

Nesbitt Electric Co. 25 FORT STREET. Phone 528. P. O. Box 184. VICTORIA, B. C.

Victoria Daily Times.

Truscott Vapor Launches NESBITT ELECTRIC CO. Agents, 25 Fort Street

VOL. 35.

VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1930.

NO. 139.

BAKING DISHES. A handsome article and just as practical and useful as it is handsome. Challoner & Mitchell, Jewelers and Opticians, 47-49 Government Street.

The Old Smuggler Gaelic Whisky. Imported direct from the Craigellachie Distillery. Hudson's Bay Co., Agents for B. C.

SATURDAY'S BARGAIN. Smith's Soda Crackers. 2 LB. BOX, 20c. REGULAR PRICE 25c. Dixie H. Ross & Co. CASH GROCERS.

Paper Hanging, Painting, Glazing. By Experienced Mechanics. Satisfaction Guaranteed. J. W. MELLOR & CO., LIMITED, 78 FORT STREET.

TRAIN HELD UP. Masked Men Blow Open the Safe and Are Supposed to Have Secured Contents. Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 11.—The Burlington, St. Louis, Pacific Coast express, which left Lincoln for the Northwest at 1:30 a.m., was held up five miles out of the city. Three men, all masked, boarded the engine, after waving lanterns and causing the engineer to stop the train. The engineer and fireman were forced to leave the cab, and accompanied the robbers to the express car. The express messenger refused to open the door and the car was badly wrecked by dynamite, but the messenger, Wm. Lupton, was unharmed. The big safe was blown open and the supposition is that the robbers secured the contents. The train was brought back to Lincoln shortly after 3 o'clock. Trainmen say the robbers after rifling the safe, slipped away into a cornfield. A number of policemen left for the scene of the robbery at daylight.

A STREET FIGHT. Three Men Shot Dead and One Fatally Injured. Eldorado, O. T., Oct. 9.—Three men were killed, one fatally injured and two others less seriously wounded in a shooting affray on the streets here this afternoon. The dead are H. L. Dearling, constable; Tom Parnell, farmer; Walter Parnell, farmer. Guy B. Tucker, city marshal, shot six times, will die. The shooting is the sequel to the killing here, on September 18th, by Dearling, of Bobb Mullins, which followed a wedding.

ERNE AND BRITT. Buffalo, Oct. 11.—Frank Erne has signed articles with Jim Kennedy, representing the Yosemite Athletic Club, of San Francisco, to meet Jimmy Britt in a 20-round contest, the last week in November, at 135 pounds, at the ring-side.

Clover Hay. New, and something good. It will double your milk supply. SYLVESTER FEED CO.

ENDED HIS LIFE. Suicide of Promoter Who Made and Lost Four Fortunes. New York, Oct. 10.—Having made and lost four fortunes and finding himself broken in health and almost penniless at the age of 70, Charles W. Lewis, a well-known promoter and a member of a leading Fifth avenue club, has ended his life with morphine. He was a native of England and had no relatives here.

KILLED IN VENEZUELA. Berlin, Oct. 11.—A special dispatch received here from Caracas, Venezuela, says Adam Russell, a German subject, and manager of the Venezuelan Plantation Company, has been found murdered and robbed on the road. The government is making an investigation. The authorities charge the crime to the revolutionists.

MOTHER AND SONS DEAD. Windows of Their Home Were Closed and Gas Jets Turned On. Omaha, Oct. 10.—Mrs. Henry Haubens and her sons, aged 10 and 12, were found dead this morning in their home in the northern part of the city. The windows were closed, the keyholes plugged and the gas jets turned on. The mother, apparently, planned the death of all three. Mrs. Haubens's husband, who is vice-president of the Storz Brewing Company, is out of the city. Mrs. Haubens has been in ill health and had become despondent, and it is thought she was temporarily insane when the act was committed. The family is one of the most prominent in the city.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., Oct. 11.—An east-bound big four freight train ran into the rear of another freight train in the center of the Wabash river bridge here last night. Two men were killed and six seriously injured.

SITUATION IN THE COAL STRIKE

TROUBLE IS BREWING IN FRENCH COLLIERIES

Conflict Between Troops and Strikers—President Mitchell Says Miners' Unions Are Not Illegal.

(Associated Press.) Paris, Oct. 11.—A dispatch from St. Etienne announces that a serious conflict occurred yesterday evening between Gen. D'Armes and strikers at the coal field of Terre Noire. Strikers overtook a number of coal wagons, and their guardian wounded a striker with a revolver. Two gendarmes who arrived on the scene were attacked by strikers, who stoned them. One of the gendarmes was knocked to the ground unconscious. The wounded gendarme's comrade thereupon fired his revolver and the bullet hit a striker, killed a second man behind him and wounded a third. The strikers then assailed the gendarme depot. Four other gendarmes were wounded before the strikers were repulsed. The advices from various coal fields show that the strike is extending.

Mayor Howland's Appeal. London, Oct. 11.—The mayor of Toronto has called an appeal to the mayor of Cardiff to induce the coal mine operators to give Canada the preference in meeting the emergency arising from the American coal strike.

Coal Shipped. Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 11.—Twenty-five cars of anthracite coal, mined and broken this week at the colliery of the Lickens Valley Coal Company, were shipped from Lickens yesterday. There was no demonstration as the cars were started from Harrisburg on their way to Philadelphia. The breakers at Lickens and Williams-town are being operated without interference.

Unions Not Illegal. Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 11.—President Mitchell arrived at the strike headquarters from New York this morning. He was immediately requested by reporters for an interview, but he steadfastly declined to talk of his New York trip for publication. When asked why he maintained such reticence regarding his visit, he said: "I think the best interests of operators, the miners and the public will be served by my remaining silent."

Seeking Injunction. Washington, Oct. 10.—The letter received by President Roosevelt from David Wilcox, of the Delaware & Hudson Railway Company, says in part: "As already said, the Mine Workers' combination does not merely restrain interstate commerce, but absolutely destroys it. Can it be seriously claimed that while a combination which restrains shipments out of the state would be illegal, one which absolutely prevents them would not?"

It seems very clear that a suit would lie against the members of the Mine Workers' Association as a combination in restraint of interstate commerce within the act of July 2nd, 1890, and that a preliminary injunction would be granted which could be enforced by all the powers of the national government. This precise course was followed in the Debs case, and was supported by the courts, not merely on account of interference with the mails, but also on the ground of restraint of shipments from one state to another. It is submitted that this course would be proper in the present case. It would destroy the illegal combination to which the present strike is due.

The Delaware & Hudson company, therefore, most earnestly requests that proper action be taken under the aforesaid statute. Mr. Mitchell denied a rumor that he would go to Washington today. The strike leaders are now looking to the American Federation of Labor for help. The federation has a membership of nearly two million, and its purpose is to assist organized labor generally. The miners' union is the strongest body in that organization, and they feel that the federation should now take an active interest in the struggle.

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DEPUTY MINISTER OF MINES. Rod Tolinie, of this City, Has Been Appointed to the Position. It is understood that Rod Tolinie, of this city, so well-known because of his long connection with the mining industry of the province, will shortly be appointed deputy minister of mines. Mr. Tolinie's name was currently connected with this appointment at the last session, and shortly after Col. Prior succeeded to the post of mines, but at the time the arrangement was not consummated. He will take up his new duties on Monday.

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MORE STRIKES. Pressmen of New York Out—Troops Mobilized in Switzerland.

(Associated Press.) New York, Oct. 11.—A strike of 1,200 press feeders employed in the book and job printing trade, of this city, has involved 850 pressmen, and has, it is stated, nearly tied up the business in a large number of plants. The strike may prevent many magazines and periodicals from coming out on time. Some time ago many of the feeders demanded an advance in wages from \$12 to \$14 a week and have struck to enforce them. Then it was decided, after several conferences with the employers, to make a demand of the advance in wages in all the union shops. The employers refused the demand, and the strike followed. Troops Needed. Berne, Switzerland, Oct. 11.—The Bundesrath this morning applied to parliament for permission to mobilize federal troops should their services become necessary at Geneva owing to the strike there. Later, it was announced that parliament had authorized the mobilization of 20,000 federal troops, and the Bundesrath ordered a regiment of federal infantry, a battalion of sharpshooters, a regiment of cavalry and two companies of engineers to be held in readiness for eventualities.

BOTHA DENIES KRUGER CARRIED OFF MONEY

Ex-President Contributed to the Boer Cause From His Own Pocket—Generals and Emperor.

(Associated Press.) Utrecht, Holland, Oct. 11.—At a meeting in honor of the Boer generals held here last night, Gen. Botha definitely denied the reports which have been circulated that Mr. Kruger had carried off state funds and declared that, on the contrary, the ex-president had contributed to the Boer cause with money from his own pocket. Gen. Dewet, referring to the controversy on the subject of an audience of the Boer generals with Emperor William, said His Majesty had not invited them, and that "if the Emperor or King should desire to see us it would be a great honor, and we should certainly apply to the British minister to introduce us."

PRISONER RELEASED. Brooklyn Lawyer Gets Benefit of First Offenders' Act and Sails for Home.

(Associated Press.) London, Oct. 11.—Henry Shackelford Davis, a lawyer, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who was remanded at a police court here on October 8th, on the charge of obtaining money by means of a worthless cheque, was released from Brixton prison today under the First Offenders' Act, and bound over in a small sum to appear for trial when called within six months.

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THE PRIZE LIST. Indian Agricultural Products.

Best bushel fall wheat—1. Francis Gregoire; 2. Edward Goodlooking. Best bushel spring wheat—1. Ed. Goodlooking; 2. Francis Gregoire. ESTIMATE OF REVENUE. Secretary Boggis this morning supplied the following approximate statement of the receipts and expenditures in connection with the fair now closing. As will be seen, it shows a discrepancy of \$900, but the rate taken this afternoon, it is hoped, will go far towards making both ends meet.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Total Receipts: \$11,400. Total Expenditure: \$12,300.

LEAPED FROM FIRE ESCAPE. Seattle, Oct. 11.—George S. Smeeth leaped from a fire escape on the Arlington hotel building yesterday afternoon to the ground—seven stories below, and was instantly killed. His skull was fractured and every large bone in his body was broken by the fall. Smeeth came to Seattle September 8th, and has been living at the Arlington. For the past two weeks he has been drinking hard.

MINER KILLED. Nanaimo Man Met His Death in Protection Shaft.

(Special to the Times.) Nanaimo, Oct. 11.—Jos. Brandolini, an Italian working in Protection Island shaft, was struck on the base of the skull by a falling post this morning. He was removed to the hospital, where he died in half an hour. Deceased was 32 years of age and had recently returned from Italy, where he was married.

VIENNA'S RIVAL. It Is No Longer the Centre of Medical Science.

(Associated Press.) Chicago, Oct. 11.—Prof. Adolf Lorenz, head of the department of orthopaedic surgery in the University of Vienna, has arrived here to perform an operation on Lolita, the daughter of J. Ogden Armour, who is a cripple.

THE CLOSING OF THE GREAT FAIR

HORSE RACING WILL BE THE ATTRACTION

Tests of Speed Have Brought Together the Best Animals Ever Seen Here.

Today sees the close of the Victoria exhibition, which in most respects has been the greatest ever held under the auspices of the Agricultural Association. The management have made provision that the closing day shall in nowise be any less interesting than the preceding ones. They have in fact made this day's programme in point of special attractions one of the best of the week.

GO TO THE FAIR. After 6 o'clock to-night, the admission to the exhibition grounds will be only 25 cents.

After 6 o'clock to-night, the admission to the exhibition grounds will be only 25 cents. No exhibits will be moved till Monday, so that this will give every one a splendid opportunity to inspect the different displays. The Nanaimo Silver Corset band will give a concert and the cycle whirl will be repeated inside the building.

THE YUKON TRADE. Canada's Share Has Increased Enormously According to Mr. Anderson's Report.

(Special to the Times.) Ottawa, Oct. 11.—George Anderson, Toronto, has reported to the department of trade and commerce on the Yukon. He shows that the Canadian trade in the Yukon has grown from ten per cent. in 1898 to 67 per cent. in 1901, and for July and August it has reached 70 per cent. His report is pretty well covered by Wickett and others. He writes hopefully of the future of the Yukon.

A FAST STEAMER SERVICE ASSURED. Sir Frederick Borden Brings Good News—Canada Not Seeking Reciprocity With United States.

(Associated Press.) Boston, Mass., Oct. 11.—Sir Frederick Borden, Canadian minister of militia, who is a visitor in this city, in an interview today, made known the fact that the Canadian and British governments had decided to jointly establish a fast Atlantic steamship service between Halifax, N. S., and Liverpool ports, with an annual subsidy of \$1,125,000 for ten years.

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OLD SLAVE DEAD. Death of Woman Who Is Reported to Have Been 132 Years of Age.

(Associated Press.) Chicago, Oct. 11.—A woman who, according to her own report, was living at the time of "the Boston tea party" and the meeting of the first continental congress, is dead at the home for aged and infirm. The report of her age should be correct, she was the oldest person in Illinois, and possibly in the United States.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP. British Miners' Federation Urges Nationalization of Lignite, Mines, Minerals and Railways.

(Associated Press.) London, Oct. 10.—The miners' federation, in conference at Southport today, passed a resolution urging the nationalization of lignite, mines, minerals and railways. Benjamin Proctor, M. P., president of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, who presided, opposed the resolution, pointing out that the miners of Pennsylvania and France were caused by the system of government control preventing there.

CANADA'S TRADE STILL INCREASING

GRATIFYING REPORT FOR PAST QUARTER

Conditions Under Which Intercolonial Will Carry Nova Scotia Coal Without Charge.

(Special to the Times.) Ottawa, Oct. 11.—The statement of Canada's trade, issued to-day, shows that for the third month of the current year there was an increase of over eight million dollars in the aggregate trade, compared with the same time last year, and an increase of over one million dollars in duty.

VISITING GENERALS. United States Army Officers Delighted With Their Reception in London.

(Associated Press.) London, Oct. 11.—The American generals now visiting England are undergoing somewhat similar experiences of English hospitality to that of the colonial premiers during coronation time. From now to October 18th, when they will sail for home, Generals Corbin and Young will have a continual round of entertainment, starting with the King, whose action in inviting them to luncheon at Buckingham Palace next Monday, has caused much favorable comment. They received invitations from numerous societies and individuals.

LOCAL PREACHERS. National Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Session.

(Associated Press.) Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 11.—The forty-fifth annual convention of the National Association of Local Preachers of the Methodist Episcopal church opened in this city today. More than 100 delegates from different parts of the United States and two representatives from Great Britain are in attendance. Local preachers from all over the country are represented at to-day's gathering, and many topics will come up for consideration.

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To Beautify the Skin. Our Persian Cream makes the skin soft and clear, helping to beautify it. This is a splendid cream for over-coming roughness and dryness caused by Fall winds and dust.

Campbell's Prescription Store, COR. FORT AND DOUGLAS ST.

NO SIGN OF SETTLEMENT. Strike Situation is Unchanged—Conference at New York Was Lively.

HOW CAUSTIC BURNS. Take a piece of wooden cloth, or a piece of a blanket and boil it thoroughly in a strong solution of caustic soda, and you will find the wool will gradually be eaten away, leaving nothing but the skeleton.

HUNT CLUB GYMKHANA. Programme of Races For Interesting Event on Saturday Next.

PE-RU-NA CURES CATARRH OF KIDNEYS EVERY TIME.



DANGEROUS KIDNEY DISEASES CURED.

Pe-Ru-Na Creating a National Sensation in the Cure of Chronic Afflictions of the Kidneys. Major T. H. Mars, of the First Wisconsin Cavalry regiment, writes from 1425 Dunsmuir street, Chicago, Ill., the following letter:

NUMBER OF FATAL ACCIDENTS IN EAST.

COLORED MAN KILLED IN ROW AT SIDNEY.

A Barn Destroyed and an Old Farmer Burned to Death—Two Railway Fatalities.

Toronto, Oct. 10.—Mrs. A. B. Cameron, of this city, died to-night as the result of a street car accident. She was out at the East Toronto links watching a close contest in the women's golf championship contest, in which she was playing earlier in the week.

Principal's Salary. It is said that the board of Upper Canada College will offer the successor to Principal Parkin \$5,000 salary, with house, etc.

Non-Progressive. The opinion was freely expressed by many speakers at the autumn meeting of the Toronto and Western Congregational Association yesterday that Congregationalism in Canada had reached a crisis, owing to its non-progressiveness.

Fence Rails For Fuel. H. J. Pettipiece, M. P. P., at Forest, says that the county of Lambton farmers are taking advantage of the present fuel crisis to saw in stove lengths rail fences that their grandfathers built.

Sunday Work. Mountreat Oct. 10.—Representatives of the Lord's Day Alliance, Trades and Labor Council and Christian churches waited on General Manager McNeill, of the Canadian Pacific railroad to-day, and asked that the railway do all in its power to avoid traffic on Sabbath.

Coal For Employeess. It is officially announced that the C. P. R. will supply one ton of coal (soft) to each of its employeess at \$4.50 per ton.

Revolvers Used. Sydney, N. S., Oct. 10.—G. B. Scott, colored, is dead and Jim Brooke, also colored, is probably fatally wounded as a result of a row between them at the coke oven last night in which revolvers were drawn and shots fired.

Two Fatalities. Halifax, Oct. 10.—Two fatal accidents occurred in Cape Breton yesterday. Alex. Matheson, 23 years old, was struck by a fall of coal in the Caledonia coal pit and killed. He had only been married a few months. O. Anderson, a Swedish sailor on the schooner Ida, was instantly killed at Port Morien, by a chute falling on him.

Struck By Express. Brighton, Ont., Oct. 10.—William Robinson, 19 years old, while watching a train on one track, was struck by the express on the other track, here last night and instantly killed.

Burned. Baden, Ont., Oct. 10.—Christian Lehmann, 57 years old, was burned to death by a fire which destroyed his barn on Wednesday.

Died Suddenly. Collingwood, Ont., Oct. 10.—Capt. A. G. Cameron, one of the oldest and best known mariners of this port, died suddenly late last night.

Magistrate Dead. Kingston, Ont., Oct. 10.—Lieut.-Col. John Duff, police magistrate, died to-day.

Farmer's Sudden Death. Belleville, Oct. 10.—P. R. Daly, prominent farmer and treasurer of the Eastern Ontario Dairyman's Association, dropped dead this morning of heart disease.

The Governor-General. Poplar Point, Oct. 10.—The Governor-General arrived this morning in his private car Victoria, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Capt. Hughes, and the Hon. J. H. Kirchoffer. The party left for the lake at 11, where they spent the balance of the week duck shooting, the guests of Senator Kirchoffer at York Lodge.

Elevator Destroyed. St. Catharines, Ont., Oct. 10.—The elevator of the Hedley Shaw Milling Company was burned to-day, with 20,000 bushels of wheat. The loss is \$14,000; well insured.

Fatally Injured. Ottawa, Oct. 10.—Kingsbury McLean, a Canadian Pacific railway brakeman, received fatal injuries at Montecello yesterday and died while on the way to Ottawa. He is supposed to have been struck by the spout of a water tank while entering the cupola of the caboose. He was 20 years old.

A Long Drive. Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 10.—Land Commission Griffin, of the C. P. R., and Mr. L. A. Hamilton have just completed a long journey in the Northwest, which included a drive of over 600 miles. The trip was undertaken for the purpose of inspecting the regions which will be tapped by the C. P. R. extension under construction from Kirkfeldt on the main line, and from Yorkton, the present terminus of the Northwestern road. They started from Wolsley and drove in a northwesterly direction, passing through the well settled and highly cultivated district north of Wolsley, and into the open Creek district, and thence proceeding to Saskatoon on the South Saskatchewan, following the old Humboldt trail for a considerable part of the distance. After examining some lands owned by the company east of Saskatoon, Mr. Griffin and Mr. Hamilton drove northward into a capital of River country, and then turned southeasterly, passing Lake Egbert, and striking the railway at Yorkton. The extent of country traversed is very large, but throughout its length and breadth no land was found that is not suitable for either mixed farming or ranching. The branch line from Kirkfeldt, with 100 miles will be built this year, will pass through some fine districts already settled.

PLINT GLASS. Meeting Held at Pittsburg—Plans for Forming a Combine.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 10.—It was learned to-day that at the meeting of the flint glass manufacturers, held on Wednesday, plans were considered for the establishment of a selling agency or the purchase outright of all the plants and the formation of a combination. Ninety per cent of the flint bottle makers of the country were present, and final action is expected at a general meeting called for October 23rd. The capital, it is said, will be \$30,000,000.

Vice-President T. W. Rowe, of the American Flint Glass Workers, announced to-day that a general strike had taken place in the chimney combine, and that the five plants of the MacBeth-Erasmus concern, located at Marion, Elmwood, Toledo, Charleroi, and in this city are now idle. The strike was caused by the company refusing to comply with the skimmers' rules. A thousand men are affected.

A warrant was sworn out yesterday at Shenandoah for the arrest of Private Wadsworth, for the killing of Wm. Durham yesterday, but Col. Hullins, of the 18th Regiment, refused to allow the constable to serve it.

Acting under Secretary Hay's recent instructions to collectors of United States ports and the customs officers, to facilitate as much as possible the importation of coal at the present time, Welsh hard coal will be admitted free of customs duties.

The London, Arlson & North Shore Electric Company, of New York City, has been incorporated with a capital of \$500,000, to construct and operate an electric railroad with terminals in London and Port Barwell, Ontario, passing through Middlesex and Essex counties.

Has been rudely defined by some cynic as "slops and sweets." And after all there's more truth than poetry in the definition. Ice cream and cake may satisfy the palate, but they are far from satisfying to the stomach, which requires that food be nutritious first and nice afterward. By careless eating women pave the way for stomach "trouble," and its kindred miseries.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is confidently commended as a cure for diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. By curing diseases which prevent the assimilation of food it enables the body to be built up and strengthened in the only way known to nature—by food digested and assimilated.

