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No. 216.

NEW ENGLAND COMPANY SCORED

WITNESSES ATTACK METHODS OF CONCERN

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

(Special to the Times.)
Vancouver, Nov. 18.—Charges were made before the fisheries commission yesterday, directed specially against the New England Fish Company in relation to its operations in Canadian waters.

C. F. Battson, a fisherman, presented a lengthy memorial alleged to be the New England Company operating halibut steamers from Vancouver was an American concern, that all the fishermen were Americans, and that the company made enormous profits to the depletion of Canadian fishing grounds.

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

"That's not evidence," declared Prof. Prince.

Giver Starratt, manager of the New England Fish Company, being called, did not deny that the vessels of the company went into Canadian waters unnecessarily. The privilege had been objected to, only one American was employed on the company's boats. The fishermen were Americans, 90 per cent. of the catch went to Boston and New York. It is the strait was territorial water he admitted his firm had no right there. Seaside rivals used Canadian waters also. He contended that the most of the catch was taken on the high seas.

Mike Martindale, a Fraser river fisherman, next created quite a sensation by declaring that Farrell, Tregent & Co., Vancouver firm, had secured from the Dominion government exclusive fishing privileges for many miles of coast, and farmed it out to fishermen in the Japanese.

"It has put us in the position as British subjects," said this fisherman, "that we have got to apply to the Japanese for the privilege of catching fish. White fishermen have to pay Japanese two cents a fish royalty on all fish caught there. The government officials all over the coast are very efficient," he resumed.

"This strait is not a gummy sack. The fishery cruiser spends most of her time in the harbor."

WORKINGMEN MUST ENTER POLITICS

IF THEY DESIRE TO IMPROVE CONDITION

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

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

Mr. Hobson firmly believes that the condition of the working men can only be bettered through their active participation in national politics as a distinct party. Among other things he said:

"The law courts in disputes between employers and employees have given a series of judgments that have altered the position of the labor unions. The trades unions are apt to be sued for the illegal action of their members, and may be depleted of their funds for damages and costs. Other judgments have impaired the power of catching and setting men during a strike even when this is done peacefully. The results of this have been more and more to force the trades unions to enter politics that they might change the law."

"The British workingman is going into politics. The Independent Labor Party is now the nucleus. In the next three months there must be a general election, and there are now fifty manual labor candidates for parliament. Probably half of them will be elected."

"In the legislative conflicts vested interests will have the advice of the best legal talent because it can pay the biggest price. It must be fought with the same weapons. Don't make your fight so much for votes, but for the highest education and moral life of the people that they may win their way to the legislatures."

Subscribers for "The Times" may be contacted at 417-419 for telephone in Berlin.

OLIVER IN SERVICE

Capt. McCoskie's Little Mail Steamer Is Making Good Time Up North.

On November 6th the little motor-powered boat Oliver sailed from Hartley Bay for Kitamaat with the mails for Hazelton; which are being taken overland during the winter months while navigation on the Skeena river is suspended. The Oliver made the run to the head of Kitamaat Arm in fourteen hours, taking the middle of the channel, and ploughing through some very rough water. Capt. McCoskie is leaving for Hazelton on the steamer Tess accompanied by Mrs. McCoskie and family. He says that in a very short time he will have his sawmill at Hartley Bay in operation as there is quite a demand for lumber in the district surrounding the head of Kitamaat Arm. Early in the year Capt. McCoskie will have a small steamer to replace the Oliver on the run between Hartley Bay and the head of the arm.

THE PRESIDENT WINS THE FIGHT

RAILWAY LEGISLATION WILL BE ENACTED

Influential Senators Predict that a Measure Satisfactory to Roosevelt Will Pass.

(Associated Press.)
New York, Nov. 18.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says:

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

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

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

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

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

Disallowed.
Today's Canada Gazette has a notice of disallowance by the Dominion government of "An act in relation to amend the Supreme Court Act" of British Columbia.

