock train..."

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"Yes," said Tam, "I have learned what a poor sense of proportion some of you students seem to have..."

diviner thought, it irradiates the world. Of that high power there is no evidence in the essay before me...

"Indeed," said Aquinas, "there's a curious want of bigness in the sketch—no large nobility of phrase..."

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ere to get home tugged him, and he scurried up the long brae.

"Now then, who the devil are you?" came the voice of old Gourlay..."

"It'll keep, my mannie, it'll keep"—and the window slammed..."

"John went round the corner treading on air. For the first time in his life his father had praised him..."

"He heaped through a link at the side of the kitchen blind, where its descent was arrested by a flowerpot..."

"She came close to him, and 'John,' she said in a smiling whisper, big-eyed, 'John,' she breathed, 'would ye like a dram?'"

"Where's Janet?" he asked when she returned. He wanted another worshipper..."

"Oh, she gangs to bed the moment it's dark," his mother complained, like an aggrieved, "She's always saying that she's ill! I thoct when she grew up that that might be a wee help, but she's no use at all..."

"I rarely occurs to young folk who have never left their homes as their parents are dying soon..."

"The young man, with a keen eye, got up that that might be a wee help, but she's no use at all..."

"She gasped and started. 'They're shakin' they're shakin' sortin' out,'" she faltered, "No, no dear, there's nothing wrong w' me..."

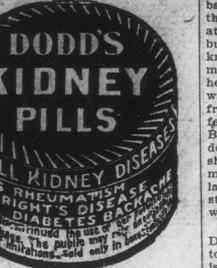
"There's one sticking in your blouse," said he, and pointed to her slack breast..."

CHAPTER XX.

There is nothing worse for a weakling than a small success. The strong man tosses it beneath his feet..."

"I'm not unwilling to allow a little noise on the last day of the session..."

"It's a curious sketch," said the Professor, "it contains a serious blunder in grammar..."



houses watched him with unusual eyes, as if even they felt that you was John Gourlay, whom they had known as a boy, proud wearer now of the academic wreath...

"You know, Jack," said Gillespie, "you have got to do next summer is to set yourself down for a spell of real, hard, solid and deliberate thought..."

"Where's Janet?" he asked when she returned. He wanted another worshipper..."

"I rarely occurs to young folk who have never left their homes as their parents are dying soon..."

"The young man, with a keen eye, got up that that might be a wee help, but she's no use at all..."

CHAPTER XX.

back his head with a laugh. "I should think we have. There was a great joy at Allan's the night before I left Edin'burgh..."

"Oh, I'm at thoud ath a bet, Dyonh, I'm at thoud ath a bet," said the Deacon..."

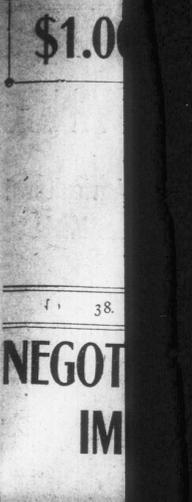
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CHAPTER XX.

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Some thirty odd couple of arches uniting Bethnal Green at the Junction of and Globe road...

Prominent in the Canadian Army in the Dominion of British Columbia is the question of immigration...

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Each packet contains a very handsome premium of fine chinaware...

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