"For twelve long months I suffered untold misery," writes Mrs. Nellie Colgate, of Randolph, Charlotte Co., Va. "No tongue could express the pain that I endured before I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and I am now well and able to do anything at all. Could not eat anything except bread and tea—or if I did top of my head hurt so it seemed it would kill me; with all that I could do it would burn like fire. But now, since using your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Purifying Prescription,' I can eat a good dinner of almost anything, and can do a good day's work as well as anybody else. Am better than I have been for years."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure sick headaches.

Cantharidin placed in clothes presses and drawers will keep moths away, as the odor is very disagreeable to them.

The Conference. New York, Oct. 10.—"What do you mean by politicians? I want you and all the other operators to understand that I am the governor of New York, chosen representative of seven million people, and that I am here in this matter solely in that capacity, and to relieve, if possible, an intolerable situation; what is more, I intend to use every power at my command to do it."

Governor O'Dell made this statement to-day to President Baer, of the Reading road, in the presence of several Senators of the United States and of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, and of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Mr. Baer was accompanied by E. B. Thomas, chairman of the board of directors of the Erie railroad, and the conference was opened by Senator Penrose, who said the situation was becoming serious, that some solution must be found at once. He suggested that the operators should incline to some concessions.

"If you mean by that," said President Baer, "that we are to recognize the dictation of a labor union, I tell you right now that the operators will consider no such proposal."

Governor O'Dell was on his feet in an instant, white with excitement, he said: "Are we to understand that no kind of a conciliatory proposition will receive consideration at the hands of the operators?"

"I did not say that," answered Mr. Baer, "but I do say, and reiterate it, that we will not accept political advice or allow the interference of politicians in this our affair."

Then it was that Governor O'Dell made the statement quoted above. President Baer bowed to the governor and said: "Governor, I beg your pardon; no personal offence was intended, and we will listen to any suggestion you have to make, but again I repeat that we must refuse to recognize the union as represented by Mr. Mitchell."

"I believe," said the governor, "that your position from a public point of view is absolutely untenable. Railroad men and other business men combine for mutual profit and protection, and there is no reason why laboring men should not." "What is the proposition?" asked Mr. Baer, coldly.

"Just this," said Governor O'Dell, "I am sure that the labor organization of which Mr. Mitchell is head, desires him to be fair with the general public. If the operators will consent to give the men five cents a ton increase, I will personally present it to the miners, and I believe they will accept it. It is a fair proposition."

"Does this mean, Governor O'Dell, that we are to recognize the miners' union?" Mr. Baer asked. "Certainly does," answered the governor quickly, "and there is no reason why you should not."

Mr. Baer and Mr. Thomas rose to go. Mr. Thomas remarking that the matter would be presented to the other operators, and that an early answer would be forthcoming. Mr. Baer said: "We are to meet a committee of the Manufacturers' Association on Tuesday, and we may have an answer then."

The conference broke up. When the conference was over Governor O'Dell refused to say what had occurred, and Mr. Mitchell was equally non-committal. It is believed, however, that Governor O'Dell presented his proposition for settlement to the leader of the Miners' Union, and that Mr. Mitchell said he would present it to the district presidents in the hope that it would be accepted. Governor O'Dell said: "Mr. Mitchell was eminently fair, and showed every disposition to adjust the serious situation."

GANADIAN REMOUNTS. Over Twelve Thousand Were Purchased For Use in South Africa.

Toronto, Oct. 10.—The evening Telegram's London cable says: "The report of the commission of inquiry into the remount charges contained in a blue book issued yesterday, says the total number of horses purchased in Canada for use of the army in South Africa was 12,000, the contract price being, cobs, \$125; cavalry, \$140; artillery, \$150. The prices included delivery in Montreal. Facilities for moving the horses were good, but the trucks used to transport them are capable of improvement, as, owing to their faulty construction, many animals suffered injury. At the railway company's yards at Montreal the horses were fed at the contract price of 40 cents per day, but Col. Dent says he found them not so well cared for as they might have been."

Application Will Be Made Next Session for Incorporation of a Company. (Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Oct. 11.—Application will be made at the next sitting of the Dominion parliament for the incorporation of a company under the name of the "Vancouver & Coast-Kootenay Railway Company."

The project is to construct a railway from a point near the city of Vancouver, thence southeasterly to the city of New Westminster, and thence easterly by the most feasible route to a point near Midway, Boundary Creek district, from a point on the main line of the railway south of the Fraser, to a point at or near Nicola lake; and from a point on the main line east of Hope to a point at or near Nicola lake; and from a point on the main line of the railway near the city of Vancouver northerly across British Columbia, with power to construct and operate branch lines from any point on the main line of the railway or branches thereof, with power to construct and operate branch lines from any point on the main line of the railway or branches thereof, including suitable ferry, from the most convenient point on the mainland to the most convenient point on Vancouver Island, so as to make connection with the city of Victoria.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKETS. The encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic has selected San Francisco as the next place of meeting.

Mr. Brodrick, secretary for war, last night reiterated Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's declaration at Birmingham that the government's educational bill would be withdrawn, and said the rejection of this bill would mean the rejection of the government.

An extraordinary rumor is current here, says the Paris correspondent of the London Standard, that private negotiations are proceeding between Russia and Turkey, which, if successful, will result in an agreement to close the Dardanelles to all but Russian warships.

The United States secretary of state has issued a warrant for the surrender to the Canadian authorities of Robert Thompson, held under arrest at Lincoln, Neb., as a fugitive from justice. He was convicted of burglary at Sarina, Ont., and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment, but escaped from jail last July.

WASTING AWAY. THE SAD CONDITION OF MANY YOUNG GIRLS.

Mothers Should Be Very Careful When Their Daughters Complain of Headache, Fickle Appetite, Dizziness or Heart Palpitation.

Many mothers neglect the health of their growing daughters. Not wilfully, of course, but because they think the occasional headache, from which they suffer, sicknesses of appetite, and palpitations, are the natural result of the merging of girlhood into womanhood. This is a serious mistake. There is no period in a girl's life when she needs more attention, and unless the little troubles are successfully treated, more serious complications, such as indigestion and consumption—are sure to follow.

What every young girl needs at this period is a tonic medicine that will give her a rich, red blood, strong nerves, and bring her safely through a critical period in her life. For this purpose there is no other medicine in the world can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Thousands of girls throughout Canada owe their present health and happiness to this medicine, and thousands of others who are suffering would soon be strong if they would give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial. Among the many young women who have proved the great worth of this medicine, Miss Jennie Beamer, of Boyle, Ont. Miss Beamer says: "Some years ago I became very ill, and my friends feared I was going into a decline. I was pale; suffered from terrible headaches; my appetite was poor, and I grew very thin. I became so weak that I could hardly walk. I remained in this condition for several months, during which time I tried several medicines, but none helped me in the least. Then my mother got me some of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and almost from the outset they helped me. As I continued the use of the pills, the severe headaches left me, my appetite returned, and I gained in weight. In fact, I was soon enjoying perfect health, and have since continued to do so. I attribute this entirely to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and will be glad if some other weak and ailing girl will profit by my experience."

Pale and sallow cheeks, dizziness, headaches, palpitation of the heart, and the feeling of weakness that afflicts so many young girls will soon disappear if Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are used. These pills also cure rheumatism, wringings, kidney ailments, St. Vitus' dance, and the other troubles that come from poor blood and weak nerves. Sold by all dealers in medicine or sent post paid for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

LOST OR FOUND. LOST—A roll of bank bills and tax account. Reward for its return to 84 Fourth street.

WANTED—A house, parlor maid. Apply between 5 and 6 p.m. Mrs. Holland, Rockland avenue.

WANTED—Messenger buys at C. P. R. Telegraph.

WANTED—Nursery governess. Apply Mrs. Hanham, 10 Bellot street.

WANTED—Nurse maid during day or afternoon. Apply Mrs. A. Robertson, "Oreada," Pemberton road, morning before 11, and evening.

WANTED—We have a purchaser for a good 6 or 7 roomed house, with modern conveniences. If yours is for sale let us have particulars. Heisterman & Co.

FOR SALE. FOR SALE—White Shetland pony add cart. Apply 122 Fort street.

FOR SALE—One second-hand National Cash Register; also one Hamilton, in good order. Address "Bill," care of Times.

SAVING POTATOES—50c per sack, delivered. Gln. Fook Xuen, 194 Government street.

FOR SALE—SNAK—3 story house, connected with sewer, and other modern conveniences, on lot and a half, James Bay; price, \$1,700. Heisterman & Co., 75 Government street.

FOR SALE—Cooking and heating stove; one "Green" base cutter, Old Curiosity Store, cor. Yates and Blanchard streets.

SEWING MACHINES—For sale or to rent; all makes repaired; needles for all makes. See our best old, 100 high armed Singer, with attachments, \$15. B. B. Sutton, No. 72 Fort street.

FOR SALE—Old newspapers; 200 for 25c. Apply Times Office.

TO LET. TO LET—Furnished rooms, 122 Fort.

TO LET—Six roomed house, No. 9 Whitaker street; hot and cold water, electric light. Enquire 122 Government street.

TO LET—Why live in a tent or sponge on your relations when you can get a two story house for \$2 per month, in a good location? Inquire of Hinkson Siddall, 14 Chancery Lane.

STORE TO RENT—No. 117 Douglas street, in Todd building. Rent reasonable.

TO RENT—Comfortably furnished rooms, with modern improvements. Apply 7 Blanchard street.

TO LET—All kinds of storage taken at 92 Wharf street; bonded and free warehousing. Harry B. Ives.

TO LET—Burnside Rd. cottage with acre land. Enquire 122 Government street.

30 St. Louis street, cottage. Enquire 122 Government street.

27 St. Louis street, cottage. Enquire 122 Government street.

23 St. Louis street, cottage. Enquire 122 Government street.

32 Churchway, house. Enquire 122 Government street.

BRISTOLMAN & CO., 75 Government Street.

HOUSES TO LET—Cameron St., 6 rooms, \$7. Green St., 6 rooms, \$7. Johnson St., flats, \$20. Labouchere St., 6 rooms, \$9. Montreal St., 4 rooms, \$5. North Chatham St., 5 rooms, \$5. Speed Ave., 4 rooms, \$5. Vancouver St., 6 rooms, \$5. Owner pays water rate.

THE STUART ROBERTSON CO., LTD., Successors to A. W. Moss & Co., Ltd., 25 Broad St.

A Lady's Lunch. Has been rudely defined by some cynic as "slops and sweets." And after all there's more truth than poetry in the definition. Ice cream and cake may satisfy the palate, but they are far from satisfying to the stomach, which requires that food be nutritious first and nice afterward.



PICTURE PUZZLE. Find a dog and a cat in this table.

NEW SEASON'S Valencia Raisins. SHIPMENT ARRIVED AT ERSKINE, WALL & CO. THE LEADING GROCER.

Plumbing and Heating. BABY BATH. And his papa's and mamma's all receive the attention which we have the fitting up of an up-to-date bathroom. We employ the very latest bathroom device; we install them skilfully and at modern competitive figures. We would like to bid on any plumbing you want done.

A SHERET, 102 FORT ST. TEL. 629. NOT RESPONSIBLE. BR. SHIP "Lyderhorn" WILLIAMS, MASTER. FROM HONGKONG. Neither the master nor the undersigned will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the above vessel, or those whomsoever, without their written authority.

R. P. Ribbet & Co. Agents

Distillers Co. Ltd. Edinburgh
Jos. E. Seagram, Waterloo
Melcher's Canadian Gums
(Red Cross)
Veuve Clicquot Champagne
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole
Champagne.
Knox Gelatine
Gillard's Pickle and Sauce
Etc., Etc., Etc.

Cement, Zynkara, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, Etc.

WHARF STREET, VICTORIA.

BROTCHIE LEDGE FOG HORN BROKEN

ALARM APPARATUS HAS BEEN CRIPPLED

A Malicious Attempt Made to Destroy Usefulness of a Most Valuable Guide to Mariners.

Through the wanton propensities, presumably of some boy or boys, the Brochie ledge beacon fog alarm apparatus has been almost completely destroyed. The vibrators of the horns have been hammered out of shape by some hard instrument; three of the disks have been buried, and a fourth has been injured in the same way, while the switch box ashore was broken but a few days previously. As a result, during the heavy fog of last night the fog alarm on this ledge could be faintly heard. But one horn could be used, and that only at a great disadvantage. Of course the department of marine and fisheries have taken immediate steps to repair the damage, and no effort to punish the guilty recreants will be spared if they can be apprehended.

ENTERS FISHING BUSINESS. Vancouver parties connected with the salmon fishing industry have embarked in the halibut fisheries, and the tug Native is now on her way up to the halibut banks of Cape Scott in the interest of those at the head of the venture. In tow of the Native is a small schooner operated by Harry Glover, of New Westminster, and the Native sailed north from that port. It is reported that the tug will stand by the schooner the entire time she is fishing, and when sufficient fish have been secured, the schooner will be towed to New Westminster, and the cargo discharged there. It is understood that the fish are to be shipped in a fresh state to the East for a market.

CHARTERED FOR SALMON. Another salmon charter is reported. The British barque Pass of Killisnoak, now discharging 3,000 barrels of cement at Tacoma, will load salmon on the Fraser river.

ARRIVES AND DEPARTS. The steamer Amur, which arrived from Skagway yesterday afternoon, carried as passengers for this city W. W. Cory, inspector of the public works department; James Johnson, formerly of this city; J. W. McConnell, an engineer, and W. P. Ames, of Philadelphia, a mining operator on Livingston creek in the Big Salmon district. The Amur sailed again last night, and an effort will be made by her officers to pick up another Dawson contingent before the winter season sets in.

MAIRNE NOTES. Steamer City of Puebla arrived from the Golden Gate last night, and the Omittilla will sail for San Francisco this evening. She will carry as saloon passengers from this city P. H. Stett and



Protect Yourself From Pneumonia

And the insidious advances of consumption by attending to that cough at once, and use our remedies for coughs, colds, grippe, etc. They will relieve you immediately, as well as prevent a cure. We also have on hand a full line of Chest Protectors and Chamberlains. Call and see us.

Dean & Hiscocks CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, Cor. Yates and Broad Sts., Victoria, B. C.

PREVENTION AND EXTINGUISHING

INTERESTING PAPER AT CHIEFS' MEETING

Read by Marshal Kellogg, of Seattle—Some Practical Pointers for the Public.

The following interesting paper on Fire Prevention versus Fire Extinguishing was read by Fire Marshal Kellogg, of Seattle, at Thursday morning's session of the Fire Chiefs' Association in convention here:

When it is considered that the entire property value of every city on the Pacific Coast and the Straits of Juan de Fuca is annually obliterated from the wealth of the world—a sum representing all the wealth mined from Alaska since its discovery and discounting its production for years to come, at the same measure of yield; when we consider that this vast sum is annually lost by fire, with not a single compensating feature—lost to the world as entirely as if it dropped to the bottom of the deep ocean; when it is known that fire-fighting equipment and the simplest fire-fighting courage shown by our band of firemen throughout the entire country (for no locality has a monopoly on such) that these enormous losses are yearly increasing, it would appear that if these fires be controlled it must be by other methods than simply attempting their extinguishment.

It is claimed that the limit of perfection has been attained in the modern machinery intended for the putting out of fires; that while a few minor results may be attained by quicker attachments, etc., that they have but little bearing on the general results. It is this generally accepted as true it would appear to justify the conclusion that about all has been done that can be done, and all that remains with us now to do is to use a familiar phrase—"Save the surrounding property."

Admitting the fact that in spite of the efforts of our fire fighters and in defiance of the most powerful machinery and devices for fire protection the losses instead of diminishing are increasing; I am not willing to concede defeat. We will yet win. The enormous losses by fire are a menace to our national prosperity, and our failure in the past to control them should stimulate us not only to make the most of what we have, but also to provide for the future. The restrictions formulated for the prevention of fires.

There is only one thing more satisfactory than a quick stop. That one thing is to prevent the necessity of calling out the department. It is an old adage, but true, that "prevention is better than cure."

Unfortunately, until of late years prevention (I refer to prevention of fires) was in my own country a minor consideration. While the individual would unhesitatingly contribute his means to the support of the fire department in which he takes a laudable pride, he would grumble were he required to purchase an iron receptacle for the deposit of his waste.

This question of prevention is an innovation on old established customs. It has been doing this for years, and never had a fire and claims immunity for the future because he has been fortunate in the past. The trouble is, the average man does not take the time to reflect. But reflect he must if he expects the fire losses reduced.

Conscious of this laxity on the part of the citizen to safeguard his own interests and with a view to educating the public to an appreciation of the necessity on their part of observing such precautions, a few of the chiefs from this Northwest coast met in this city (Victoria, B. C.), on the 9th day of September, 1891, and formed themselves into an association known as the Pacific Coast Association of Fire Chiefs.

Since our first meeting in your city, where we are now holding our tenth annual convention, trials and tribulations have been the lot of the projectors. But here we are again, like the Englishman, who, in relating his experiences while journeying on foot from New York to the Pacific Coast, said that he had had many adventures on the road, had been knocked down many times, but that he always came up smiling.

So with us, and while but few of the original founders are now with us they will recall the frequent disappointments and misfortunes attending our endeavors, all of which we have met, and in a great measure overcome. And right here I think it only proper to say that if it had not been for the unflinching loyalty and financial support received from our British cousins, this association would have long ago been disbanded and now known only in name.

The organization, if true to its original purpose, will succeed. Otherwise it should fail, and the quicker disbanded the better. So far it has faithfully kept the prime motive in view. In the discussions had and topics read it works in ability with the older and larger associations on the Atlantic coast, and is recognized in the municipalities where we have held our meetings as an instrument of great good.

The association has been called a

school for farmers, educating and fitting him better for the responsibilities of his calling. That was just what was intended by its founders, and it is just what it is—not, however, a graded school. Here we meet the paid chief from the larger cities and the volunteer chief from the smaller towns, all in one class and all desirous to learn, and there is something for us all.

I remember at one of our meetings a brother chief from an interior town relating his experiences. He had, as he thought, extinguished a fire that had originated in a clothes closet, under a chimney leading to the second story of a rather pretentious house for his town; had gone with his company to quarters, called the roll and noted the absentees, and was on his way to resume his work when he received another alarm from the same locality. Upon his arrival to his horror he discovered the fire just burning under the cornice of the same place, which resulted in the total destruction of the house. Only a fragment was left, but enough, however, to convince him on examination that there was a knot hole in the ceiling in the closet through which the fire had made its way to the main fire, by the chimney leading to the second story. He went back to company quarters, receiving the congratulations of his friends for the quick stop he had made.

I learned a lesson from that man's talk that has stood me in good service since. Talk never put out a fire, but lessons learned from talk have saved millions. Here we meet the paid chief from the larger cities and the volunteer chief from the smaller towns, all in one class and all desirous to learn, and there is something for us all.

I bear in mind that this is a chiefs' convention, a body of men whose muster roll no longer contains my name. It was, however, when associated with you that the question of prevention was first discussed publicly. We have invited the city councils and the mayors of cities in which our members reside to see that the best is done in our discussions and take part in them. The seed has been sown in good ground and it should yield a ready comparison. Already several of the cities have passed excellent ordinances and incorporated into their charters the best of the better prevention of fires. All of these have been the legitimate result of our association's meetings.

In my home city, in addition to most excellent ordinances and building regulations, they have created the office of fire marshal, and with a view to the better enforcement of these, they have purchased additional equipment for the fire department, and added a number more men. I mention these matters with pride as the results of our association's meetings. But all has not been done yet. Let our cry be "vigilance and education."

Aside from the chiefs of the fire department who get their information in the line of duty, few realize the fact that fully 75 per cent. of all fires are preventable, the direct result of the carelessness of the individual.

Referring to the chief's report for the year 1902, I find the following following: 8; lamps upset, 4; careless use gasoline, 2; overheated furnace, 2; unattended stoves, 1; defective ranges, 5; tar kettle, 4; smoking in bed, 2; overheated stoves, 6; unattended stoves, 1; defective ranges, 5; wood near stove, 2; making a lot of seventy fires easily and with ordinary precautions prevented. This number was from a total of 202 fires, 150 of which are due to the brush fires, false alarms, and unknown, makes nearly 70 per cent. of the total of actual fires recurring for that year.

Carelessness is a crime. A corporation, by reason of its position, is liable to damages by injury of the workmen employed. In the case of a fire, the result is in death or injury to the public. But I know of no law to punish a man that carelessly sets a fire, even if it consumes the whole block. I think it is the duty of the law to see that the fire is not spread. It cannot be expected that the idea of prevention will sweep the country as it has done in the past. Prevention is being studied, and the results locally as yet) are becoming apparent.

Frequently I have been requested to say what, in my opinion, was the greatest factor in the prevention of fires. Unhesitatingly I have said the building ordinance. It is the only one that is enforceable. It is the only one that is enforceable. It is the only one that is enforceable.

One in particular I conceive to be of the greatest importance, and that is the building ordinance. It is the only one that is enforceable. It is the only one that is enforceable. It is the only one that is enforceable.

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The "Half-the-price" wine. Shipped by the reliable and old established firm of vineyard proprietors, ACKERMAN-LAURANCE, St. Emlire, France, Estd. 1811. Represented in Canada by J. M. Douglas & Co., Montreal, ESTD. 1857. To be had from R. P. Ribbet & Co., Ltd., Victoria.

Campbell's. MORE COATS

We have to-day received and placed in stock our third shipment of handsome up-to-date coats. DIRECT FROM PARIS AND BERLIN. This shipment presents the very latest styles from the fashion centres of Europe.

WE OFFER FOR SALE 21 CHOICE LOTS

At the Junction of Douglas and Government Streets

at a great reduction on former prices. This property faces on two of the best streets in the city, and is certain to advance in value in the near future.

TO-DAY you can have them from \$350 upwards, and on easy terms.

HEISTERMAN & CO., 75 Government St.