This act passed last session was introduced by the Attorney-General and provides as follows:

"The persons to be appointed judges shall be barristers-at-law of not less than ten years' standing, of which ten years they shall have been for five years actively engaged in practice at the bar of British Columbia."

SURVEYORS RETURN.
(Special to the Times.)
Nanaimo, Nov. 18.—The C. P. R. exploration survey party which has been working between this city and Comox, returned today. Members report plenty of good timber and large tracts on either side of the proposed route of the extension of the E. & N. line favorable for fruit farming.

A LITTLE TYRANT.
There is no tyrant like a teething baby. The temper isn't due to original sin; the little one suffers worse than the rest of the family. He doesn't know what is the matter—they do. But baby need not suffer longer than it takes to make him well, if the mother will give him Baby's own Tablets. They ease the teething pains and bring the teeth through painlessly and without tears. Mrs. C. Conroy, St. Laurent, Man., says: "Some months ago my little girl's health became so bad that we felt very anxious. She was teething and suffered so much that we did not know what to do for her. I was advised to try Baby's own Tablets, and from almost the first dose she began to improve, and there was no further trouble. She is now in the best of health, thanks to the Tablets." The Tablets cure all the minor ailments of children, and are a blessing to both mother and child. They always do good—they cannot possibly do harm. Try them—and you will use no other medicine for your little one. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail at 25 cents per box.

Write to Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

VANCOUVER HAS A CONTROVERSY ALSO

G. H. TOM REPLIES TO DRAWING EXAMINER

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Sir.—With reference to the report of the examiner on the work in drawing done by the pupils of your school at the recent high school entrance examination, I beg to state that the report in receipt of a letter from the city superintendent of Vancouver, setting forth the findings of an investigation held into this matter. The results of this investigation, as stated in my letter of the 10th October, exonerates you from any charge which may have been implied by the examiner's report, and I am pleased to inform you that the department has accepted the explanation of your city superintendent, to wit: 'I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.'"

"ALEXANDER ROBINSON, Supt. of Education."

In December, 1904, my pupils were again examined on the same work, and the 19 pupils averaged 92 per cent. When the drawing results were known I was complimented by Mr. Blair in his circular and also by others. I was told that my results in drawing were the best in the province. Is it reasonable that the same teacher, doing the same work, would resort at once to dishonest means when such results could be procured by honest methods?

Now, Mr. Editor, there is one important point in this matter on which the public have not yet been enlightened. There are four books in the public school course. On the first page of the first book the instructions are: "Measure the distances with care, and rule the lines lightly then, and the finished copy, by freeland." On the second page is written in italics: "Rule lightly first, then finish by freeland." These instructions run throughout the first book. On the first page of the second book is printed: "Measure the distances and draw the lines parallel and perpendicular with set-square; line over by freeland—like the finished copy." Most of the work in Book 2 is done in this way. In Book 3 part of the work is ruled over by freeland. After three or four years' work in drawing, mostly spent in "ruling lightly and lining over by freeland," the pupils are expected to do the work in the fourth book, and draw the lines parallel and perpendicular with set-square; line over by freeland—like the finished copy." Most of the work in Book 2 is done in this way. In Book 3 part of the work is ruled over by freeland. After three or four years' work in drawing, mostly spent in "ruling lightly and lining over by freeland," the pupils are expected to do the work in the fourth book, and draw the lines parallel and perpendicular with set-square; line over by freeland—like the finished copy." Most of the work in Book 2 is done in this way. In Book 3 part of the work is ruled over by freeland. 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EXODUS FROM RUSSIAN CAPITAL
FOREIGN RESIDENTS AFRAID TO REMAIN

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

St. Petersburg, Nov. 17.—The workmen's committee to-day addressed the following appeal to the soldiers and sailors:
"Comrades and brothers, for a long time we have misunderstood each other. Your officers taught you to regard us as enemies of the Fatherland, and as criminals whom you should shoot, beat with your whips and butcher with your bayonets.