PRINTING PRESS FOR SALE—The Cottrell press, on which the Daily Times was printed for several years. The bed is 25x27 inches, and in every respect the press is in first-class condition. Very suitable for small daily or weekly cash. It cost \$1,200, will be sold for \$600 cash. Apply to Manager, Press Office.

Table Embellishments

The decoration of the Dining Table has become an important feature with every housewife desirous of keeping up with the prevailing ideas relative to "Table Decoration." A great deal has been written upon the subject, but it remains to the good taste and judgment of the wise housekeeper to make an attractive and artistic display. We are prepared to assist in many ways with Sterling Silver, Brilliant Cut Glass, Guaranteed Silverware, Beautiful Centre Pieces (in fine American work), Flower Vases, and other necessary articles for the table.

Call and See Our New Things in Beautiful Silverware.



Silver Bowls in Dark Polished Oak, including Servers, from \$7.50. Other styles (China Bowls) with plated fittings, from \$15.00.

A Full Range of Napkin Rings very suitable as presents to children, at 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 to \$1.75.

PICKLE JARS, SUGAR BOWLS, BISCUIT BASKETS, TOAST RACKS, DINNER GONGS, FRUIT KNIVES, BERRY SPOONS, CAKE KNIVES, BUTTER KNIVES, SILVER MUGS.

Art Department on Ground Floor WEILER BROS., Direct Importers, Victoria, B. C.

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Cool Mining & Land Co.
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Copy for changes of advertisements must be handed in at the office not later than 5 o'clock a. m.; if received later than that hour, will be charged the following day.

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Cashmore's Book Exchange, 105 Douglas St.
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Kilgill's Stationery Store, 75 Yates St.
Victoria News Co., Ltd., 89 Yates St.
Victoria Book & Stationery Co., 81 Gov't St.
E. N. Hibben & Co., 80 Government St.
A. Edwards, 81 Yates St.
Campbell & Collins, Gov't and Trunee alleys.
George Marsden, cor. Yates and Gov't St.
H. W. Walker, green, Esquimalt road.
W. Wilby, 81 Douglas St.
Mrs. Crook, Victoria West post office.
Pope Stationery Co., 119 Government St.
C. Borda, Dawson hotel entrance.
F. Redding, Craigflower road, Victoria W.
J. T. McDonald, Oak Bay junction.
Orders taken at Geo. Marsden's for delivery of Daily Times.

The TIMES is also on sale at the following places:
Vancouver—Galloway & Co.
New Westminster—H. Morey & Co.
Kamloops—Smith Bros.
Dawson & White Horse—Bennett News Co.
Rossland—M. W. Simpson.
Nanaimo—E. Plimbury & Co.
Greenwood—Smith & McEwen.
Chemicals—B. C. Redding.
Crofton—Joel Broadwell.
Esquimalt—Ricker & Plack.
Sidney—L. Dickson.

MR. BLAIR'S POSITION.

Hon. A. G. Blair made a speech on the transportation question before the Vancouver Liberal Association. The News-Advertiser printed his remarks in full and criticised them fairly, establishing a precedent which it might be well for the organ of the party in this city to follow, if it has any regard for the intelligence of its readers or any respect for the position it once held as the leading Conservative paper of British Columbia. The Colonist is thus rebuked by the News-Advertiser: "In Victoria the Board of Trade presented an address to the Minister, chiefly remarkable for its length, and Mr. Blair's attempt to reply to the numerous items to which his attention was called is ungraciously described by a Victoria newspaper as 'merely consisting of flitting generalities.' What was expected of the Minister of Railways it is difficult to understand, as it could scarcely be supposed that he was in a position to make a definite promise of subsidies for the half dozen schemes that the Victoria Board of Trade intimated should be assisted by the government." This is followed by a good-natured fling at the prodigality of Mr. Tarte's utterances which Liberals can afford to regard with equanimity, remarking as they do that the Gallic disposition is prone to break away occasionally from the traditions of Ministerial responsibility which exercise such a strong curb upon the tongues of Anglo-Saxons. The French Minister of War "made a break" a week or two since which fifty years ago might have not Europe in a name. His remarks were forgotten in a few hours.

Following is the portion of Mr. Blair's speech delivered in Vancouver dealing with the question of the extension of the government road to the coast, in which we find no suggestion that the idea of the Minister was to "crush out existing underlings."

"When we extended the railway to Montreal, it was in my mind that the next thing we would have to do would be to carry it to Farry Sound, and we could easily acquire the Farry Sound railway upon moderate terms. They have a fleet which enables them to reach the ports at the head of Lake Superior. And then here is where my dream came in. I dreamt that with the extension of the rail and water line nothing would prove so fruitful of magnificent realization to the people of this great West than to run the railway right through to the Pacific coast and operate it upon, I will not say merely economical rates, but upon rates sufficient to pay working expenses, without dividends for the government or anyone else. That has been my dream. I dream that still, and I believe that it would be of no disadvantage, even from a financial standpoint, to the people of this Dominion, either East or West; I believe we would not feel the burden. I believe we would not know we had a road resting upon our shoulders. And here is where a special advantage of such a line would come in. It would be a regulator of all other railways which cross the continent. That railway could not carry all the grain and produce of that great stretch of territory north and south. It could only carry what would reach it reasonably within certain limits; but that government railway, carrying the products of the West and the East at fair and moderate rates would, absolutely, in my judgment, compel the other railways to carry their products at rates equally or almost equally reasonable, and the advantage would be felt by every man who was doing business with any railway company affected."

The words of the Minister merely indicate that he, like many Liberals, is in favor of government ownership of railways. But we must all bow to public opinion, and public opinion has been so adversely influenced by the operations of the Intercolonial Railway under Conservative management that it is not prepared for further experiments of such a character. For nearly twenty years no attempt was made to keep the government road abreast of the times. It was not considered necessary to make it a competitor for business. That would have injured the privately owned railways which had proved such good friends of the government. Its western terminus was at no place in particular. When Mr. Blair took charge of the department his first act was to extend the line to Montreal and to abolish the arrangements which practically precluded the attraction of business from the only sources from which business could be obtained. The Minister naturally incurred the displeasure and his policy invited the opposition of the C. P. R. That road not only opposed him in 1900 with Mr. Foster, one of the ablest men in Canadian public life; it threatened to divert its business to Boston, and practically make that foreign port its eastern terminus. Conservatives, who in the West profess to be in favor of, and actually have a plank in their platform pledging themselves to bring about, government ownership of railways whenever feasible, have opposed with all their might the extension of the Intercolonial even as far as Montreal. What a roar they would emit if it were seriously proposed to extend that road to the coast. Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, one of the pioneers of Liberalism in Canada, was an advocate of government ownership. He would have built the Canadian Pacific as a government road if the people in their haste had not decided that they could not bide the time necessary for the completion of the undertaking as a government work. In those days the statesman who would have proposed to borrow the millions necessary to rush the line through to the coast would have been regarded as a madman. The people voted to give away the valuable portion of the land already built, twenty million acres of land and twenty millions of dollars. The voters of British Columbia were rewarded with Underlock and his Chinamen, and they got the C. P. R. Thus government ownership of railways in Canada as an issue between the two political parties was laid aside for many years.

However, it is not fair to judge of the practicability of state ownership by the results of the operation of the Intercolonial. As we have said, the methods, rolling stock and track of that system were practically obsolete when Mr. Blair took it over from Mr. Haggert. According to the testimony of experts, the road is now in all respects one of the finest in the world. Even in this condition no fair comparison can be made between the operation of a road through a large section of country almost absolutely barren of local business and the possibilities of one designed to gather up and transport to market the products of the prolific fields and the rich valleys and mountains of the West. Logically there is no reason why a government road from one end of Canada to the other should not only pay the cost of construction, maintenance and operation, but should be of immense value to the people in restraining the propensity of privately owned roads not to be content with reasonable profits, but to charge whatever the traffic will bear. But there is one rock ahead, and that is a black and a frowning one. The people, alas! have their moments of weakness. Some day in the distant future the party which made a toy of the International might gain power. And the last phase of government ownership of railways in Canada would be worse than the first.

THE CITY AND THE RESERVE.

Now that the exhibition is over and it has been proved that such an institution can be successfully conducted and is essential to the maintenance of the position Victoria has attained as a centre of diversified interests, we hope some of our energetic and public-spirited citizens will be able to devote attention to another and even more important matter, and will render the aldermen all the assistance in their power in achieving success in an undertaking to which the council is at present devoting its attention. We refer to the great moral claim the city has upon a certain portion of the Indian reserve, which will soon be vacated by its present inhabitants. It is not necessary at this time to go over all the arguments that could be presented in support of the case of the people of Victoria. It cannot be denied that the property derives the greater part of its value by reason of its proximity to the city. The association has been had for the Indians and good for the land the Dominion government holds in trust for them, and for those reasons it has been deemed advisable in the interests of all concerned to remove them. However, we are not sure whether it has been pointed out that while the reserve derives the greater part of its value by reason of its location, it has proved a source of great expense to the city in many ways. It has militated against the compactness which naturally decreases the cost of civic govern-



Watch and Jewelry Repairing

Watches and clocks, like all machinery, require attention, and unless they receive it satisfactory performance is impossible. If any of your timepieces are not accurate we can put them in good order at a very moderate cost, and will send for them if you wish and return them when finished. Old jewelry made over and repaired, and satisfaction guaranteed.

C. E. REDFERN,
43 GOVERNMENT ST.
Established 1902. Telephone 118.

Our Exhibition.

Visitors Should Call and See our Stock of

HARDRESS CLARKE, 86 Douglas Street.

Sugar, best granulated, 25 lbs. for \$1	Chocolate Drops, asstd., 25c.
Syrup, Maple, qt. bottles	Buckwheat Flour, 10 lb. ... 50c.
Butter, Manitoba Creamery	Buckwheat Flour, self-rising
Syrup, Australian	... 25c.
Treacle, Australian	Oats, Rolled ... 25c. and 50c. sack
Butter, 25c. and 14c.	Corn Meal, Colonial, Ry
Tea, Monarch Brand (com-	Flour, Ogilvie's, Lake of
pare with 50c.)	Woods and O. K. Flour...
Coffee, Java	Potatoes, per sack ... 25c.
Molasses, N. O., bot.	Potatoes, sweet, 6 lbs. for ... 25c.
Molasses, Barbados, bot.	Beans, 5 lbs. for ... 25c.
Candy, choice mixed	Tapioca and Sago, 4 lbs. for 25c.
	Snaps, Ginger, 3 lbs. for ... 25c.

Groceries

ment. It has forced our citizens to spread themselves over a larger area than would have been the case if all the land within our boundaries had been available for building purposes. It has practically had the protection of all the municipal services for a large number of years, and has never contributed a cent towards the civic revenue. If all these admitted facts do not constitute a sufficiently strong moral claim, they can be further supplemented.

Now as to the reasons why the city should assert its claims to the utmost and acquire a select piece of this valuable property. We possess neither waterfront nor terminal facilities which could be placed at the disposal of any railway companies desiring to enter here upon any terms whatever. The strip south of the B. & N. Railway track, comprising between seventeen and eighteen acres, while not as large as it might be or as the exigencies of the future may make desirable, would otherwise be admirably suited for this purpose. We understand that a determined effort is to be made to secure this property for the protection of the interests of the people as a whole, and if the people are said to not arouse themselves and support with all the power they possess the men who are conducting their case, it will be their own fault if the project fails to the ground. The provincial government appears to have been somewhat halting in its desire to accomplish the removal. This may be on account of the difficulty of securing a suitable reserve or it may be occasioned by embarrasments in other directions. We believe, however, that the claim of the city is so strong that if it be properly presented and unambiguously shown the government will have some difficulty in resisting it, if indeed any attempt be made to resist it. The majority of the Ministers may be only awaiting the opportunity to perform an act of justice.

There was a truly fine series of horse races presented at the exhibition yesterday. Every event was evidently run on the merits of the beautiful, contesting animals. Mr. Fullerton as judge would stand no nonsense, the general result being satisfaction and appreciation on the part of participants and public.

The weather has done its duty faithfully by the exhibition. The show closes to-night, and whatever the result from a financial standpoint no blame can attach to "elements over which the management had no control."

FROM THE FINN COLONY.

Some of the Difficulties Which the Malcolm Islanders Have to Meet.

Matti Kurikka, the president of the Kalevan Kanso Colonization Company, is in the city. The Finnish colony at Malcolm Island, which is under the charge of this company, are getting themselves in shape for the winter, and buildings are being erected with all the dispatch possible. The presence of so many women and children on the island, with the lack of the necessary machinery to turn out the supplies, is a matter which is giving Mr. Kurikka considerable worry. The company is of necessity limited in point of capital, and must proceed somewhat slowly with the work. Great difficulty is experienced, however, in keeping members of the company having families from taking up their residence there. With additional funds at their disposal some machinery could be employed which would afford work to some of the women and children on the island.

Among other little machinery which is required is a cooperage to provide barrels for fish and for fish oil. At present the dog fish are abundant, and excellent wages could be realized by employing some of the men in the fish oil department. Marketable fish for curing are also in abundance, but the cost of barrels laid down on the island is a very considerable one.

Mr. Kurikka, who takes a deep interest in the people of Finland, says that there is at present a famine in his native country which has not been equalled in the past thirty years. A great dairy country, that industry standing second among those of Finland. This is a grave matter. It has been caused by a phenomenally wet season, preventing the gathering of the hay for the winter months. As the cattle are fed for about seven months a year, this is a very serious matter. Transportation facilities are not good for the bringing in of hay, and Mr. Kurikka is receiving messages from the country that the conditions are such as to prove disastrous in many instances.

Tribes of these conditions many of these farmers in Finland would gladly leave for Canada, and assist in this he has put himself in communication with the Dominion government suggesting that they be allowed to enter their cattle free of all duty. With such a concession granted he is inclined to believe that there would follow a large influx of Finns, who would bring their dairy herds and settle in various parts of the Dominion.

In connection with the Chinese question, Mr. Kurikka thinks there would be no trouble in meeting the servant girl argument by bringing out young women from Finland. He says there would be no difficulty in getting five hundred young women to come from his country out here to enter into household service. These would include general servants, cooks and others. Were he not so entirely taken up with the business of the Kalevan Kanso Colonization Company, Mr. Kurikka would gladly take up this work. This would not be a matter of cutting wages, as it has been found that Finlanders in any branch of work in this country are among the most consistent union workers.

Montreal Herald.

This pernicious doctrine of retaliation cannot be too often nor too strongly repudiated, as being the very essence of selfishness, prejudice and hatred. Besides, it is in foolish and undignified. Let us be Canadians, and not merely imitators.

QUIT UPRETT NOW.
Brantford Expositor.

Nobody ever thought that the vermiform appendix was any use until it was discovered that it was a decided money-maker for surgeons who cut it out.

THE ELUSIVE POLE.
St. John, N. B., Telegraph.

People will have to be satisfied for the present with the statement of Lieut. Peary that the North Pole can be found. Capt. Bernier, who has never been near it, has given us the same assurance. But it's futile.

SPENCER'S

Special To-night at 7 o'clock

Men's Wool Fleece Underwear, Shirts and Drawers, all sizes, usual price 50c. each. TO-NIGHT ... 35c.

Glove Special To-Night

Wash Kid Gloves, Tan and Grey, usual value, \$1.50..... TO-NIGHT, pair \$1.00

We Perfect Sight

Perfect sight is a question of perfect adjustment, a mechanical process which we accomplish with glasses. We are experts in perfecting sight.

F. W. NOLTE & CO.
EXCLUSIVE OPTICIANS AND MANUFACTURERS OF OPTICALS
87 FORT STREET

Grocery Bargains

This week is Bargain Week at SAUNDERS, a week when the advantage of shopping here will demonstrate that there is no money so easily earned as money saved on purchases. Nowhere will you find a better assortment of Groceries to select from, and no time is better for buying than the present.

Don't Fail to See Our Bargain Tables Before Buying.

The Saunders Grocery Co., Ltd.
PHONE 22. 80 AND 41 JOHNSON STREET.

CHAS. BUDDEN'S STUDIO

86 FORT STREET

NEXT TO PHILHARMONIC HALL.
Photos exquisitely painted in permanent natural colors.

Macintoshes, Oiled Clothing, Umbrellas

Full Lines. Lowest Prices.

J. PIERCY & CO.,
Wholesale Dry Goods. Victoria, B. C.

Letter orders will receive careful attention.

Enlargements and Miniatures

Made from any photo at prices to suit all. CABINET SIZE PHOTOS TINTED, \$1.00. Presentation addresses illuminated by hand. Heraldic painting, etc., etc. NO CONNECTION WITH TRAVELLING AGENTS.

Northwestern Smelting & Refining Co.

Buyers of GOLD, SILVER AND COPPER ORES, MATTES, BULLION, FURNACE AND CYANIDE PRODUCTS.

Location of Works:
Crofton, Vancouver Island, B. C.

To Be Let, Leased, or Sold

Large, Superior Family Residence

No. 30 Russell street, Victoria West, close to railway station and tramcar line, now being renovated and improved, with modern conveniences. Apply to

Geo. C. Mesher & Co.,
BUILDERS OR TO
E. Johnson, Corfield.

THE LATEST Popular Songs

And Sheet Music of Every Description.

PHONOGRAPHS, VICTOR TALKING MACHINES, REGINANA MUSIC BOXES,
And Musical Instruments of Every Description at Lowest Prices

Fletcher Bros. TEL. 885

Heaters Relined

And Repaired in General at
Watson & McGregor's,
PHONE 745. 10 JOHNSON ST.

India and Persia Depot

18 BROAD STREET

SECOND ANNUAL

AUCTION SALE
(Date To Be Announced.)

Persian, Turkey and Indian Rugs, Etc.

Consisting of Shiraz, Sultanabad, Mirzapore, Jeypore, Bunderabbas, Khond, Yezd, Ahmednagar, Amritzars, also Saharanpore India Carved Wood Furniture, consisting of Tables, Etc.

GEORGE CARTER

It is generally conceded that

Huyler's Chocolates

Are without an equal for delicacy of flavor.

CYRUS H. BOWES,

CHEMIST.

Of Victoria, has been appointed sole agent.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Daily Report: Furnished by the Victoria Meteorological Department.

Victoria, Oct. 11.—5 a.m.—The pressure is diminishing over the Pacific slope in advance of some disturbance on the coast. Moderate high barometer areas are central in Cassiar and Cariboo and in the Territories, and low areas in Athabasca and Nevada. No rainfall is reported west of the Rockies during the last 24 hours, and the weather is mostly fair, with fog on the coast. In the Northwest light to moderate rain has fallen at various stations and rather unsettled weather prevails. Temperatures are about normal both east and west of the mountain ranges.

For 36 hours ending 5 p.m. Sunday.

Forecasts.

Victoria and vicinity—Moderate or fresh winds, generally fair and mild.

Lower Mainland—Light or moderate winds, fair and mild.

Reports.

Victoria—Barometer, 29.96; temperature, 46; minimum, 45; wind, calm; weather, clear, fog.

New Westminster—Barometer, 29.96; temperature, 40; minimum, 40; wind, calm; weather, clear, fog.

Kamloops—Barometer, 30.02; temperature, 40; minimum, 40; wind, calm; weather, clear.

Barkerville—Barometer, 30.04; temperature, 32; minimum, 30; wind, calm; weather, clear.

San Francisco—Barometer, 29.88; temperature, 56; minimum, 54; wind, 8 miles W.; weather, clear.

Montreal—Barometer, 29.94; temperature, 58; minimum, 34; wind, 4 miles E.; rain, 1.8; weather, cloudy.

Port Simpson—Barometer, 30.00; temperature, 44; minimum, 40; wind, 4 miles S.; weather, fair, fog.

City News in Brief.

—Priestly's Cravette Waterproofs, 8 cases just opened; all marked to Sale Prices for cash. B. Williams & Co.

—On Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock in Labor hall a meeting of musicians will be held for the purpose of organizing a union.

—In the Strawberry Vale Methodist church next week special evangelistic services will be held, commencing at 8 p. m. each evening.

—A quartette of drunks were disposed of in the police court this morning. One forfeited his bail of \$10 for not appearing, another was fined \$5 and two others were fined \$2.50 each.

—Ask your doctor about John Labatt's London India Pale Ale and XXX Stout. Eleven gold medals for its purity. For sale by Saunders' Grocery Co., Dixie H. Ross & Co., and Erskine, Wall & Co.

—On Monday evening an address on "Scottish Nationality" will be delivered by Prof. Kilpatrick, D. D., in the lecture room of St. Aidan's church, under the auspices of the Young People's Guild.

—The Epworth Leaguers of the James Bay Methodist church have been busy for three afternoons decorating their church for their anniversary services, and the church is now a perfect picture. With special music and seven speakers they are anticipating making Sabbath a Red Letter Day in the history of their league.

—The Congregational church held its annual meeting in Temperance hall on Thursday. The reports received from the various societies in connection with the church were most gratifying in their character. They were received from the secretary, the treasurer, the Sunday school superintendent, the Ladies' Aid Society and the Y. P. S. of C. E.

Do Not Be Sick

Our medicines will cure you. Our stock of pure drugs is unexcelled. The utmost care is taken in the compounding of prescriptions. Try Dr. Williams' English Cough Cure for coughs and colds. Price 50c.

F. W. SAWCETT, Family Druggist, Cor. Douglas Street and King's Road.

—Music lovers will learn with regret of the death of W. Edgar Buck, formerly of this city, but lately of Vancouver. It will be remembered that shortly after the declaration of peace in South Africa, Mr. Buck left for that country, travelling via Australia. Word was received of his arrival in the southern colony and Madame Buck expected shortly to hear of his arrival at Cape Town. On Thursday, however, she received a cablegram from her brother-in-law in England announcing the death of her husband. The details of the sad event are naturally somewhat meagre at present, but it is surmised that Mr. Buck was taken ill and passed away while en route to South Africa. Much sympathy is felt for Madame Buck in her sad and sudden bereavement. Mr. Buck, while in Victoria, was prominent in musical circles. Dudley Buck, the well-known musical composer, was a brother of the deceased.

A RUN ON
Baking Powder
Going out of this line. Quality equal to White Star.
10c. FOR 12 OZ. TIN.
HASTIE'S FAIR
77 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Kodaks and Films
—AT—
JOHN BARNESLEY & CO.
115 GOVERNMENT STREET.
TENNIS, BASEBALL AND LACROSSE GOODS.

A SPECIAL SNAP
Lot and 7-roomed house on Quadra street, bath and sewer connection; all in good condition.
Price, Only \$2,100
—ALSO—
7-roomed house on car line, corner lot, all in good repair. Price only \$350. Two Stanley avenue lots left at \$300 each.

P. C. MacGregor & Co.,
AGENTS, NO. 2 VIEW STREET.

—A C. P. E. bulletin today reports the arrival of the Umbria at Liverpool this morning.

—Fred Cooper, well known in Victoria, is about to enter into partnership with W. Hamilton in the new Madison theatre, Seattle.

—Harry Harris, proprietor of the Clarence hotel, wishes to inform the general public that he has no interest in any other hotel in the city.

—Harvest Home Supper and Concert in Victoria West Methodist church on Monday next at 8 p.m. Admission 25 cents.

—Just received a shipment of Calcium Carbide, at Central Cycle Depot, Broad street, for roller, Crawford, Massey-Harris and Bradford Bicycles. Thos. Filmyer, Prop.

—Steamer City of Topeka, on her way to ports in Alaska, called here this morning on the scheduled trip of the Cottage City, now laid up in Seattle receiving repairs, to receive a quantity of freight going to Wrangell.

—Commencing on the first of this month mails to Dawson are restricted to letters, postcards and a limited quantity of newspapers. Parcels may be sent to the Yukon plains, such as White Horse, throughout the winter, as usual.

—Rev. W. Leslie Clay, pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, will preside at the morning service, and Rev. F. Kilpatrick, B. D., principal of the Manitoba College in evening. Sunday school at 2.30 o'clock, and Bible class at 3 o'clock.

—A detective and two ladies from Quebec are at Vancouver en route to Dawson, where they will give evidence in the celebrated Fournier-La Belle case. The detective is A. Marcoux, of Ottawa, of the Dominion Secret Service force. The ladies are Mme. Louis Denis and Mme. Joseph Gilbert, of St. Francis, Quebec.

—Agra Hemp Squares in seven different sizes at greatly reduced prices. This is a good hemp carpet, suitable for bedrooms, or can be used as a draught over an old and shabby carpet. The prices and sizes are as follows: 2 1/2 yards, \$2.25; 3x3 yards, \$2.75; 3 1/2 yards, \$3.25; 4x4 yards, \$3.75; 4 1/2 yards, \$4.25; 4x4 yards, \$5.44 yards, \$5.75. Weller Bros.

—Another building society will be formed in the city, it having been decided to proceed with the incorporation of the society at a meeting held last night. Thornton Fell acted as chairman and A. St. G. Flint, secretary. A committee was elected on by-laws and rules as follows: J. B. Forman, Thornton Fell, G. L. Belyea, J. E. Church, and A. St. G. Flint.

—E. M. S. Shearwater, which until a few weeks ago was on patrol duty in Behring Sea, arrived from Comox last night, where for the last fortnight she has been doing target practice. She is now at anchor in the harbor, and will there remain, it is understood, until the dry dock is ready for her reception. E. M. S. Grafton is also in Esquimalt, having arrived from Comox a couple of days ago.

—A Labor Saving Machine. In these days, when everything is done with a rush, even to the extent of effecting the housewife in her daily toil, it is gratifying to know that many machines are manufactured to lessen the laborious work of the house. If you once use "Kent's Celebrated Knife Machines" you will wonder why you continued so long at the old-time knife board. Weller Bros. agents.

—Miss Annie Sellick, formerly of this city, but now of Seattle, and Mr. Duane H. Kennedy, also of the Sound City, were united in marriage there last month. Rev. John F. Damon officiating. Among the witnesses to the ceremony were Mrs. Emma R. Sellick, Miss Edith Sellick and Mr. Alex. T. McPherson. A few days later Miss Edith Sellick and Mr. McPherson, the latter of Vancouver, Clarke county, were united in matrimony by the same clergyman. Mr. Duane H. Kennedy was best man and Miss Ada L. Berry bridesmaid. The bridegroom is connected with the hospital service of Vancouver, which is a United States army post.

Compound Syrup
—OF—
Hypophosphites
A splendid nerve tonic and builder. Manufactured by
HALL & CO.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
Clarence Block, Cor. Yates & Douglas Sts., VICTORIA, B. C.

GOOD NEWS.
The engagement of the eminent comedian, Humany Leroy, is settled at last and this distinguished actor will appear here shortly in his famous character of Hutchinson Hopper, the gay and festive stock broker in "Other People's Money," a description in detail of which will be given later in these columns.

This is certainly good news and Manager Jamieson is to be congratulated on securing this attraction for one night during its tour from coast to coast, as the company is one of rare excellence, comprising some well-known artists.

THE PRINCESS VICTORIA.

New C. P. N. Ferry Will Be Christened After Second Daughter of King Edward VII.

Adhering to the principle of naming all the vessels of their fleet after members of the royal family, the new steamer building for the C. P. N. Company at Newcastle-on-Tyne will be christened Princess Victoria after the second and only unmarried daughter of King Edward VII. The hull of the vessel is now in an advanced state of construction, and will shortly be given the water. She will be the third Princess in the C. P. N. fleet, the others being the Princess May and the Princess Louise. The C. P. N. Company have already an Empress fleet, and with the addition of the new ferry will leave the company with an equal number of Princesses. The plans of the new ferry call for a steamer of exceptional beauty of the long grey-hound type, and with the oddity of three funnels.

FOR BOOKS AND STAMPS.

—Against Estate of Late Mrs. Josephine Dunsmuir Have Been Filed.

A San Francisco exchange says: Two suits were filed to-day against the estate of the late Josephine Dunsmuir, mother of Edna Wallace Hopper, the actress, asking for the recovery of more than \$10,000 for expensive books and album stamps alleged to have been purchased by Mrs. Dunsmuir prior to her death. Charles J. Lovell, executor of the estate, has already rejected the claims as being exorbitant.

The larger claim is that of George Barry & Son, who allege they sold Mrs. Dunsmuir \$3,453.75 worth of rare and valuable books. Among the items are \$1,000 for a copy of "The House of Vandenberg," \$1,250 for the "Chicago World's Fair" and numerous classics ranging from \$10 to \$150 per volume, including such well-known names as Macaulay, Balzac, Moliere, Dumas and Browning.

Mrs. Dunsmuir's penchant for costly things did not stop with books, but extended to etchings and costly illustrations.

The suit for the recovery of \$1,482.33 for etchings, including many rare foreign and domestic stamps, is brought by the Scott Stamp & Coin Company.

UNFORTUNATE SPECULATION.

Splendid Racer Met With Serious Accident This Morning.

When being taken home this morning, by a boy mounted on its back, W. Whitty's horse speculation, which ran yesterday in the farmers' races, met with an accident which may cripple it for life. The animal was being taken to Mel-shon, and when opposite the fountain on Douglas street, took fright at a car and bolting, jumped over the iron fence surrounding that ornament, nearly killing itself and rider and miraculously escaping one of the corporation's employees who was inside at the time cleaning out the place. The animal alighting on one of the iron pickets inflicted an ugly wound in its side, besides injuring eye and a foot. Dr. Hamilton was summoned, and at once had the horse removed to his livery stables.

The speculation was not successful in yesterday's races, but was pronounced by horse men to be one of the prettiest animals of the course. He is an island bred animal and with a somewhat accident which it has had through bolting. When a colt it jumped over a cliff and was then nearly killed.

"A NATION'S PRIDE"—John Labatt's London India Pale Ale and XXX Stout, pure, creamy flavor, unexcelled, \$2.50 per dozen plus \$2.00 per dozen quartz, delivered. Erskine, Wall & Co., Dixie H. Ross & Co. and Saunders' Grocery Co., Ltd.

When hot grease has been spilled on the floor, dash cold water over it quickly to harden it and prevent its sinking into the boards.

—Rev. Dr. Whittington, late principal of Columbian College, will lecture on Scientific Socialism in A. O. U. W. hall Friday, October 10th.

Just Arrived
Another Shipment of the Latest
Overcoating
—AND—
Suiting

—JUST RECEIVED.
Call early and make your selection at
PEDEN'S
MERCHANT TAILOR,
55 FORT ST.

Hello! Times.

Let the boys know that we are paying 10c each for good oil cans. We want one thousand. A fine opportunity for the boys to make pocket money.

JOHNS BROS., 350 Douglas Street

FALL AND WINTER SHOES

Are Needed Now. Complete Stock at Lowest Prices.

Our range of Workingmen's Shoes was never better.

Good Oil Grain Grangers, for.....\$2.00
Oil Grain Watertights, for...\$2.25 and \$2.50
Hand Made Oil Grain Waterproof Boots, leather lined, for.....\$3.50

We can also show you a complete line of Men's and Women's fine shoes for Fall and Winter Wear; good solid goods that will answer day's feet during the rainy weather; goods that we can guarantee. Our prices are right, and the goods are right. Buy now.

The Paterson Shoe Co. Ltd.

35 JOHNSON STREET.

—G. A. Stewart Potts has resigned his position as official stenographer for the provincial government, and will hereafter practice law.

—Ald. Barnard is determined to grapple with the sewer problem with all the force he can muster. He has posted a notice of his intention to introduce a by-law to amend by-law 341, if leave is granted. This by-law deals with sewerage connection and sewer rentals.

—Mr. Justice Martin yesterday dismissed the appeal of F. C. Neuberger from a decision of Police Magistrate Hall, fixing him \$250 for supplying intoxicants to Indians. Neuberger is proprietor of the Jubilee saloon. The appeal was taken by Geo. Powell, his counsel.

—Dr. and Mrs. H. Ford Verrinder and children have just returned from a trip East, visiting different points in Wisconsin and Minnesota. They had intended to visit New York and Washington City, but were delayed in Wisconsin by the illness and death of the doctor's mother, Mrs. Margaret Westwood Verrinder, who had reached the age of 72 years.

—M. W. MacGregor, the well-known euphonium player, is in the city, and during his residence here will play in the Fifth Regiment Band. Mr. MacGregor has been connected with such organizations as Gilmore's and other noted bands, and is consequently a valued acquisition to the local aggregation. Mr. MacGregor is a Canadian by birth, and served with the Seventh, London, (Ont.), Regiment in the Northwest rebellion. He will permanently reside in this city if he can find employment here.

—The weekly meeting of the Laborers' Protective Union was held last evening, when the by-laws of the Waterfront Federation were read and adopted. The president of the trades and labor council is to be invited to address the next meeting of the union upon the "benefits of trades unionism." An invitation was extended to a delegation from the Longshoremen's Union to be present at the next meeting. A committee was appointed last evening to establish at 103 Douglas street a labor bureau. The secretary will instruct employers of labor to this effect, so that the question of unemployed union men procuring work may be simplified.

—John Gardhouse, of Highfield, near Toronto, has through sickness in his family been forced to leave for home. It was the intention that he should remain with the other "Eastern" visitors who acted as judges and deliver lectures at the various meetings of the Farmers' Institutes. With Mr. Gardhouse was to have been associated Major Sheppard, of Queenston, who has just arrived from the East for that purpose. The major will have to conduct these messages alone in consequence of the unfortunate termination of Mr. Gardhouse's visit. The remaining lecturer is a first class speaker, however, of wide experience, and will be able to vary his lectures to suit the conditions.

—This morning the double funeral took place of the late W. J. Macaulay and his nephew, Jas. S. Macaulay. The attendance was very large, both of the deceased having been very widely known in the city. The funeral left "The Highlands" at 8.15, and proceeded to St. Andrew's (R. C.) cathedral where the services were held, leaving the cathedral at 9 o'clock for the Royal Bay cemetery. Rev. Father Nicolaj, Lat. and Kennedy officiated at the services in the cathedral, the two latter also taking charge of the services at the grave. The pall-bearers for the late W. J. Macaulay were Messrs. L. G. McQuade, Robt. Cassidy, Simon McDougall, Lent, and A. E. McPhillips. Those who acted as pall-bearers for the late J. S. Macaulay were Messrs. J. S. E. Matson, J. E. Wilson, Percy Wollaston, A. S. Monteth, Dr. Garesche, H. B. Robertson.

—See our new 20th Century ready-to-wear Suits. Bring cash and get a discount. B. Williams & Co.

THE WESTSIDE

VICTORIA'S POPULAR STORE OCTOBER 11, 1902.

SPECIAL

Saturday Night Sales

Ladies' and Girls' Hosiery and Underwear Sale
At reduced prices.

Men's and Boys' Hosiery and Underwear Sale
At Reduced Prices.

Ladies' Kid Glove Sale
\$1.00 Gloves, 75c. \$1.25 Gloves, 95c.
Button Hooks Given Away, Free.

THE HUTCHESON CO., LD., VICTORIA, B. C.

FOUR HUNDRED YEARS OF PROGRESS SHOWN IN OUR New Fall Shoe For Men
Progress in fit, finish, style, material, durability, comfort and cheapness. Nothing goes backward here—nothing of the crab kind hereabouts—we always have the latest and best in the shoe line. If you don't know about it, glad to show you. Hope to sell you.
James Maynard
85 Douglas St., Odd Fellows' Bldg.



The British Columbia Collieries Company, Limited.

ASSETS—Nearly 8,000 acres of coal lands in the celebrated coal basin of Similkameen Valley, B. C., as defined by W. H. Blakemore, M. P. Splendid showing of coal, and best location in district.
Stock is offered at 25 cents per share, payable 5 cents per share down, and 5 cents per share per month until paid, if subscribed for before October 31st, 1902. On November 1st, 1902, price will be raised to 30 cents per share. See Toronto papers for Crow's Nest Coal Company's quotations, then buy stock in this company, and reap your profit!
PROSPECTUSES SENT ON APPLICATION.

J. E. CHURCH,
OFFICIAL BROKER,
14 TROUNCE AVENUE, VICTORIA, B. C.

Money to Loan
First mortgage, on improved real estate, in sums from \$5,000 to \$10,000, at reasonable rates. Also smaller amounts from \$500 up.
SWINERTON & ODDY
THE GOVERNMENT ST.

We're Always Awake
And on the look-out for chances whereby we can benefit our customers. We fear no competition in quality or price of our window shades, drapery, upholstery, poles and trimmings, etc.
BROCK & O'NEILS,
TEL. 346. 53 FORT ST.

Soda Seltzer, Potass, Lithia Waters, Ginger Ale, Lemonade, Delicious Fruit Drinks, Old Fashioned Ginger Beer.
THORPES
CARBONATED WATERS UNRIVALLED IN CANADA. PURE & SPARKLING

WHITE SWAN SOAP
No Good Soap as Cheap as Good Soap



ARMOUR'S PORK and BEANS 3 TINS FOR 25 CTS. Mowat & Wallace, Grocers.

YESTERDAY'S RACES A GREAT SUCCESS

LARGE ATTENDANCE AT THE EXHIBITION

The Islands Captured the First Prize in District Exhibits—The Annual Meeting.

This is the last day of the exhibition. It is a successful point of attendance and pleasure as yesterday the promoters will feel eminently satisfied.

The first race, the 225, open to trotters or pacers, was decided in three heats, the winning horse and second and third taking the same positions relative to each heat.

The second race, the 225, open to trotters or pacers, was decided in three heats, the winning horse and second and third taking the same positions relative to each heat.

The annual meeting of the association was held in the exhibition banquet apart last evening, Mayor Hayward presiding.

The secretary read the financial statement of the last exhibition showing that the receipts there were \$9,000.

The excellent manner in which the department of refreshments was handled was commended by R. M. Palmer, who moved that a vote of thanks be tendered the ladies.

Secretary Boggs submitted the financial statement for the current year, in which the receipts were estimated at \$30,450, and the expenditure at \$12,000.

The matter of arranging the date of the next exhibition was left in the hands of the management committee.

During the meeting grateful reference was made to the splendid donations of H. B. Thompson, of Turner, Beeton & Co.

The following vice-presidents were elected: Ist, H. D. Helmecke; 2nd, M. P. 2nd, Watson Clarke; 3rd, Wm. Lidner; 4th, H. W. Bullock; 5th, Dr. Simon Talmie.

Secretary Boggs declined the nomination for secretary. He believed the exhibition should be conducted under the immediate supervision of a "secretary-manager."

The new board of management will select a secretary to Mr. Boggs. Sir Henri Joly was re-elected honorary patron, and the following board of directors were appointed.

Turgoose, R. M. Palmer, J. T. Higgins, Major Mitter, W. J. Penndry, Fred Norris, Wm. Gage, R. Seabrook, F. B. Pemberton, Capt. Erskine, W. Le Poer Trench, Geo. Denn, Frank Sears and J. Bothwell.

The races yesterday proved of the greatest interest, and the attendance at the grounds was the largest of the exhibition.

With one exception they were all running races, and certainly the public saw keen competition in every event.

The first race, the 225, open to trotters or pacers, was decided in three heats, the winning horse and second and third taking the same positions relative to each heat.

The second race, the 225, open to trotters or pacers, was decided in three heats, the winning horse and second and third taking the same positions relative to each heat.

The third race, the 225, open to trotters or pacers, was decided in three heats, the winning horse and second and third taking the same positions relative to each heat.

The fourth race, the 225, open to trotters or pacers, was decided in three heats, the winning horse and second and third taking the same positions relative to each heat.

The fifth race, the 225, open to trotters or pacers, was decided in three heats, the winning horse and second and third taking the same positions relative to each heat.

The sixth race, the 225, open to trotters or pacers, was decided in three heats, the winning horse and second and third taking the same positions relative to each heat.

The seventh race, the 225, open to trotters or pacers, was decided in three heats, the winning horse and second and third taking the same positions relative to each heat.

The eighth race, the 225, open to trotters or pacers, was decided in three heats, the winning horse and second and third taking the same positions relative to each heat.

The ninth race, the 225, open to trotters or pacers, was decided in three heats, the winning horse and second and third taking the same positions relative to each heat.

The tenth race, the 225, open to trotters or pacers, was decided in three heats, the winning horse and second and third taking the same positions relative to each heat.

The eleventh race, the 225, open to trotters or pacers, was decided in three heats, the winning horse and second and third taking the same positions relative to each heat.

The twelfth race, the 225, open to trotters or pacers, was decided in three heats, the winning horse and second and third taking the same positions relative to each heat.

well did not appear, and but three entered: W. White's Speculator, Frank Reynolds's Babe and John Durance's Pedro. Speculator, which showed himself a good horse, was very poorly ridden, a change having been made just before the start owing to the regular rider being very light and requiring a considerable weighting.

Additional prize winners are published below: PLANTS AND CUT FLOWERS. Plants (Professionals Only).

Begonia, rex, 6-9 plants—1, J. T. Higgins. Geraniums, singles, 6 plants—1, J. T. Higgins.

Open to Professionals and Amateurs. Design of landscape gardening, 3 feet, showing house, lawn, flower beds or borders, walks or drives, etc.—1, J. W. Bolden; 2, J. T. Higgins.

Cut Flowers (Professionals Only). Bepregue vase, basket of flowers or any floral ornament for the centre of a table—1, J. T. Higgins; 2, G. E. Wilkinson.

Begonia, tuberous-rooted, 6 plants—1, Wm. Hodges; 2, Bishop of British Columbia.

Water Colors (Original). Landscape—1, Marjorie Ketto. Animals from life—2, C. E. Allen.

Landscape or marine—1, Josephine Woodward; 2, M. Killo. Animals from life—1, Mrs. L. Cuthbert.

Oil painting, landscape or marine (original)—1, Edith Martindale; 2, Thos. Bridge.

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under six months—1, J. Banford; 2, J. Bailey. Boar and two sows, average, owned and bred by exhibitor—1, J. Bailey.

Class 41—Improved Berkshire. Boar, one year and over—1 and 2, Shannon Bros.

Class 42—Duroc Jersey Red. Boar, six months to one year—1, E. A. Kipp.

Class 43—Bacon Hogs. Best bacon hog, any age—1 and 2, J. Thompson.

Class 44—Special. Presented by the Hickman Tye Hardware Company, for biggest pig in the show—1, Atkins crosscut saw.

Class 45—Bacon Hogs. Best bacon hog, any age—1 and 2, J. Thompson.

Class 46—Bacon Hogs. Best bacon hog, any age—1 and 2, J. Thompson.

Class 47—Bacon Hogs. Best bacon hog, any age—1 and 2, J. Thompson.

Class 48—Bacon Hogs. Best bacon hog, any age—1 and 2, J. Thompson.

Class 49—Bacon Hogs. Best bacon hog, any age—1 and 2, J. Thompson.

Class 50—Bacon Hogs. Best bacon hog, any age—1 and 2, J. Thompson.

Class 51—Bacon Hogs. Best bacon hog, any age—1 and 2, J. Thompson.

Class 52—Bacon Hogs. Best bacon hog, any age—1 and 2, J. Thompson.

Class 53—Bacon Hogs. Best bacon hog, any age—1 and 2, J. Thompson.

Class 54—Bacon Hogs. Best bacon hog, any age—1 and 2, J. Thompson.

Class 55—Bacon Hogs. Best bacon hog, any age—1 and 2, J. Thompson.

Monochrome—M. H. Margeson; 2, Edith Reade. Painting on fabrics (articles not made up)—1, Mrs. H. V. Boell; 2, Mrs. J. T. Higgins.

Portraits—1, Wadda Bros. Photographs (Amateur). Collection portraits—1, H. M. Lamp.