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

"The case is now altered. The eyes of many of the soldiers and sailors have been opened. They understand that all of us are brothers and that we are sons of the nation, whose common enemies are your commanders and those in power. They understand that the liberty of the people is their own liberty and the good of the people, their own good.

"The men of the Black Sea fleet and at Kronstadt stood against their commanders and signified that they wanted to lead the lives of men, that they wanted liberty and they associated themselves with the cause of the people. A hundred sailors at Kronstadt will to-morrow be executed.

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

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

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

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

The utterly reckless spirit manifested by the "Reds" who engendered the present strike, is producing a natural

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CUTS
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PAIN
It is the only medicine that cures the kidneys, and restores the system to health. It is the only medicine that cures the kidneys, and restores the system to health.

revolution of feeling which is shared by all classes. The prospect of Anarchy and mob rule, which would be the outcome of the present demoralized conditions in both the country districts and cities, had a sobering influence. The lower classes were always growing bitterly angry against the agitators, who by these continued strikes are taking the bread from their mouths and not only without being incited by the police but in spite of all the authorities these classes are threatening reprisals.

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

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

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

Over 20,000 foreign passports have been issued in St. Petersburg, during the last two weeks.

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

The employers during the day finally informed the workmen that they had decided against an eight-hour day. The workmen's council has broken off all negotiations with Count Witte. The ministers of the Kronstadt mutiny have been sent to Schusselburg fortress where they will stand trial. At the navy department it was stated that there is no intention to try the great mass of mutinous sailors, the outbreak being regarded more as a mutiny than as a rebellion, and for which the officers themselves were largely responsible.

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

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

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

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

Rumors of Mutiny. St. Petersburg, Nov. 17.—6.30 p. m.—A mutiny in the Manchurian army is the latest sensational rumor in this city. "According to the report, the Emperor has received a dispatch from General Linovitch telling him of a revolt among the troops which was only suppressed after a regular fight in which many soldiers were killed or wounded. Forty-two officers are reported to have been shot for participation in the conspiracy.

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

Anxious to Work. St. Petersburg, Nov. 18.—Although

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

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

The leaders, however, were determined not to permit the strike to die without a final demonstration of their power to render St. Petersburg a "dead city." After the adoption of the resolution calling for a referendum, it was decided to bend every effort to close every store, market, and office, beginning at 11 o'clock this morning, and to stop all street car and carriage traffic. In the streets, so as to bring the life of the Russian capital to a standstill. Another resolution called for a demonstration to effect the release of four delegates who had been arrested. It was decided to mass 3,000 in front of each prison where the delegates are detained, and to hold them there until they are liberated.

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

The news from Moscow is even less encouraging. The railroads are still operating and the telegraphers have flatly refused to consider strikes for the political aims of Poland, whose endangered liberties form the ostensible cause of the strike in St. Petersburg. Work is being resumed in Moscow, and news from other sections shows that the call for a general strike committee has awakened little sympathy.

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

Papers Prohibited. Warsaw, Nov. 17.—The government has prohibited the publication of three more Polish papers, and has prohibited the sale on the streets of all hand bills printed in Polish.

Temporary governor-generals have been appointed for ten governments of Russian Poland. They will hold office while martial law is in force.

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

Rails Torn Up. Trans-Caucasia, Nov. 17.—The railroad employees here have struck. The rails have been torn up and telegraph wires are cut.

Fired on Soldiers. Dzerzelska, Caucasus, Nov. 17.—A railroad switch was thrown open here to-day, resulting in a collision between two military trains. Fifteen soldiers were injured. After the collision the train was fired upon from the hills, the soldiers defending themselves behind the railroad embankment.

Worse Than Reported. New York, Nov. 17.—Jacob Schiff, of this city, received the following telegram from Lord Rothschild in London: "Russian catastrophe, according to details from Russia to-day, far greater than expected. Outrages, murder and wholesale robbery and incendiarism in 14 towns—serious famine in a task too great to grasp."