Division IX—Dairy Produce. Creamery butter, provincial manufacture, 50 lbs.—1, Victoria Creamery; 2, Cowichan Creamery.

Another large house greeted "King Dodo" on the occasion of the second appearance of the play in the Victoria last night.

A good deal of the singing is of a high standard, a number of the company having especially pleasing voices.

The marvelous vicissitudes of Paine's Celery Compound wrought in the past, justify you in giving this wonderful medicine an immediate trial.

Are you a victim of rheumatism in its acute or chronic form? If so, you can't begin too early to get rid of this baneful disease, to purify the blood and strengthen the system.

The marvelous vicissitudes of Paine's Celery Compound wrought in the past, justify you in giving this wonderful medicine an immediate trial.

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The Victoria Daily Times

Reaches the Right People at the Right Time Evening Paper, the Shoppers' Guide

It comes into the home after the day's work is done, when the family have time to read the news and study the ads.

The Times has the Associated Press reports, and owing to the difference of time between the east and the west it is able to furnish the news on the day it happens.

The Right Price The subscription rate of The Times is 75 cents per month, delivered by carrier.

The Twice-A-Week Times Is sent to any address in Canada or the United States for \$1.50; to Great Britain and foreign countries for \$1.00 extra.

The King Edward Building Society

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease of the foreshore...

Every Business Man Should remember that he can get CUTS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

Of every kind made in Victoria by the B. C. Photo-Eng. Co.

Alexandra Royal College of Music and Art. 15 Broad St. (Up-stairs), Victoria, B. C.

Public notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease of the foreshore...

Notice is hereby given that 30 days from date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease of the foreshore...

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C.C. Russell Wholesale Supply Store, Douglas Street. Ladies' and Misses' Costumes and Dress Skirts, New Cloaks, Capes and Jackets, New Furs, Hats and Waterproofs, New Costume Cloths, French Flannels, Plushes, Silks, Velveteens and Laces, Priestley's Cravenette Waterproof Cloth.

There is Nothing so Bad for a Cough as Coughing

Stop coughing by using LONDON HOSPITAL COUGH CURE

Price 50 cents. JOHN COCHRANE, CHEMIST, N. W. Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

CUTTING CABLES IN TIME OF WAR

A DANGER TO WHICH EMPIRE IS EXPOSED

Enemy's Fleets, by Severing Telegraph Would Greatly Hamper Admiralty and War Office.

England has just awakened to another danger which confronts her. Up to the present no device has been suggested whereby this danger may be obviated.

As the matter looks at present it seems entirely within the bounds of possibility that at the first outbreak of war against Great Britain the Empire would be paralyzed by cutting her lines for the transmission of information, the British cables

all lying in shallow water in a small area off the coast of Nova Scotia. At a single stroke, delivered by any fast-steaming cruiser or outgoing tug, the Pacific fleets rendezvousing at Esquimaux, on the Pacific Coast, and at Halifax and Bermuda, on the Atlantic seaboard, would find themselves cut off from Whitehall.

All of Canada would be cut off as well as the West Indies. The Canadian Pacific Railway would be practically useless for the military purposes for which it was largely constructed.

The articles in which some of these facts have been revealed in the current number of the Fortnightly Review, point out the grave danger in which such a possibility places Great Britain in connection with a war with the United States. Canso, where the cables converge after their long journey under the Atlantic, is not far from our northern naval stations on the Atlantic. It is within easy striking distance of the Kilty navy yard.

In one day it is estimated a vessel could destroy all the British trans-Atlantic cables, thereby placing Canada and the West Indies at the mercy of the enemy and leaving the British fleets at Esquimaux, Halifax and Bermuda without means of communicating with London or even with each other.

In the case of France, it is pointed out that the danger is even more serious, for while the exact location of the British cables is known, that of the French cables is unknown except to the French government, while many of the British cables actually pass through French territory on the island of St. Pierre.

Stretching across the Atlantic to-day are twelve cables, ten of them being American and British, with two French, while one German cable is being completed from the Azores. These cables are as follows: Anglo-American, four cables from West

THE WHITE HOUSE. Woolen Underwear

For Ladies and Children We carry all the Best Makes Crescent, Health, Penman, Diamond, And the Celebrated Turnbull We guarantee our goods and guarantee our prices.



HENRY YOUNG & CO.

of Ireland to Newfoundland.

Commercial, three cables, from West of Ireland to Nova Scotia, but passing Newfoundland in shoal water.

Western Union, two cables, from Cornwall to Nova Scotia, but passing Newfoundland in shoal water.

Pouquier Quartier (French), one cable from Brest to St. Pierre, but passing Newfoundland in shoal water.

Generale (French), one cable from Brest to Cape Cod, but not passing Newfoundland in shoal water.

German, one cable, from Bremen via Azores to Cape Cod, but not passing Newfoundland in shoal water.

As the German cable runs partly through Portuguese territory it is regarded as unreliable and practically valueless to England in war time.

It is true there are two cables from Lisbon to Brazil via the Cape Verde islands, but their connections are so complicated and unreliable because of the countries in which the terminals are situated that they would scarcely be availed of in war time, even if they escaped being wrecked.

Attention is called to the recent decision of the United States Supreme court to the effect that those interested in the British cable between Manila and Hongkong had no redress from the American government for the destruction of their property and the loss to their business involved by Admiral Dewey's tearing up of that cable when he seized Manila bay.

No country at war with England would, it is believed, hesitate to strike at her cables and would cut them where they lie off Canso, as well as those of the American companies. If the work were done by the American navy it would not hesitate to cut the cables owned in this country so as to completely sever England's connection with the Western Hemisphere.

Getting News at Sea. In the case of France, it is pointed out that a warship at sea might pick up the Brest cable (the location of which is known only to French officials), could thereby communicate with the home office and learn if war had been declared, and would receive instructions as to precisely what to do, repairing the French cable before her departure to sever the enemy's wires.

The British navy is supposed to be competent to protect the cables landing at Cornwall and Canso coast, while cable cutting in deep water is only possible to experts on regular slow-going cable ships, whose movements would undoubtedly be watched by British warships.

It is now a big, healthy baby and whenever he gets fretful or does not feel well I give him a Tablet and he is soon all right again.

Baby's Own Tablets replace with great advantage castor oil and other nauseous, griping drugs. They sweeten the stomach, quiet the nerves and promote healthful sleep.

They are guaranteed to contain no opiate and to be absolutely harmless. If your druggist does not keep them you can obtain a supply of 25 cents by sending 25 cents to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y.

NOTICE! Hotels and restaurants—John Labatt's London India Pale Ale and XXX Stout is sold wholesale by Messrs. R. F. Elmer & Co., Fisher & Lozier, Turner, Beeton & Co., and Hudson's Bay Co.

Let us show you our "Strausky Enamel Ware"; it is free from lead, arsenic, or any harmful composition, and highly recommended as the best Enamel Ware in the market.

Wanted—A full house at the grand concert to be given by the Choir of the First Congregational Church in Temperance Hall, assisted by Mrs. Grogan, Mrs. Gleason, and Messrs. J. G. Brown, Gideon Hicks, Sydney Talbot, R. Wilson, J. G. Redman, Monday evening, the 11th. Tickets, 25c., can be procured from members of Choir.

BOYS WANTED—District Messenger Service, 74 Douglas street. Smart boys make good wages; must have references.

FOR SALE—Heintzman piano, in good condition; have \$10,000.00 in sight; write for prospectus. W. H. Baldwin & Co., Bookers, Veitcher Bldg., Albany, N. Y.

THE CALIFORNIA-NEVADA MINING CO. guarantee 5 per cent. per month in dividends; have \$10,000.00 in sight; write for prospectus. W. H. Baldwin & Co., Bookers, Veitcher Bldg., Albany, N. Y.

LADIES—Use our harmless remedy for dandruff or suppressed hair; it cannot fall. Price free. Parls Chemical Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

When the town council of Liens was requested recently to prohibit women wearing long trailing dresses in the streets, one of the councillors suggested that the best means of enforcing the order would be to keep the thoroughfares well flooded with water.

A. McGregor & Son BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Steel Stoves and Ranges, Paints, Oils, Etc. Telephone, 658 95 Johnson Street

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Notice to Musicians. A meeting will be held in Labor Hall at 7 p. m. Sunday, for the purpose of organizing a union of instrumental musicians.

NOTICE. The Victoria Terminal & Sidney Railway Company will not be responsible for any materials supplied or debts contracted by employees of the Company unless supplied in written order signed by the Manager or Secretary.

LEGAL NEWS. In Chambers this morning before Hon. Mr. Justice Martin the following applications were disposed of on the completion of the October sitting of the County court.

Ward vs. Dominion Steamship Line—Summons for an order for leave to sign judgment under Order XIV. Application adjourned until Tuesday, with leave for defendants to file further material.

Canadian Bank of Commerce vs. Nevin et al. Summons by H. M. Cleland (solicitor for the sheriff for the county of Victoria), that all parties concerned herein, to appear and give particulars to their respective claims, to certain goods and chattels now in the hands of the sheriff, under a writ of f. fa., issued in July last. J. H. Lawson, jr., for plaintiffs; J. P. Walls, for defendant. Royds, and Cleland for sheriff. Stood over until Monday.

Upreti Yukon vs. British Yukon. Application for an order that further and better answers be given to interrogatories delivered by defendant on 25th July last. Application stood over until Tuesday, and leave granted to amend summons, costs of amendment to plaintiff, if any. Cassidy for defendants, Higgins contra.

Blackett vs. British Yukon. This is an application by the defendant's solicitor for an order that the plaintiffs do give further and better answers to interrogatories delivered by the defendant. Application stood over until Tuesday. E. Cassidy for defendant, Higgins for plaintiff.

Re John Vemy, deceased. Application for an order that letters of administration do issue to the official administrator. Application granted. H. B. Robertson for official administrator.

Houslow vs. Appleby. Application by T. E. Oly, solicitor for the defendant, for an order that a writ of execution issued herein be set aside. Application granted. Writ ordered to be returned to the registry, and that sheriff withdraw from possession; costs of all incidental to this application to be paid to defendant; to be applied in payment of judgment debt and costs. Geo. Jay, for plaintiffs.

Tecoma Smelting Co. vs. Lenora Mt. Silver Copper Mining Company. Application for leave to serve notice of motion with writ of summons. Application granted. Eberts & Taylor for applicant.

Robertson et al. vs. Estate of T. Earle vs. N. P. Snowden et al. Application by N. P. Snowden (plaintiff's solicitor) for leave to issue writ of summons for service out of the jurisdiction of this court. Application granted.

Hamilton Smith, of the firm of M. R. Smith & Company, of this city, returned from the Old Country last evening.

While an infant was being christened at Odesa, the church was struck by lightning. The priest, the baby's father and godfather were all three killed on the spot. The child's mother and godmother being left unharmed.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR. Was responsible for the death of thousands, but the fatality list of the Coal Oil Lamp is larger. Do away with the danger altogether by using

Electric Light. B. O. ELECTRIC CO., 85 YATES STREET.

LEE & FRASER REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

FOR SALE. Mt. Tolmie road, 11 story house, 7 rooms and all necessary outbuildings, 13 acres in good orchard. Can be purchased cheap. \$2,650. Nice cottage and lot on Lansdowne road, \$500. 9 AND 11 TROUNCE AVENUE, VICTORIA, B. C.

Fire, Life, Marine, Accident and Atlantic Steamship Agency

MONEY TO LOAN ON APPROVED SECURITY. LOSSES SETTLED WITH PROMPTITUDE AND LIBERALITY. HALL, GOEPEL & CO., 100 Government St

Timber Limits For Sale

—APPLY TO— A. W. Jones, 28 FORT STREET

SECOND INSTALMENT OF Coronation Editions

Of London News, 75c; Graphic, 50c; Sphere, 50c; Black and White, 50c. These will be the last we shall have. Do not fail to secure one.

T. N. Hibben & Co.

WE GUARANTEE "White Horse Cellar" SCOTCH WHISKY 10 Years Old. W. A. WARD & CO., Victoria, B. C. Sole Agents for B. C.

Trout Fishing Is Not Over Yet

October is the best time. The season closes on the 15th. The fish are rising on the lakes. We can supply you with the best Scotch Flies and Casts and all kinds of tackle for the sport at FOX'S, 78 GOVERNMENT STREET.

CHALLENGE CUPS. ON EXHIBITION

A. B. C. Cup for Boxing, at Morton's. Player's Cup for Tag-of-War, at Army and Navy Cigar Store. Moet & Chandon Cup for Horse Races, at Brown Jug. Four Crown Cup for Trap Shooting, at Erskine, Wall & Co. Corby Cup for Horses, at Grotto. Turner, Beeton & Co., Ltd., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICES IN BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING—Modern conveniences, heat and vaults, low rents; also large hall. Apply Secretary.

MISS BEST—Phrenologist and palmist, gold medalist, 135 Pandora Ave. Office hours, 9 a. m. until 9 p. m. Telephone 7763.

WANTED—A full house at the grand concert to be given by the Choir of the First Congregational Church in Temperance Hall, assisted by Mrs. Grogan, Mrs. Gleason, and Messrs. J. G. Brown, Gideon Hicks, Sydney Talbot, R. Wilson, J. G. Redman, Monday evening, the 11th. Tickets, 25c., can be procured from members of Choir.

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MONUMENTS. BE SURE TO Get STEWART'S Prices

When the town council of Liens was requested recently to prohibit women wearing long trailing dresses in the streets, one of the councillors suggested that the best means of enforcing the order would be to keep the thoroughfares well flooded with water.



Case of a New York Girl of Interest to Every Mother and Daughter in the Land.

Every mother possesses information of vital value to her young daughter. That daughter is a precious legacy, and the responsibility for her future is largely in the hands of the mother.

When a young girl's thoughts become sluggish, when she experiences headaches, dizziness, faintness, and exhibits an abnormal disposition to sleep, pains in the back and lower limbs, eyes dim, desire for solitude, and a dislike for the society of other girls, when she is a mystery to herself and friends, then the mother should go to her aid promptly.

At such a time the greatest aid to nature is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It prepares the young system for the coming change, and is the surest reliance in this hour of trials.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I hope you will publish this letter, for I want all mothers to know how much good your medicine did my young daughter. Her health broke down about six months ago, and although she is large for her age, I did not understand what was wrong with her; the doctor did not, either, for he treated her for her heart, which pained her a good deal; but he did not do her any good, and we were afraid heart trouble would carry her off.

SPECIAL ADVICE TO YOUNG WOMEN FREE. From her vast experience in treating female ills, extending over 20 years, Mrs. Pinkham has gained a knowledge which is of untold value to every ailing young woman. Her advice never fails to help. If you need such help write her. Address Lynn, Mass.

A medicine that has restored so many women to health and can produce proof of the fact must be regarded with respect. This is the record of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which cannot be equalled by any other medicine the world has ever produced.

It is well to remember these facts when some druggist tries to get you to buy something which he says is "just as good." That is impossible, as no other medicine has such a record of cures as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; so do not experiment with untried medicines, but insist upon the one you know is best.

\$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letter and signature of above mentioned, which will prove its absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY OCTOBER 11, 1902.

IMPERIAL PROBLEMS FROM A CANADIAN STANDPOINT

Address of Hon. Geo. W. Ross Before the British Empire League - Reasons Why Canada Cannot Agree to Free Trade Within the Empire.

The British Empire Review contains the following report of the speech of Hon. Geo. W. Ross at the recent annual meeting of the British Empire League in London, at which Mr. Ross was the principal speaker. The Duke of Devonshire, the president of the league, occupied the chair, and among those present were: Sir Edmund Barton, Sir Gordon Sprigg, Earl Egerton of Tatton, Lord Avebury, Lord Brassey, Lord Balfour, Sir Robert Herbert, Lord Lansdowne, Sir John Cockburn, Sir Julian Salomons, Sir Gifford Melesworth, Sir Augustus Addersley, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Cecil Clement Smith, Sir Frederick Abel, Sir Edward Carbutt, General Laurie, M. P., Lieut. Col. G. T. Denison (president of the British Empire League in Canada), the Hon. George W. Ross (Prime Minister of Ontario), the Hon. H. B. Lefroy, the Hon. R. P. Roblin, Lord Charles Bessford, M. P., Sir Jas. Blyth, Sir Frederick Young, Dr. G. R. Parkin, C. M. G., Lieut. General Sir H. C. Wilkinson, Mr. A. G. Sandeman, the Hon. Dudley Fessenden, Mr. H. Kimber, M. P., the Hon. E. R. Bellios, C. M. G., Mr. Hugh E. Egerton, Mr. S. Vaughan Morgan, Mr. Allen H. P. Stoneham, Judge Baylis, K. C., G. Lawson Johnston, Talbot Baines, Mr. Herbert Daw and Mr. C. Freeman Murray (the secretary).

Hon. Mr. Ross said: Your Grace, my Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen:—In seconding the motion that the officers for the previous year be reappointed, I should first say that the work of the British Empire is much appreciated in Canada. Already it has rendered splendid service in creating a deeper interest in the Empire and in directing public attention to those larger measures of Imperial outlook, on which so much of the future of the Empire depends. In the prosecution of this, the primary object of the league, we are greatly indebted to the distinguished statesman, the Duke of Devonshire, who presides over our deliberations to-day. Nor need we regret that the scope of the league has somewhat varied from the plan and purpose of the Imperial Federation League, out of which it has emerged, as within its constitution there is still ample room for the discussion of any measure having in view the political federation of the Empire. So far, as I am personally concerned, whilst I would hail with pleasure an Imperial parliament at Westminster, in which all the colonies of the Empire would be represented, I am free to say that the necessity for such a parliament is not felt to be urgent as to cause ineffectiveness in the Empire as it is not immediately attainable. If we are not directly represented, we are always respectfully heard, and our desires for legislation courteously and favorably entertained wherever we show cause. To us this is a far more satisfactory condition of things than a federated parliament, whose constitution might be hastily considered and its representation settled without that careful consideration which an event so important deserved.

Public Opinion the Moving Power. If federation should come, as I have no doubt it will, with "the process of the sun," it can only come when public opinion in Great Britain and the colonies points to it as a remedy for some grievance, or as a step towards a larger consolidation of political power and interests than the present condition of the Empire calls for. (Cheers.) The chief difficulty in effecting such a federation will be to preserve the autonomy of the self-governing colonies and so co-ordinate the powers of this federation with the powers now possessed by the colonies as to permit us still to enjoy the priceless privileges of self-government within our own spheres. Any federation that sensibly diminished these privileges might involve the Empire in internal quarrels and misunderstandings that, instead of promoting unity and good-feeling, would have the opposite effect. (Cheers.)

But the other question to which the noble Duke referred, viz., that of closer commercial relations, is much nearer at hand, and in my humble judgment quite within the range of early if not immediate action. Canada has already signified its approval of this principle by conceding a preference to British goods on the Canadian market as against all other countries. We have done this at a loss to our revenue of nearly \$2,000,000 per annum, and we do not regret it. (Applause.)

Substantial Evidence of Goodwill. We believe it due to the Mother Country that we should show our goodwill in some substantial manner, and nothing, apart from our readiness to defend the Empire in her time of need, could be regarded as a more substantial token of our goodwill than to favor her commerce and her shipping (for it means many in the manner I have stated, (Cheers.) Now I am not going to speak arrogantly, nor to inveigh against any of the economic principles so strongly laid down by our president, but in the case of our preference towards the Mother Country, what is the attitude of the Mother Country towards Canada, or, that matter, towards all her colonies? In what respect is her treatment of her colonial subjects whom she considers bound to defend and who consider themselves bound to defend her

different from her treatment of foreign nations who would humble her to-morrow, if they had the power? (Hear, hear.) Russia, Germany, France Italy and the United States have walled out their goods by a high protective tariff. They have even entered your home market, as they are accorded the same privileges in your ports and custom houses as your colonies. Do not think that we are importuning for privileges in a spirit of weakness or of mendacity. Far from it, it appears to me, that if blood is thicker than water, if the children have any rights over aliens, if friends and allies over competitors and rivals, then the case for the colonies is a very strong one. (Cheers.) We do not admit that in the consideration of this question you are as liberty to say we must consider first and altogether the interests of the United Kingdom. The doctrines of the league are that the Empire is one, and the wider sweep of statecraft which it has promoted accentuates that idea; moreover, we hold that we have a substantial interest, far removed though we may be by many leagues of land and sea, in the United Kingdom. Our fathers before they left these shores gave to it of their best in intellect, in industry and defence. You inherit what our fathers helped to make great and powerful, and we have therefore, if not equal, at least, substantial claims upon this great estate of which you are for the time being the executors and trustees, and that claim, we believe, is entitled to recognition, not as a matter of grace, but as a matter of justice. (Applause.)

Canada Could Not Accept. Now, his Grace, in his admirable speech, offers "free trade within the Empire as the bond of commercial unity. May I be permitted to say with all due respect that I do not think that such an offer could be accepted by Canada. In saying this I can speak without any reserve, as I am not a member of the colonial conference, and am not, like Sir Edmund Barton, under any restraint. Canada cannot afford to agree

to free trade within the Empire just now nor at any future period within the reach of human foresight. I do not say this because I distrust the skill of our artisans to compete with those of other countries, or because our manufacturers are wanting in enterprise and incapable of adapting themselves to modern conditions of trade, but I say it because of our proximity to your greatest rival—the United States. (Hear, hear.) Now, what has been our experience, for we are not committed to any theory of trade in Canada, we are rather the children of circumstances than the disciples of any school of political economy. Prior to 1879 we had a free trade tariff, and very soon thereafter our exports were probably as possible—more than 10 per cent, all round—I am now speaking from memory. The highest tariff that affected any substantial part of our imports was only 17 1/2 per cent. You might say that was a pretty large measure of protection. So it would have been if only fair. But with the greatest people on our borders, with the greatest home market in the world free to their own manufacturers, our markets were treated as a dumping ground for their surplus goods, and every principle of fair competition for the time being discarded. It was not a case of competition; it was a question of the pre-eminence of our industries and of the transfer of our artisans and of the United States. That is my answer so far as American neighbors are concerned. (Hear, hear.)

Trade Relations With the Motherland. But you will ask, would the same principle apply to free trade with the Empire? To a certain extent it would. The price of manufactured goods depends to a great extent on the output. Your home market, or so large of your own control, and your large foreign market enable your industries to produce on such an enormous scale that you so cheapen the cost of production as to make it difficult if not impossible for us to compete with you, particularly in textiles and iron goods, and so we have to choose between the closing of our

industries (which would be a calamity) and the free admission of British manufactures. Now, self-preservation is the first law of trade as well as of nature, and I am quite confident that if His Grace, were in our position he would not hesitate to modify his views, as many of us have been forced to do by the inexorable conditions in which we were placed. (Cheers.) Nor have we had cause to regret the course we have taken. Free trade, is claimed in this country to have been the source of all or nearly all your commercial prosperity. I am not going to dispute that proposition. I may, however, be permitted to point out that while your exports in the last ten years under free trade have only increased about \$1,000,000, the exports of the United States in the same time have increased about \$85,000,000; that the trade of Germany and France is increasing in a greater ratio than the trade of Great Britain, and that in Canada we are enjoying greater prosperity than at any previous period of our history. For instance, our total trade in 1869 amounted to \$130,000,000; in 1879, the year in which we substantially modified our tariff, to \$153,000,000, and in 1901 to \$286,000,000, or, adopting a per capita basis, the trade of Canada in 1869 amounted to \$38.35 per head, in 1879 to \$37.01 per head, and in 1901 to \$71.30 per head. Now this extraordinary increase is not altogether due to change of tariff any more than the increase of British trade is due to your tariff, but still it is such an import-

trade which would be of immense value to Canada, while at the same time it would not be such a complete abandonment of free trade as the course you have adopted. It might not yield as large a revenue, but it would be a measure of reciprocity in keeping with the preference given to British goods by Canada. (Applause.)

The Question of Defence. Closely allied with a preference in trade is the question of defence. While we are asked to contribute to the defence of the Empire we understand by that term chiefly the defence of the commerce of the Empire. Now, why should we be called upon to defend a commerce in part of which we have no special interest? The United States is more interested in British commerce than we are, because they have more at stake. In fact, to ask the colonies to defend a commerce that is as free to aliens as to them is a rather one-sided proposition. If we contribute to the defence of your trade with the United States we are simply helping to strengthen the position of our only rival in the western hemisphere. Why should we be called upon to do this? Then, if we should we contribute, on what basis should we pay? According to our population, or our trade? Surely not, for commerce is not necessarily based on population, and its extent, even, might not be a fair basis for charges of defence. For instance, our trade with the United States is greater than our trade with this country. That trade needs no defence by

colonies by directing towards them emigration from this country, and by giving them such preferences in your markets as will increase their trade, and thus make them feel—on the grounds of self-interest, to take no higher for the present—that to defend the Empire commercially and nationally is to defend themselves against the domination of any other nation in whose hands their property and liberty would be less secure. (Applause.) Patriotism is not necessarily altruistic. It has its practical side. And while I believe you may count upon the loyalty of the Canadians as being as genuine as your own, I trust you will not consider in whose hands their property and liberty would be less secure. (Applause.) Patriotism is not necessarily altruistic. It has its practical side. And while I believe you may count upon the loyalty of the Canadians as being as genuine as your own, I trust you will not consider in whose hands their property and liberty would be less secure. (Applause.)

RICE COOKING IN PERSIA. A woman who lived in Persia for fifteen years is in despair because the rice which she buys in this country refuses to puff into the snowy mass that it so readily assumes on its native shores. She reveals that some of the kind she bought in London, though, of course, unaccompanied with the same proportion of soot-at Reefton, for example, a gold mining district of the Middle Island, there are very few days in winter when there is not a fog. At Grey mouth, West Coast, Middle Island, the cold weather is quite as difficult to bear as in British, an abundance of very heavy rain and a wind locally known as the "Barber," that not merely whirrs the surface, but pierces to the marrow. The rain and winds of Wellington and district are not entirely pleasing, but only those are disappointed who come expecting to find continuous sunshine, with spring or summer weather the year round.

As regards the unemployed, state co-operative employment on railroads, tree-felling, bush-clearing, and road-making provides employment for those physically able to perform it, and willing to go wherever the work may be, preference being always given (and properly so) to married men; single men sometimes get work in this way, too, but each of the cities has a small number unable to obtain employment and for whom no state machinery provides, unless indeed, the Salvation Army homes and hotels are to be considered as semi-state institutions. A subsidy of £750 per annum is made by the government to the army, and the army is the only institution in the colony to whom the "dead beat," irrespective of creed, can turn with assurance of a night's lodge, though, of course, there are times when the "house full" stage is reached.

The man who expect to find everything up to standard for the workers might be disappointed to learn that a large number of the householders of Wellington are compelled to take in boarders, to enable them to supplement the husband's wage, as by this means the wife is a worker, and generally a very hard worker at that. House room in Wellington is very unsatisfactory, and it would probably surprise the new-comer to find that a wooden house of four rooms, and generally deficient in conveniences, commands 18 shillings a week, and indeed is impossible to get at that price. House agents declare the demand for accommodation is such, that they could let 300 in one week in the city if they could supply them at £1 a week, with four rooms and suitable conveniences.

Of course wages are higher in the colony than at home; ten shillings a day fairly represents the mechanics' wage, and eight shillings a day for day laborers. Twenty-five per cent. of this must be deducted as decreased purchasing power of money here. Now, whatever may be thought of these conditions, it must not be concluded that New Zealand is not in advance of Great Britain in most things that make for a comfortable existence. There are fewer stages of work in this colony than in any other country arising from industrial disputes. The railways are almost exclusively in the hands of the state. Two coal mines have been taken over, and are being prepared by the government for the government to take over or establish for themselves such shipping as may be necessary to enable them to carry and distribute the coal. The Factories Act, for the first time in any country, I believe, regulates the working hours of adult males, and fixes them at 48 hours a week, and the hours of women at 45 a week. The well known and much used system that prevails in London and elsewhere with regard to girls learning a trade by getting them for nothing for a period, and after that for another period at a nominal wage, does not obtain here. The New Zealand Factories Act provides that no boy or girl may be employed in a factory for less than five shillings a week. The Shop and Shop Assistants Act provides that all assistants must have a half holiday on one working day of each week. The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

The most discussed of all the acts of the colony is undoubtedly the Conciliation and Arbitration Act. A measure so unique in character and far-reaching in its results was sure to be watched inside and outside the colony with the closest interest. The original measure was passed in 1864, and has been amended several times since. The act provides for the formation of industrial unions. In the case of employers any two persons, in the case of workers any seven, can form a union, and become registered under the act; but the registration to prevent the multiplication of industrial unions, may refuse to register more than one union connected with the same trade in the same locality. There are at present seven boards of conciliation, the colony being divided into seven districts for this purpose. The boards consist of not more than five persons, including the chairman, who is elected by the other members of the board, themselves being elected by the unions of workers and employers in equal number. The members of the board are paid regulation fees for each sitting. Either workers or employers may cite a case before the board when the necessary formalities are complied with, and it is the duty of the board to induce the parties in dispute to come to a settlement; if successful their recommendations are embodied in an industrial agreement, which is binding for an agreed upon period of not less than six months nor more than three years. If the recommendations of the board are not acceptable to one or either of the parties, the dispute may be referred to the Arbitration court, which consists of three members appointed by the governor, a judge of the Supreme court, a representative of the employers on their recommendation, and similar for the workers.

The workers have made use of the act very largely; less so the employers. Some dissatisfaction has arisen from time to time on either side, and very strong statements made concerning the operation of the act and the behavior of the court; only two weeks ago severe criticism was indulged in by delegates at the Wellington Trades and Labor Council, in consequence of the president of the court having given an interpretation of a provision awarding in connection with the Wellington painters. I learn that cablegrams were immediately sent to Australia and London, stating that "at a congress of trade unionists of Wellington, delegates declared themselves so utterly dissatisfied with the workings of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act, that they would rather revert back to the old conditions of adjusting labor difficulties by strike," etc. This matter is not nearly so serious as it seems. The delegates that expressed dissatisfaction were members of the Painters and Decorators' Union, and were working under an award of the court which provided that overtime be paid for between 6 p. m. and 8 p. m. at the rate of time and a quarter; between 8 p. m. and 12 midnight, time and a half; between midnight and 8 o'clock, no one apparently having been thoughtful enough to provide for the special case of starting work an hour or two earlier than usual. So the employers approached the court for an interpretation, and the judge, apparently seeing what he had not previously provided for, stated that time and a quarter should be paid, and not double time, as the men insisted, for work done by a man who had not worked all night, but simply commenced earlier than usual at the employers' request. The point with the men was not a desire to snatch a little monetary advantage by the extra rate, but to strongly protest, in the first place, against the employers for approaching them as one of the parties affected, and, secondly, against the judge for giving an interpretation which, however trivial in its operation, did alter the actual award. Provision is made in the act whereby a revision of an award can be obtained by giving the necessary notice to all parties; this was neglected and hence the grievance. In several cases the wages have actually been reduced as the result of the court's award and much uneasiness has been caused in consequence, and some employers and managers have exhibited much ingenuity in nullifying the intended good results that still accrue to the men. Where this has taken place dissatisfaction naturally exists, but as far as I am able to ascertain, I do not think any serious dissatisfaction exists either on the side of employers or workers in more than half a dozen cases in the whole colony, and, seeing that up to June

Conditions of Labor in New Zealand

Tom Mann, the English Labor Advocate, Pays a Visit of Inspection and Makes Report Through the Nineteenth Century.

The reputation that New Zealand has acquired, as a colony where the most advanced "Labor Legislation" is to be found in working order, has been spread far and wide; and this, coupled with New Zealand's prominence in connection with the sending of contingents to South Africa, has kept this colony before the public eye in a special degree. I came out here but seven months ago with a keen desire to see at first-hand exactly what the industrial and social conditions were; since arrival I have been over a large area of the colony, and have had good facilities for coming in contact with many sections of workers, representative employers and politicians.

It may be of some interest, therefore, if I describe the conditions as I have found them, and set forth what kind of success is attending the effort of those who are trying to make this "Britain of the South" a model and an exemplar. So much has been written and said concerning the magnificent climate, and the relatively high social standard that prevails, that some in England drew conclusions which have scarcely been borne out by facts on their arrival here; and inside the last few weeks a number of young men have made for home again, after a residence here of from 18 months to four years.

The climate is a good one, undoubtedly, but it is a fact that there are places where for is very much more genial than in London, though, of course, unaccompanied with the same proportion of soot-at Reefton, for example, a gold mining district of the Middle Island, there are very few days in winter when there is not a fog. At Grey mouth, West Coast, Middle Island, the cold weather is quite as difficult to bear as in British, an abundance of very heavy rain and a wind locally known as the "Barber," that not merely whirrs the surface, but pierces to the marrow. The rain and winds of Wellington and district are not entirely pleasing, but only those are disappointed who come expecting to find continuous sunshine, with spring or summer weather the year round.

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OUR MUTUAL FRIEND

Miss Canada (to her Guardian, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on his return from visiting England and France). "So you've seen my two grandmothers; how do you like them?" Sir Wilfrid.—"Well, my dear, they are both so charming, that I'm surprised they don't know one another better!"

ant fact as to call for careful action in future trade negotiations. (Hear, hear.) Preference on Foodstuffs. And this leads to the point more directly at issue. While you have manufactured goods to sell, and for which we have given a preference, we have foodstuffs to sell for which you give no preference. Your markets are as open to wheat from Russia or the United States as to wheat from Canada. In fact, 47 per cent. of the wheat imported into this country, 83 per cent of the flour, and 85 per cent of the oatmeal come from the United States. In addition, you import enormous quantities of beef and pork from the same country. I think, with a very small preference, we could very soon furnish the greater part of these supplies. Manitoba, last year, with only two million acres of land under wheat, harvested fifty million bushels. (Cheers.) Your entire imports of wheat amount annually to a hundred million bushels. How long do you think it would take to get this from Canada? Not more than five or six years, and perhaps not so long. But you may say, if we tax our food supplies we will increase the cost of manufactures, and to that extent diminish our power of competition with other countries. My answer is that you have already imposed a duty upon wheat and flour, and there appears to be no perceptible diminution of your powers of competition—at least, from that cause. (Hear, hear.) Why, then, not retain the tax but relieve the colonies from its application? This would be at least one instalment of colonial free

land. The contiguity of the two countries renders naval defence unnecessary. It is quite evident, then, that the question of defence cannot be worked on the basis of an accident insurance policy. It involves a variety of considerations which render it extremely difficult to apportion the cost, such as distance of transportation, exposure to attack, the value of the articles imperilled, the consequences of a blockade, or a loss of trade, etc.

Caring for the Estates. The other question of a defence of the Empire from attack from its enemies is much simpler, and on this point Col. Denison, who represented the Canadian branch of the league, has spoken with much force and clearness. I congratulate him on the services he has rendered in this respect, as well as on his able speeches on the whole field of Imperial relations. Canada is certainly prepared to do her full share of Imperial defence in any reasonable way that may be suggested. We took care of your estates in Canada during the war of 1812, and the Fenian and other raids of 1860. We helped you in South Africa—(cheers)—and we would do it all over again if the necessity arose, but we have some difficulty in settling what might appear to be a just apportionment of the annual cost of that defence. The appropriation of a certain amount of the duties collected in the colonies over and above the sums required for the needs of the colony has been suggested, and there is much to be said in its favor. (Hear, hear.) The better solution for present purposes is to strengthen the

cold water is turned over it until it is dry. The last step is to put butter into the bottom of the kettle, turn in the rice and leave it until it is heated through, but not browned. In Persia the entire mass will respond to this treatment by swelling into a light foamy consistency, butter goes with it and permeates every kernel. In Persia no one thinks of throwing away the water in which the rice is cooked. It is used in the preparation of tomato sauce in stewing prunes, apricots and other fruits and for various culinary purposes.—Exchange.

SOME GLOVE-CLEANING LORE. Glove-forms for use in cleaning gloves can be easily purchased, and are much better than the hand to stretch the glove upon. If gasoline is used for the cleansing fluid, it should be diluted in the proportion of a cup of gasoline to two quarts of water. Success with either this or naphtha needs that the ring or other trace left by the fluid should be carefully rubbed away with a clean cloth, otherwise a fresh stain replaces the original one. Always, too, bear in mind that these explosive fluids need the greatest care in handling. Use them in the daytime, and never in a sharply cold room. Rubbing silk against silk on a cold day produces a spark that would easily explode highly inflammable fluids. The civil court in St. Petersburg has awarded \$50,000 damages to Mile. Sarkisova, who sued the Transcaucasian railway because five of her front teeth were knocked out in a railway accident.

of last year 310 cases had been dealt with under the act, this proportion is very small.

But in considering the operation of the act in New Zealand, having in view the desirability of applying similar methods elsewhere, it is necessary to bear in mind that, during the period in which the act has been operative, the colony has for various reasons enjoyed a spell of financial prosperity, and during which improvements in work and general working conditions would doubtless have been made had no Arbitration Act been in existence. Again, the total number engaged in industrial pursuits is small compared with the numbers in England, and the multifarious overlapping of sectional interests are not nearly so pronounced in the colony as at home.

I believe the Hon. W. P. Reeves, the present general for the colony, has expressed the opinion that it will be found desirable to materially change the form of the conciliation boards. I am certain of that opinion myself, as under existing conditions the conciliation boards are very rarely acted upon; and although it may be that some of the rough preliminaries are threshed out before the board, and the case when it is subsequently brought before the court is presented more pitifully and with greater clearness than would have been the case if it had not been before the board; remembering that the whole case is presented afresh to the court, and that very few seriously aim at a settlement without the court, conciliation is gradually being neglected, and the amended act of last session provides that cases may be taken direct before the Arbitration court without first being dealt with by the board.

The Seaman's and Firemen's Unions of the colony have recently had their case before the court. The men presented their case elaborately and efficiently, and judging by the evidence adduced, showed why an advance of wages should be given to bring them into line with the Australian Coast Seaman's standard, which would still leave them considerably below the Pacific coast of America. The award was made a week ago, but no advance of wages is given, and much dissatisfaction exists at present as a consequence.

The Typographical Union of Wellington had its conditions made worse in several respects as a result of an award, and very bitter comments have been made by the union men, and it is stated that the necessary steps are being taken by the union to get their registration under the act cancelled. Even if this is done, and even if the men leave the union, even if the union should cease to have any existence whatever, and every man who has belonged to it should express dissatisfaction with the union, and the award and everything relating thereto, still the law could and would follow every such man and compel him under a penalty of £10 per person, which can be distrained for at common law. The non-unionist cannot escape either, as thus:

"The award, by force of this act, shall also extend to all his every worker who is not being any member of any industrial union on which the award is binding, is at any time whilst it is in force employed by any employer on whom the award is binding; and if any such worker commits any breach of the award he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £10, to be recovered in like manner as if he were a party to the award."

Again: "All property belonging to the judgment debtor (including the proceeds of an industrial association, all property held by trustees for the judgment debtor) shall be available in or towards satisfaction of the judgment debt, and if the judgment debtor is an industrial union or an industrial association and its property is insufficient to fully satisfy the judgment debt, its members shall be liable for the deficiency."

On all sides I learn that the working of the act calls for increasing caution on the part of the rank and file, and especially on that of the officers of the unions. Indeed, without exception I find that complaints are made of the serious neglect of trade union work on the part of ordinary members, and deliberate refusal to voice their grievances as of old; and it is deliberately and frequently stated that when employers violate legal conditions the men grumble, but do not press the matter for rectification, because adequate ventilation of the circumstances would probably result in the discharge, sooner or later, of the men who complained.

It is necessary that these points should be given due prominence so that the workers of Great Britain may understand the effect of the operation of the act up to date in New Zealand, and not be led to suppose that everything is working quite smoothly here. Even until the last few weeks I was of opinion that the bulk of the employers would be glad to see the act abolished; I now find that there is a growing feeling that if the men should take action for its repeal the employers would be found defending it.

Still, allowing for the meanness and dissatisfaction that exists, and realizing the far-reaching effects of the law, I am distinctly in favor of compulsory arbitration (though I would very much prefer to see matters settled by conciliation) as against the alternative of strikes and lockouts, and so would the vast majority of the workers in New Zealand, who have had experience of the working of the act.

The Factories Act, 1901.

New Zealanders have not been successful in carrying an eight-hour bill (except for miners) and the working of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act established a 48-hour working week for men, so that very little objection was raised to the inclusion of adult males being brought under the Consolidated Act of November of last year, and thus the hours of adult males are regulated by law. Section 18 of the act provides that:

- (a) For more than 48 hours, excluding meal times, in any one week; nor
(c) For more than five hours continuously without an interval of at least three-quarters of an hour for a meal.
Section 19 provides that:
A woman or boy shall not be employed in or about a factory:
(a) For more than 45 hours, excluding meal times, in any one week; or
(b) For more than 8 1/2 hours continu-

ously without an interval of at least three-quarters of an hour for a meal.

But women in woolen mills may work 45 hours a week and dairy factories, jam factories and some others are exempted from the act. Under the act, "factory" means "any building, office or place in which two or more persons are employed, directly or indirectly, in any handicraft, or in preparing or manufacturing goods for trade or commerce. Thus it in no way covers the farming industry, in which are employed the major portion of the workers of the colony."

In the British Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, section 24 provides that the hours of women shall be from 6 to 6, 7 to 7, or 8 to 8, including meal times; the New Zealand act forbids the employment of women between 6 p. m. and 8 a. m. The age when boys or girls may start work is 14 years. And the act provides that every such boy or girl, working in whatever capacity, if under 16 years, must receive not less than five shillings a week, with an annual increase of not less than three shillings weekly till the year of age. TOM MANN, Wellington, New Zealand, July 9th, 1902.



THE VALUE OF HUMUS.

Too much importance cannot be given to the value of humus in the growth of crops and in the maintenance of fertility. It is the natural store house and keeper of nitrogen in the soil, an element which is the most expensive of all plant foods when it becomes necessary to purchase it in commercial fertilizers. Humus furnishes the food upon which the soil micro-organisms live, and which by their life functions convert its organic nitrogen into nitrates. It possesses considerable amounts of the mineral food constituents. These, in the further decomposition of the humus, pass on conditionally going on in summer—are liberated in forms available to growing crops, and from recent experiments and research by Professor Shutt, chemist of the Central experimental farm, Ottawa, there is reason to believe that the mineral humates furnish a large proportion of the potash, lime, and so on, used by crops. Then humus serves to increase the absorptive and retentive power of soil for moisture. It regulates and protects against extremes of soil temperature. It opens up and mellow heavy soils. It serves to materially diminish the loss of fertilizing elements by drainage, and thus permanently improves light soils in the best way. Thus it is evident that humus should be regarded as a soil component of a very high order.

The relation of humus content to nitrogen present in soils of similar origin under similar meteorological conditions is practically constant. It has been noticed, too, that the amount of humus present gives an excellent though not an infallible indication of the amount of organic nitrogen possessed by the soil. It has also been observed that as the humus disappears the nitrogen goes with it. Exposing the substance of the soil to the air, as by ordinary methods of farming with plough, harrow and so on, tends to dissipate the humus, and, as a natural consequence, to decrease the nitrogen. Soils growing grain exclusively every year lose more nitrogen by this humus oxidation than is removed in the crop, and this loss is greatest in those soils which are richest in nitrogen. Experiments at the Minnesota experimental station showed that for every 25 pounds of nitrogen absorbed by the crop, grain following for a number of years, 146 pounds of nitrogen were lost, due to oxidation of organic matter.

It is a fact that are of the utmost importance and worthy of study by farmers in Canada not only in the older provinces but also in those western areas which are overlaid by phenomenal fine soils. During the past thirteen years a great many Canadian soils, both virgin and cultivated, have been examined in the laboratories of the Dominion experimental farms. The soils thus examined have been representative of large areas in every province in Canada. Judged by the standards accepted by agricultural chemists many soils in Canada are fully as rich in plant food as the most fertile soils of any part of the world, particularly those soils in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and the analyses by Professor Shutt have proved them equal to the renowned black soil of Russia. In all the other provinces there are virgin soils of more than average fertility, comparing most favorably with those of other countries.

The ascertained amount of plant food contained in an acre of soil taken to a depth of eight inches, a quantity that would weigh about 2,500,000 pounds, Professor Shutt estimates, from laboratory experiments, to be, in our rich soils, from 10,000 to 20,000 pounds of nitrogen, from 15,000 to 25,000 pounds of potash, and from 5,000 to 10,000 pounds of phosphoric acid. Similarly in soils of good average fertility he has found from 2,500 to 5,000 pounds of nitrogen, from 5,500 to 11,000 pounds of potash, and from 3,500 to 6,000 pounds of phosphoric acid.

While these vast stores of plant food are truly present, but a very small percentage of them is immediately available to plants, otherwise they might soon be exhausted by the leaching of the food constituents below the reach of roots, and by the selfish practices of farmers who would rob nothing to the soil. One of the chief functions of mechanical processes for distributing soil is to hasten the conversion of inert material into these more valuable compounds already referred to. The principal object in applying manures and fertilizers is to add to this store of available plant food. The quantity of soluble food so added is insignificant compared with that already present in an insoluble state, but the increased yields resulting therefrom should be measured by the amounts of its plant food, which are more or less available, rather than by

the amounts of that shown by the extraction by a method of analysis employing strong mineral acids. This view cannot be unduly emphasized, for it explains in a large degree the value of the clover crop as a fertilizer.

The legumes, of which clover is a prominent member, have a source for their nitrogen other than and additional to that present in the soil. The careful researches of Holtriel, Wilfarth and other chemists, and the experiments at the experimental farm at Ottawa, have shown that the legumes obtain the nitrogen of the air existing in the interstices between the soil particles through the agency of certain micro-organisms present in the soil. These bacteria attach themselves to the roots of the growing clover or other legume and from them nodules or tubercles. These nodules, swarming with their countless inhabitants, are to be found in sizes varying from a pin's head to a pea, and frequently scattered in vast numbers over the roots of the legume. When they are absent the clover, as regards its nitrogenous food, is in the same category as other plants. The nitrogen elaborated by these microbes is passed on to the host plant, and it is there built up into the usual nitrogenous compounds of the tissues of the roots, stem and leaves. These facts represent the most important discovery in agricultural science of the nineteenth century.

The chief value of green manuring, or the system of ploughing under a growing crop of clover, lies in the addition of nitrogen otherwise unobtainable. By the subsequent decay in the soil of the turned-under clover this nitrogen is set free and converted by nitrification into available food for future crops or grain, fruit trees, roots and the like. The growth and harvesting of the nitrogen consumers the soil poorer in nitrogen; the growth of clover and other legumes, even when the crop has been harvested and the root only left, leaves the soil invariably richer in that constituent. There are other advantages, though of lesser importance, accruing from this method. Humus in large amounts is formed in the soil from the organic matter of the clover. In addition to the functions of manuring with clover there is the mechanical as well as the chemical improvement of the soil, the addition of food materials, and the encouragement of microbe life within the soil. Then, too, considerable amounts of potash, phosphoric acid, and lime are absorbed and built up into the tissues during the growth of clover. These are part obtained from depths of the soil not reached by the roots of other farm crops; therefore, the turned-under clover crop can be considered as adding largely to the mineral supply of the superficial soil layer. The feature specially worthy of note, though, in this connection is that this mineral food now offered as humates for the use of succeeding crops is much more available than before the clover appeared; it has been practically broken already digested, and is, therefore, more easy of assimilation. To the benefits must be added the good work that clover does as a "catch" crop, preventing the loss of soluble nitrates and other plant food through the leaching action of fall rains.

Since the spring of 1893 systematic investigations were to determine the fertilizing value of the clover crop has been prosecuted on the Central experimental farm at Ottawa, under the direction of Dr. W. Saunders, experiments on the branch farms having been started some three years later. In most of these trials the clover has been sown with grain, wheat or barley, in the spring, and this has always resulted in a good stand of clover before the close of the season, as it grows rapidly after the grain is harvested. If the land is intended for grain the ploughing-under of the clover is done late in the autumn; if a crop of potatoes or Indian corn is to be grown the next season the clover is left till the following spring, when about the second or third week in May the clover will be quite heavy and furnish a large amount of material for turning under.

It may be urged that the turning of a crop of clover is waste. This is in a measure may be true if the farmer has sufficient stock to consume it, for by feeding it there is the opportunity of converting a part into high-priced animal products and returning to the soil practically 75 per cent. of the fertilizing elements of the crop in the waste product of the animal economy. As nearly one-half of the fertilizing value of clover is in the roots, if even the crop be harvested and sold off, there is still a large addition to the soil of available plant food, and the land is considerably enriched.

If it behooves the Western farmer, who has tilled but for a quarter of a century one of the most fertile soils of the world, to pay attention to the restoration of the nitrogen, humus and available mineral food, how much more important is this subject to the farmers of Eastern Canada, where for the most part the soil has been much longer tilled, and where originally it was not of that extreme richness to be found in the Northwest. The average yield in all our Eastern provinces would be considerably increased by the more extensive and regular growth of one of the legumes. Of improved methods based upon scientific truths that the experimental farm system has been instrumental in introducing, none give better promise of fruitful results than that which exemplifies the value of humus for the enrichment of farming lands.

Although the two sovereigns differ from each other on almost every point, there is one point, the estimation in which they hold women, on which they differ more markedly than any other. There is more than a touch of the Sultan in the Emperor's attitude toward women, while the Czar's is that of a knight-errant. William II. looks on them as beings created solely for the benefit of man, for the express purpose of adding to his dinner, and seeing that his dinner is properly cooked and that his children are properly cared for. So long as they are content to play the housewife and devote themselves heart and soul to making their men folk comfortable he treats them with a certain kindly condescending toleration. In all relations, however, except those of wife and mother, he has for them—as best Prince Bismarck's aptest pupil—the most thoroughgoing scorn, and he never attempts to conceal it. Wee betide them if they venture to try to play a role in the world on their own account. A clever woman is in His Majesty's eyes, an unpleasant anomaly, while a woman with a will of her own is the abomination of abominations. He never could forgive his own mother, until she was dying, for being at once cleverer and stronger than his father. He is firmly convinced that he personally is quite inferior so far as the sex are concerned; he boasts, indeed, that no woman has ever yet influenced him on any point, either for good or for evil. In this, however, he is mistaken; for a Pole, an American, and an Englishman have each in turn influenced him considerably, only they were much too clever to allow him to know it, and while nodding him, 'twould were he should think that he was the moulder and they but its wax in his hands.

The Czar's Reverence For His Mother.

The somewhat Oriental notions of the Emperor grate terribly, of course, on the Czar, who is imbued with a quite different, almost reverence for the whole feminine race, thanks perhaps to his passionate devotion to his mother. His whole life for her sake has been a life of sacrifice. His admiration of her is unbounded, just as his father's was before him; he idolizes her, and with her, of course, in a more or less degree, all other women. He

Counted as the equals of men, for the very simple reason that he regards them as being the superiors. His manner toward every woman he meets, whether princess of peasant, is simply charming—there is subtle homage in his very glance. He is always on the alert to give a helping hand to those around him; to remove the stones from their path; for far from expecting them to wait on him, he seems to think that he was sent into the world for the express purpose of waiting on them. To say "no" to a woman, to refuse to do anything she wishes him to do, is for him quite a heart-breaking matter; and he would certainly rather cut off his right hand than speak to her in the tone the Emperor often adopts, even when addressing those to whom he is most devoted.

CZAR NICHOLAS AND THE KAISER

CHARACTERISTICS OF TWO MODERN CAESARS

Wide Differences in the Two Rulers—Their Attitude Toward Women—Nicholas's Weakness.

There is a certain quaint interest attached to any meeting between the Emperor and the Czar owing to the fact that the two sovereigns are known to look on each other askance. It is not only that they view whatever happens in this world of ours from diametrically opposed standpoints—but personally there is no sympathy between them. Whenever they are brought together they seem to irritate each other, to get on each other's nerves; and all the efforts they make to conceal the fact only serve to give it more emphasis. The truth is, it is a case of natural antipathy on the one side as on the other, and against that the gods themselves battle in vain. Never were there two men who differed from each other more markedly; whatever good gifts the one has, the other has not; and vice versa. The Emperor is as the veriest whirlwind, the personification of activity and unrest; he is a disturbing element wherever he goes, and he takes with him confusion and noise. The Czar, on the other hand, is as the gentlest of streams; the very sound of his voice is soothing, and he regards everything that smacks of roughness or haste with profound aversion. Whereas the Emperor talks incessantly the whole day long, and misses no opportunity of delivering an oration, the Czar is a silent man, and never makes a speech unless he is forced—although, when he does make one, he has always something worth hearing to say. The former is a horn of magogone, Hohenzollern though he be; he loves to take the world into his confidence, and plays to the gallery instinctively. The latter, on the contrary, is an aristocrat *à bout des ongles*, with

abilities, wounds their feelings, outrages their sense of the seemly, and with the best intentions in the world as often as

lief which, when he quits any company, comes over the face of those who are left behind; evidently the honor conferred by his presence carries with it considerable nerve tension.

Nicholas's Weakness.

As for the Czar, in spite of his failings—and he has many failings—in spite of his weaknesses, he is an eminently lovable man; he is at once so kindly and so considerate, so thoughtful for the comfort of those with whom he is brought in contact, so anxious to put the relations between himself and himself on a thorough-going footing, that one might search a whole empire without finding a more humble-minded man—*one more prone to exalt the ability of others at the expense of his own*—than this ruler of All the Russians. There is something quite pathetic in his mistrust of his own judgment. It must be terrible for him, realizing as he does to the full the immense responsibility that rests on him to feel so little faith in himself. He is practically at the mercy of his ministers, so sure is he that they are in all respects cleverer and better-informed than he is. And, unfortunately, whichever minister he has seen last is the one to whose opinion he adheres most weight. After spending an hour with M. Pobedonosteff, he is firmly convinced that at any cost the Orthodox church must be upheld and Russia preserved from the contaminating influences of western ideas; after spending another with W. de Witte he is inclined to think the church may be left to take care of itself, and his one wish is to promote the political and industrial development of the land, and to bring it into line with the rest of Europe. While talking to a Slavnik, he himself is Slavnik; while talking to a reactionary, he is reactionary; and to a progressive, he is progressive. His feeling, even with regard to England, depends in a great measure on whether the last official to whom he has spoken be an Anglophil or an Anglophobe. None the less he is a man of ability, remarkably intelligent and fair-minded. His speeches prove that he thinks clearly; and he would, no doubt, judge justly could he but be induced to rely on his own judgment. His lack of self-confidence is a real misfortune both for himself and his country—had he and the Emperor been made to go share and share alike when this quality was being dealt out it would be well both for Russia and for Germany, nay, for all Europe.

In St. Petersburg an odd little story is told which, even if not true, is certainly "bon trovato." Nicholas, who is a complete idiot, a near relative of his Russian majesty was heard to exclaim, one day, after a reception in the course of which he had assured at least half a dozen men, expressing widely opposed opinions, that he quite agreed with them. "You are perfectly right, dearest, I quite agree with you," the Czar replied quietly.—London World.

A portable street light of great illuminating power is the device of Westminster county council for lessening accidents from London fogs. A cylindrical tank 18 inches in diameter and 2 feet high is charged with 25 gallons of petroleum, and compressed air forces vapor from the oil into a standpipe provided with a burner. On igniting the torch flares up 15 inches to 2 feet, with a power of 1,000 candles.

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With all his talents, and he certainly has great talents, with all his good qualities, too, the Emperor William is not an attractive personality; for that he is too sure of himself, too much impressed with a sense of his own importance; it seems never even to occur to him that any one is to be considered but himself—that any one may possibly take anything that he may say or do. Through sheer heedlessness he steps on the toes of those around him in the most ruthless fashion; he ruffles their suscep-

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THE WORK OF THE SOLDIER POLICE

WHAT BADEN-POWELL'S TROOPERS ARE DOING

How the Force was Organized—Many Duties Which are Undertaken by the Men.

Great is the forethought, boundless the wisdom of the empire. It used both hands to create a desert in war time, because thereby the war was to be shortened. But as soon as the last shot had been fired the wide areas of the Transvaal and the O. R. C. were over-run by the South African constabulary, "B. P.'s" men, the rebuilders of the overthrown social fabric, says a special correspondent of the London Daily Express, writing from Johannesburg.

In September, 1900, Lord Roberts instructed General Baden-Powell to draw up a scheme for a constabulary force for the new territories, to be ready for work by June, 1901, under the orders of Lord Milner, high commissioner.

The idea then was that the country was about to settle down to peace.

With this "general idea" in mind the commander-in-chief agreed to hand over to form the new force a proportion of officers, N. C. O.'s, and men up to 20 per cent. of each corps, with horses, saddlery, arms, transport and hospitals complete. But peace was not to be, and the General Baden-Powell had to carry out his share, and how magnificently he has done it let the S. A. C. testify to-day.

Corps of Soldier-Police.

It is a corps of soldier-police, combining all the best qualities of the Royal Irish constabulary, the Canadian Rifles, the French gendarmes, the Cape Police and the Indian Corps of Guides, officered by men who have patrolled lonely frontiers in both hemispheres, learning the art of diplomacy actual or potential. It is a force in which system is carried to a science, and yet every man has the widest scope for his individual talents. As in the day of the Napoleonic legions, each trooper may carry in his wallet the blank parchment of a colonel's commission.

The South African constabulary has a motto which is "Be prepared." Remembering who is supreme chief you will grasp the play upon initials and the way the motto fits the force. It is always ready for its work—ready with shot and sword to convert the Boers from obdurate resistance into a time, eager now to show that the empire bears no malice and intends to rule the country with absolute justice and integrity.

"Why," said General Baden-Powell, "the Boers are wonderfully good friends with our men. They are keen to have a farm, especially if the natives are given to thieving stock." "B. P." and his 10,000 police are in fact nursing an enfeebled land back to its former vigor and lustiness. Their treatment is rational. The patient is helped over all the rough places with a tender hand, put on the right road, and then left to work out his own cure. He is left to the mercy of his ministers, so sure is he that they are in all respects cleverer and better-informed than he is. And, unfortunately, whichever minister he has seen last is the one to whose opinion he adheres most weight. After spending an hour with M. Pobedonosteff, he is firmly convinced that at any cost the Orthodox church must be upheld and Russia preserved from the contaminating influences of western ideas; after spending another with W. de Witte he is inclined to think the church may be left to take care of itself, and his one wish is to promote the political and industrial development of the land, and to bring it into line with the rest of Europe. While talking to a Slavnik, he himself is Slavnik; while talking to a reactionary, he is reactionary; and to a progressive, he is progressive. His feeling, even with regard to England, depends in a great measure on whether the last official to whom he has spoken be an Anglophil or an Anglophobe. None the less he is a man of ability, remarkably intelligent and fair-minded. His speeches prove that he thinks clearly; and he would, no doubt, judge justly could he but be induced to rely on his own judgment. His lack of self-confidence is a real misfortune both for himself and his country—had he and the Emperor been made to go share and share alike when this quality was being dealt out it would be well both for Russia and for Germany, nay, for all Europe.

Scattered Posts—Wide Area.

This supervision is kept up over a stretch of country something like 600 miles square, from the Orange River to Limpopo, from the T. N. C. in the southeast, to the Bechuanaland border, near Mafeking, on the northwest. Over this vast area the inspector-general has spread his mesh of posts like a huge spider-web. He had to weave the whole net himself, because the horses and men and arms provided in September, 1900—when the country was "about to settle down to peace"—could not be spared from the army. He had to design the system and provide the material, both unobtainable to-day in any other country.

On two huge maps of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony in the headquarters office you see dozens of little flags sticking out, each with a number. These denote the stations of troops, each with 100 men under a captain and lieutenant. Also you note a rash of red wafers on the maps. These are to mark the positions of the squads—one non-commissioned officer and six troopers—the units of the force. It is all admirably simple. Each district is marked out into so many squad areas, and every mile of that area is patrolled and every farm visited at least once a week. So many districts for a "ward," so many "wards" a division, four divisions embrace the whole country.

The inspector-general, at Johannesburg, every day as sure as the sun rises, has a report from every district as to the happenings therein.

Back to Their Farms.

"The district headquarters have to arrange for transporting burghers back to their farms. The repatriation committees are mostly Dutch, but in the centre of the Orange River Colony, as an instance, we are the committee," said General B. P., speaking of the duties of the police. "We have a train of wagons, and the stores, farming implements and baggage are taken out to the farms under police escort. You'll often see the troopers helping to re-roof the houses, dig watercourses, erect fences, and generally 'straightening up' for the Boer, and I can tell you he is very grateful. In some places we have assisted him in ploughing; seed is in, and it's only a case now of waiting for the rains to get a good harvest.

"We are running the posts all over the country, with Cape carts or pack-horses. We have pigeon-posts between out-stations; telephones and telegrams link all the districts, and news is also sent by helio.

"At all the border 'drifts' we have posts to stop smuggling. All permits and

passes to move about the country are issued by us." Passports to Promotion.

A young Englishman joins the force, after many severe tests. He exchanges the crowd, jostling life of a teeming town for the open veldt, the exhilarating freedom of these plains 6,000 feet nearer the stars. He knows that his future lies with himself, promotion goes by merit alone, and its steps are easy.

Smartness, intelligence, tact, ability—these are the passports to promotion in the B. P.'s' police; the best man is bound to come out on top. What wonder everybody is keen to win up the slope? Over 3,000 officers of all grades have applied for commissions in this force, but the reply is a polite "Not wanted." The prizes are being kept for the men who are earning them by excellent service in the ranks. And those men are working like heroes to qualify. They "stew" at the Dutch language, attend classes in police duties, drill untrifling, and behave like gentlemen.

The Dutch troopers are the keenest of the keen. They form four whole troops in the Orange River Colony, and each troop is made up equally of the old National Scouts, the men who helped Lord Kitchener to end the war, and of burghers who held out to the end and have now taken service with the Empire. They have two sharp words to fling at each other, these two sections; but words don't hurt, and old bitterness are dying out in the universal rivalry.

DENTISTRY FOR HORSES.

How Teeth Are Operated On—Has a Ready Developed Into a Science.

Horse dentistry, formerly of the rough and ready order, has developed into a science. It is quite the thing for millionaire horse owners to have their horses, or having broken or crooked teeth, to take them to Philadelphia for gold fillings or straightening. It is said that some New York matrons expect to have diamonds set in the front teeth of their horses. "An operation in horse dentistry is interesting to witness," says a Philadelphia special to the Indianapolis News. "A slim bay mare, a trotter worth \$3,000, was taken to Philadelphia the other day to have a front tooth filled. The filling without any suffering on the part of the mare, was accomplished in less than an hour. In the afternoon the little mare, quite well again, boarded her private box car and was taken home to New York.

On her arrival in Philadelphia she was put in a box stall, and in the passage way outside her door two men placed quickly a table laden with dental instruments—a dazzling array of nickel plated tools. Then a young surgeon in a white coat appeared. He took up one of the instruments.

"This is a speculum," the surgeon said, and he set it to the proper size. It fitted upon her back teeth and held her mouth wide open, and the surgeon examined the broken tooth.

"A splinter must come off here," he said, and took up an instrument two feet long, set-screw shaped, and with cutting edges that were as thick as the last of the splinter as you would expect it to be. Among the silver glitter of the dental instruments on the table an electric battery buzzed. The surgeon fixed to one of its wires a drill, and instantly a burr of steel upon the end of the drill began to revolve with the current's force as fast as a crenelated wheel. The drill touched the tooth. With a humming sound it dug its way through the tooth, and making it in a moment quite regular and smooth.

The surgeon cleaned the tooth thoroughly with hot air blown from a syringe. Then he took up in forceps a morsel of dental gold, and with a pair of forceps pounded tightly into the cavity, and added more and more to it, molding the gold as it grew, till finally the tooth had regained its proper size and shape. It was then filed smooth and polished to a taking brilliance and the operation was over. The horse took no suffering no pain. She whinnied a little, and sucked a deep drink of water. Afterward she ate, for the first time since the accident, a hearty meal.

The filling and crowning of the teeth of horses is done with aluminum and amalgam, as well as with gold. The operation is done in cost from \$5 up to \$100. The dentist in Philadelphia is the inventor of a new dental instrument that will continue to be used for some time to come. His number, in fact, over \$50. For a horse's teeth are always growing, and therefore they require much more attention than a man's, which cease to grow while he is still a boy.

A NEW MAN.

Remarkable Transformation Recently Reported From Halliburton County.

From Pusey Post Office, Ont., comes a wonderful story in connection with a great change in the person of Mr. A. D. Miller, of that place.

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IN THE GREEN ROOM

Oct. 13-18-Nell Company. Oct. 20-24-King's Italian Band. Oct. 25-29-Johanna. Oct. 30-November. Oct. 31-December.

James Neill and his popular company will open their Victoria engagement on Monday next and for that week will present a carefully selected repertoire...

Thoroughly to appreciate such a character as Lachlan Campbell one must have lived for a time in a Scottish community, or in that part of Canada where the Scotch Presbyterianism prevails.

James M. Barrie has delivered a comedy to Charles Frohman, who thinks so well of it that he has set right to work on production—probably in London...

Stuart Robson was born about 66 years ago at Annapolis, of Methodist parents, who had planned to have him enter the ministry.

As usual, Charles B. Hanford's company for this season is made up of people who combine talents of a rare order with the personal characteristics which especially fit them to the roles they are to assume.

Miss Mabel Dixey, sister of Henry E. Dixey, made her New York debut with Elizabeth Tyree in "Captain Molly."

William Faversham has started rehearsals as the drunken but brilliant lawyer-hero, Charles Steele, of the "Right of Way."

Managers Wagenhals and Kemper are now able to announce that the new play which Stanislav Stange has written for Blanche Walsh will be called "The Daughter of Hamlet."

Mr. Stange has retained the original locale of ancient Carthage. Miss Walsh's play will therefore permit of the greater spectacular treatment, and if the ideas of the authors is followed by the managers, the production, it is said, will recall in its ensemble, Sardou's "Cleopatra."

A few years ago Mme. Calve had her tomb designed, saying that she shuddered to think of the possibility of being buried amid inartistic surroundings; also that she did not wish to give her mother the trouble of having a headstone made for her.

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"Toity" from Weber & Fields, finds that he can not send the play on the road, owing to the scarcity of German comedians. For the past two years the theatre going public has taken kindly to the broken German dialect.

It is reported that Herbert Kelsey in rehearsing for "Sherlock Holmes" was forced to learn to smoke both cigars and a pipe, a habit which he had not up to this time contracted.

Jefferson De Angela is still holding the fort at the Herold opera theatre, New York, in Sir Arthur Sullivan's posthumous opera, "The Emerald Isle."

Stuart Robson is, with the exception of Joseph Jefferson, the dean of the stars of the American stage. This will be his fifty-first year as an actor, but he shows no signs of age, and stands his forty years on the road each season without signs of fatigue.

Table decoration has of late grown into a veritable art, and a costly one at that; still, in reality, success in this line is far more a question of taste than of cost.

It may be as well to observe here that a small amount of trouble will go far in lessening the cost of flowers. When you bring them in, untie them at once and place them loosely in a large bowl of water.

Roses, again, may with advantage be treated like the tulips and suit any receptacles from plain glass to the choicest Sevres, but always look their best in bowls, especially if secured in position with the flexible Japanese leads.

Granton, Oct. 10.—(Special).—Mr. John Fletcher, a well-known farmer of this place, who suffered for a long time with Lumbago and Kidney Trouble, has at last found a cure.

Mr. Fletcher is a man who means every word he says and is prepared to substantiate the truth of every statement made above.



Dominion Hotel. First Class Table and Service Rooms With or Without Bath. American Plan—\$1.25 to \$2.50 per day. European Plan—(room only) 50c to \$1.50 per day.

Imperial Hotel. CORNER VIEW AND DOUGLAS STS. Opera Block, Victoria, B. C. Under American and European Plans. Strictly First-Class.

KINGHAM & CO. TROUBNE ALLEY. Good Washed Nut Coal, \$5.00 per ton. This is a good fuel for cook stoves.

A FULL LINE OF CARPENTERS' TOOLS. ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS' HARDWARE, PIPE, IRON AND STEEL, PAINTS AND OIL. SOMETHING GOOD: IRONITE VARNISH. NICHOLLES & RENOUF, LTD.

Everybody ASK FOR EDDY'S "HEADLIGHT" MATCHES. These matches are by far the cheapest and most economical of any on the market.

New Vancouver Coal Co., LIMITED. NANAIMO, B. C. Coal Mined by White Labor. New Wellington Coal. Washed Nuts - \$5.00 per ton. Sack and Lumps, \$6.00 per ton.

WELL, THANK YOU! Granton, Oct. 10.—(Special).—Mr. John Fletcher, a well-known farmer of this place, who suffered for a long time with Lumbago and Kidney Trouble, has at last found a cure.

REMOVED. The Pioneer Dyeing and Renovating Works have removed to 97 1/2 Fort Street, opposite Philharmonic Hall, and next to Mr. Lombard's Music Store.

New Building Society. The necessary number of shares having been subscribed to start the above, a general meeting of the shareholders will be held at Pioneer Hall, Broad Street, on Friday, October 10th, 1903, at 8 p. m.

Notice to Sportsmen. Having leased the shooting rights on my property at Sunnyside, B. C., all persons desiring to hunt on the above property will be prosecuted under the Game Act.

Wonderful! HAVE YOU HEARD OR HAVE YOU EVER SEEN A Transposing Piano? WE HAVE THEM. THE HEINZMAN & CO. TRANSPOSING PIANO of interest to all musicians and lovers of music.

M. W. WATT & CO., 44 Government St. IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA. CAPITAL authorized \$4,000,000. CAPITAL paid up \$2,500,000.

Branches in Ontario: Mississauga, Port Colborne, St. Catharines, Toronto, Windsor, London, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, St. John's, Vancouver, Victoria, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary, Banff, Calgary, Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon Territory.

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN—Lloyds Bank Limited, 72 Lombard St., London. AGENTS IN UNITED STATES—New York—Bank of Montreal; Bank of the Manhattan Company, Chicago; First National Bank, San Francisco; Wells Fargo & Co.'s Bank, Portland, Oregon; Wells Fargo & Co.'s Bank, Seattle, Wash.; Seattle National Bank, Seattle, Wash.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA. Capital Authorized - \$3,000,000.00. Paid up Capital—Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,791,882.00. SAVINGS BANK. A General Banking Business Transacted.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF MARIA RASER, LATE OF VICTORIA. Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the Trustee and Executors Act all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said Maria Raser, who died on or about the 28th day of August, 1902, are required, on or before the 10th day of October, 1903, to send by post prepaid to the undersigned, Messrs. Wootton & Barnard, Solicitors for Louis G. McQuade, Victoria, B. C., the Solicitors for Louis G. McQuade, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, the statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

GUNS AND CARTRIDGES. All the latest Firearms and Smokeless Cartridges kept in stock. JOHN BARNESLEY & CO. 115 GOVERNMENT STREET.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE. STORE STREET, VICTORIA, B. C. OPEN FROM 8 P. M. TO 10 P. M. The Institute is free for the use of both sea and shipping generally.

DOMINION OF CANADA

SYNOPSIS OF REGULATIONS For Disposal of Minerals on Dominion Lands in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories, and the Yukon Territory. COAL. Coal lands may be purchased at \$10.00 per acre for soft coal, and \$20.00 for anthracite.

QUARTZ. Persons of eighteen years and over and joint stock companies holding Free Miner's Certificates may obtain entry for a mining location. A Free Miner's Certificate is granted for one or more years, not exceeding five, upon payment in advance of \$100.00 per annum for an individual and from \$50.00 to \$100.00 per annum for a company, according to capital.

PLACER MINING IN THE RIVERS OF MANITOBA AND THE N. W. T. DREDGING IN THE RIVERS OF MANITOBA AND THE N. W. T. SCHEMPTING THE RIVERS OF MANITOBA AND THE N. W. T. A Free Miner may obtain only two leases of five miles each for a term of two years, renewable in the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

PLACER MINING IN THE YUKON TERRITORY. Six leases of five miles each may be granted to a free miner for a term of two years, renewable. The lease of five miles is confined to the submerged bed or bars of the river below low water mark, and subject to the rights of all persons who have, or may hereafter acquire, claims for placer mining on the same river, which claims shall be deemed to be abandoned if not worked within the term of the lease.

HYDRAULIC MINING, YUKON TERRITORY. Locations suitable for hydraulic mining, having a frontage of from one to five miles, and a depth of one mile, may be leased for twenty years, provided the ground has been prospected by the applicant, and the plan of the location is approved by the Minister of the Interior.

PETROLEUM. All unappropriated Dominion Lands shall, after the 1st of July, 1901, be open to prospecting for petroleum. Should the prospector discover oil in paying quantities he may acquire 640 acres of available land, including and surrounding his discovery at the rate of \$1.00 an acre, subject to royalty at such rate as may be specified by Order in Council.

LORD DUNDONALD IN EARNEST ON ARMY AFFAIRS.

A Sketch of the Commander of the Canadian Forces—His Habits and His Family.

The London World prints the following sketch of the Earl of Dundonald, Canada's new G. O. C.:

If asked to describe Lord Dundonald amid surroundings in which he seemed most completely at home, one who has known him in many different circumstances would involuntarily begin to think of places that are totally unlike a London house and of people who have more serious business in hand than social frivolities. The mental picture conjured up may be a veritable on the Bayuda desert, where one officer is conspicuous among many of cool decision and resourcefulness while men are dropping fast as they carry commissariat boxes for the building of a little breast-high fort under heavy fire, or a bivouac near some unfrequented beach to which Lord Cochrane has guided a conveyer by starlight; or the deck of a Nile nuggar in mid-cataract, where the young Life Guardsman, having taken the command out of a mutinous reis's hands, navigates the lumbering craft with a confidence worthy of his great valiant ancestor; or a tiny tent on the hillside overlooking a Ladysmith, where the cavalry brigadier who led the relieving force to that beleaguered garrison, after a fortnight of hard fighting, devotes his first leisure day to the consideration of unsolved military problems.

A Man of Action. In the face of danger or difficulty Lord Dundonald becomes so essentially a man of action that it is difficult to think of him as completely happy in any other character or adapting himself readily to more prosaic surroundings. Yet many of his intimate friends, who have never complained with him, may think that he is more at home in a library or a laboratory than in the tented field. If facts did not convince them they might even question the capacity for leadership in one whose favorite occupation suggests a deliberate mind rather than the noble rashness of Lord Dundonald. But when time presses, Lord Dundonald does not waste any of it in elaborate mental processes. These have probably been gone through beforehand. If not, it must be said of him, as of Sir John French, that he can think at a gallop. Sudden emergencies, that might paralyze many leaders, or rouse them to some rash act, are to him but the spur to that quick decision. At such moments his plans are made with a rapidity and completeness that leave nothing to chance.

His holdest enterprises have been marked by caution. So it was when he converted a reconnaissance on the Little Tugela into a dash for Mount Alice, and thence onward to a drift of the main river, thus frustrating the enemy's obvious preparations for a forward movement, and probably saving many lives on our side which would have been sacrificed to gain that ground if once the Boers had been allowed to occupy it in force. The dash was made with only seven hundred irregulars, Lord Dundonald being left three hundred men to hold the bridge by which he crossed and entrenched themselves there, so that the passage might be secure, whatever happened. Again, a week later, when he got round the enemy's flank at Acton Holmes.

Caution Was Conspicuous in an enterprise, nearly every movement of which had to be done at a gallop. He did not hesitate to detach a fifth of his slender force to guard the drift at Vanter's Spruit, and, though five hundred troops were afterwards taken from him by superior orders, he, with eight hundred men, held the ground until they were recalled. And on the ever-memorable February 28th, after fighting the Boer rearguard all day, and not knowing what hostile force might still be in front of him, he left two of his best regiments to hold the ground already won, while with a mere handful he pushed on through the gathering dusk and brought the glad tidings of relief to Ladysmith.

In saying that Lord Dundonald seems peculiarly at home amid circumstances, one does not for a moment mean to suggest that he is a fire-eater who takes little interest in anything but war. With all his love of soldiering Lord Dundonald bears into his peaceful home life no taint of the battlefield or the barracks, and a stranger might talk to him for hours yet have no suspicion that he was anything more than

A Man of Keen Intellect, with a strong partiality for scientific pursuits. Lord Dundonald is not a collector of battlefield trophies. His town house in Portman square displays no brilliant array of barbaric weapons brought by the owner from African campaigns. The few war relics that Lord Dundonald treasures for their associations or historical interest are not for the eyes of every visitor. He only brings them out when conversation with an old comrade or brother-soldier turns to such topics, and not often then. Even with such he apparently dislikes talking military "shop" in his own home, preferring for that purpose the open air and the appropriate accompaniment of brisk exercise. He has been known to go through the narrative of a whole campaign, recalling its chief incidents with vivid touches, in the course of a morning's walk round and round the Regent's park. Action, where the busy hum of multitudinous life sounds like marching hosts in the distance, may stimulate memory to recall scenes after scenes in swift succession.

The quiet seclusion of Lord Dundonald's library conduces to more contemplative moods and the slower processes of reasoning. Here he worked out, by the aid of many figures and neat diagrams, the mechanical problems for which he has hereditary aptitude. "Virgile et labor" is an ancient family motto, and no race has ever earned a better title to it. Lord Dundonald, however, takes for his personal guidance a more concrete form of the same idea. He holds it not enough that a man should accumulate by courage and labor

either wealth or honors. "Il faut produire" is his favorite watchword, and so he sets himself to

Produce Things by Invention. It may be doubted, however, whether a strong sense of duty or any other guiding principle is half so strong a motive power as inherited impulse in this direction.

His great-grandfather, the ninth Earl, held for twenty-one years patent rights for the manufacture of coal tar, and used the resultant gas for lighting the works at Culross Abbey long before Murdoch's day, but for once he overlooked the commercial importance of his discovery, and thus missed the greatest chance of restoring the family fortunes that his scientific researches ever led to. He wrote an admirable treatise showing the intimate connection between agriculture and chemistry when Sir Humphrey Davy, who afterwards made that subject his own, was at school. He presented a copy of that treatise to the British government, and did not get even an acknowledgment, but several American states sent him complimentary letters, appreciating the value of his experiments.

The ninth Earl's still more distinguished son was also an inventor with a faculty for turning science to practical account—mostly at his own cost. On the wall of Lord Dundonald's library hangs a little lithograph of the Rising Star, a full-rigged ship which was built, under the direction of Admiral Cochrane, in 1820, "on the principle of navigating with-

out the general rule that reserves military topics for the ears of soldiers only. As Lord Dundonald was in Portman square, so one has seen him often where bullets flew thick on the battlefield; thoughtful yet alert to everything that passes, and prompt to act when occasion offers. So the Canadian troops will find him now he has taken command of all the armed forces of that country. But the veterans among them know him well enough already, for did they not serve under his command in Natal? And those who did need not be told that Lord Dundonald believes in Canadians, with whom he has established the most cordial relations since his arrival at Ottawa.



LORD DUNDONALD, G. O. C. of the Canadian Forces.

er by sail or by steam, the impelling apparatus being placed in the hold and caused to operate through apartments in the bottom of the vessel." That was a screw propeller practically applied twenty years before anything of the kind found a place in our navy; but the designer was not at that time a favorite with the admiralty, and had become quite accustomed to scant consideration at its hands. Another patent, taken out by him in 1830, was for "an apparatus to facilitate mining." This meant a method of using compressed air, which afterwards made the Thames tunnel possible, as the engineers of that undertaking admitted. All these things go to prove that a mind quick to conceive, after the manner of great inventors, and energy to execute go well together in the making of a leader of men. Perhaps it is the resourcefulness of an over-active brain, even more than consummate seamanship, that so often brought him safe through apparently

Overwhelming Odds, out of dangers into which his dauntless courage took him. No more daring sailor than Thomas, tenth Earl of Dundonald, ever took the quarter deck of a British ship. Yet, in his grandson's house, relics of the great admiral's achievements at sea are less conspicuous than records of his intellectual labors. At any rate, it is of these that the present Earl talks with liveliest appreciation, perhaps because mere valor and prompt action where danger threatens are matters of course to all men of a race that springs, so the chronicles say, from a Scandinavian sea-rover. To the reception rooms and galleries are relegated all pictures of sea fights and ancestral portraits save two that hang on the walls of Lord Dundonald's library. One is a painting of Lord Cochrane, presented to him by the electors of Westminster as a proof of their unabated confidence in him after the unjust sentence that ruined his career in the British navy; the other, a photograph of him in the last year of his life, when he had gathered other honors than the "red ribbon" of which he was so cruelly deprived until Queen Victoria gave it back to him at

the beginning of her reign. That red ribbon of the Bath—the only decoration awarded for a long series of brilliant services against the French and Spanish navies—figures in another photograph taken by the great admiral's eldest son just after the honor had been restored.

Problems He Is Studying.

Lord Dundonald, to whom everything associated with his illustrious ancestor's memory is a sacred trust, tells how this characteristic likeness of the great seaman was lost for years, and only recently discovered. Artistic enlargements by a more permanent process have been made, and one of these is among the simple treasures which the new commander of Canadian troops has taken with him to his home in the Dominion. But it may safely be predicted that, whatever the claims on his time may be in his new command, he will not fail to complete schemes by which he aims at bettering the condition of British troops in the field. With plans for giving a pure water supply to soldiers on the march his thoughts are busy in the intervals of more pressing work.

Yet he would break off serious talk on such subjects or on problems of military reform to explain the meaning of that little lock of hair that hangs beside his library mantelpiece above a miniature of the great Napoleon, whose bust is on an old oak cabinet, and a life size likeness beside a window where the morning sunlight falls full upon it. Lord Dundonald shares his grandfather's admiration for the "Little Corporal," and that lock of hair is regarded as a precious possession. It was given to Capt. Dundonald Cochrane, of the Orontes, at St. Helena, in 1817, by Napoleon, who said: "This is all your country has left me to give." On the opposite wall hangs a modern photograph of Fort Trinidad, which has not greatly changed in the ninety-four years which have passed since Lord Cochrane, with fifty blue-jackets and thirty marines from the Impérieuse, held its breached walls and broken towers against the repeated ass-

aults of a host led by some of Napoleon's bravest troops. Though Lord Dundonald does not surround himself with battle trophies or pictorial presentations of his own exploits, he delights to honor those under whose command he has served and the comrades who have shared dangers and hardships with him. A proof engraving of Mr. Frank Holl's portrait of gallant Sir Herbert Stewart, who fell while leading the desert column

To Gordon's Relief, seventeen years ago, and died with the sad words, "Too late" on his lips; black and white drawings by Mr. Melton Prior of Life Guards standing firm against the Arab rush at Abu Klem; a bivouac under the clear stars of a moonless night; a column winding across hot stretches of sand under fierce mid-day sunlight—all of these sketches bring back to Lord Dundonald memories of the most romantic episode in his career. There is one set of peculiarly interesting representations of the camel as our soldiers knew him—an artist who served as a trooper in that campaign. He found his first patron in Lord Dundonald, or Lord Cochrane, as he was then, who not only bought sketches, but gave encouragement by predicting that if the artist worked hard he would get a picture in the Academy some day. That prophecy has been fulfilled this year, but Lord Dundonald does not plume himself on his foresight half so much as he admires the determination of the man who could labor so long for an object on which he had set his heart.

When once Lord Dundonald begins to talk of the old regiment, it is not difficult to discover why the Second Life Guards cheered him as they had never cheered another colonel when he said "Good-bye" to them on giving up the command. Breaking off from the subject when young voices called to him for some advice about the children's dance, which was a favorite form of afternoon entertainment in Portman square, he would come back with apologies for the interruptions to stories of the troops, in whose favor he makes an exception

to the general rule that reserves military topics for the ears of soldiers only. As Lord Dundonald was in Portman square, so one has seen him often where bullets flew thick on the battlefield; thoughtful yet alert to everything that passes, and prompt to act when occasion offers. So the Canadian troops will find him now he has taken command of all the armed forces of that country.

But the veterans among them know him well enough already, for did they not serve under his command in Natal? And those who did need not be told that Lord Dundonald believes in Canadians, with whom he has established the most cordial relations since his arrival at Ottawa.

HISTORIC SKETCH OF CABLE LAYING OF WORK IN ATLANTIC

SOME DIFFICULTIES OF WORK IN ATLANTIC An Interesting Account of Installation of the Service Between Old and New World.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 10. (Special.)—Apropos of the laying of the cable between British Columbia and Australia, the following interesting story of the work done in the Atlantic is contained in the Telegraph. On September 1st, 1858, the first Atlantic cable was used. The public mind, which had been greatly excited by the unprecedented demonstrations of the work now expressed upon the completion of the cable, now experienced the most bitter disappointment. It was believed that the whole thing was an imposition on public credulity. Cyrus Field, who had been chiefly instrumental in securing capital for the enterprise, again in 1857, turned his attention to the renewal of the great undertaking of Atlantic cable-making, between America and Europe, and was most indefatigable in his efforts to restore the confidence of the European and American governments and capitalists in its feasibility. The experience gained in 1857 and 1858 such a tremendous cost was such necessary stepping stone to future success, had it securely established the possibility of signaling under the ocean. At that time a system of electrical standards and units had to be formulated, the apparatus for signaling invented and the whole subject of sub-marine telegraphy was submitted to a thorough investigation by the British government to a joint committee of eight eminent scientists and engineers of the day. The report of this committee was made in 1859, assuring all concerned that sub-marine telegraphy was perfectly practicable if previous mistakes of manufacture and handling were carefully avoided.

It was pointed out by William Thompson (now Lord Kelvin) and others, that the signaling speed of a cable was limited by its conductive resistance as well as by its electrostatic capacity, and that to secure an increase of speed it was necessary to have a decrease of resistance in the conductor as well as a minimum of static capacity in the dielectric. Cyrus Field succeeded in forming a new company called the Anglo-American Telegraph Company to make the third attempt of spanning the Atlantic by cable. The first attempt at laying an Atlantic cable was in 1857 when 285 miles of deep sea cable was laid in the track of the Irish coast by the steamship Niagara broke on August 11th in 12,300 feet of water, and further attempts were abandoned until 1858 when the first cable was laid as previously described. In 1855 a cable was constructed having a conductor of seven copper strands weighing 200 pounds per mile; the copper to be at least 99.99 per cent pure, insulated with four layers of gutta percha laid on alternately with four layers of Chatterton's compound; weight of the entire cable to be 17.33 tons per mile, and protected by an armor of ten solid iron wires of No. 14 gauge, each wire being covered with five strands of Manila yarn and saturated with a preservative compound, and the whole laid upon a bed of cotton wool with breaking strain seven tons 15 cwt. and diameter of deep sea section a little over one inch (the 1857 cable was 1.25 inches in diameter and having 19 of an inch diameter and the copper core weighing 92.8 pounds per mile, and protected by an armor of ten solid iron wires of No. 14 gauge, each wire being covered with five strands of Manila yarn and saturated with a preservative compound, and the whole laid upon a bed of cotton wool with breaking strain seven tons 15 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