COMMUNIST PUNISHED. Ministers Decide to Indict Fifteen Days' Arrest on Gen. Brugere.

Park, Nov. 17.—The council of ministers at a meeting to-day decided to indict 15 days' arrest on Gen. Brugere, commander of the army, for making public details of a conference which he had with the Minister of War relative to the conspiracy between Gen. Brugere and Gen. Petrov, who was chief of staff under Gen. Andreev, the former minister of war.

COMICIAN NOTES. (Special Correspondent of the Times.) Contractor Henderson of Dunsmuir, has almost completed a handsome little church here, which adds materially to the beauty of the village.

Wm. Forrest is busy hauling ore from the King Solomon mine. One railroad was shipped last week and another is being loaded.

A party of hunters went up the Silver Mine trail last week and came out with eight deer.

A number of people from this district attended a farewell dance given to Dr. Perry at Dunsmuir on Wednesday evening. The doctor leaves shortly for England.

SEVEN MEN WERE KILLED. Bodies of Six of Victims of Mine Explosion Have Been Recovered.

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

The Empress of Russia's favorite scent is violet.

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CANNERS BEFORE THE COMMISSION

EVIDENCE TAKEN AT VANCOUVER SITTING

Considerable Information Relative to the Fisheries of the Province Has Been Obtained.

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

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

Mr. Barker: "Is it your opinion that fish are decreasing?"

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

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

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

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

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

He believed that most fishermen were willing to close their traps on Sunday. By keeping the traps closed the fish should not be out of business. The argument about the destructiveness of fish, he did not put much faith in. It seemed to him also that they should have a local fisheries board who understood the conditions as they were, and who would manage better than any outsiders.

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

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

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

Mr. Barker said he thought it would be best to have a patrol to follow up the spawning grounds at once.

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bought their own licenses, but in the north the bulk of them were bought by the canners.

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

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

Mr. Babcock asked what was the proposed modus vivendi with the Washington fishermen.

Dr. Bell-Ingling said the Canadian and American commissioners should get together and bring pressure to bear on the Washington state government to prohibit a close season in 1906. He did not think they would lose anything by it as compared with 1904, even if they had to spend the season digging for clams.

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CITY CHURCHES

CHURCH OF OUR LORD

Rev. Thos. W. Gladstone will preach morning and evening. Morning subject, "The Judgment of Faith"; evening, "Receive the Lord With Gladness." Bible class in the church at 2.45. Sunday school at 3. Thursday evening services at 8. The music follows:

Morning.
Organ—Pastorale..... Rheinberger
Yestie and Psalm—As Set.....
Te Deum—XXIV.....
Benedictus.....
Hymns—307, 295 and 283
Organ—Chorus..... Lemaigne

Evening.
Organ—Aria..... Mendelssohn
Psalm—As Set..... Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat—H..... Mercer
Hymns—211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL

Services: Holy communion, 8 a.m.; morning service, 11 a.m.; evening service, 7 p.m. Preachers: Morning, the Bishop; evening, Canon Bevan. The music set for the day follows:

Morning.
Voluntary—Intermezzo..... B. Soroc
Psalm—10th Morning..... Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum.....
Benedictus.....
Hymns—214, 235 and 410
Voluntary—Elegy..... Gullman

Evening.
Voluntary—Evening Prayer..... Hy. Smart
Professional Hymn..... 215
Psalm for 10th Evening..... Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat.....
Hymns—214, 235 and 410
Vesper Hymn.....
Recessional Hymn..... 217
Voluntary—March..... Mendelssohn

ST. JAMES

Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Wood. Holy communion at 8 a.m., matins at 10.30, choral eucharist and sermon at 11, choral evening at 7. The preachers for the day are Rev. W. W. Bottom at the morning service and the Rev. Bishop at the evening service. All gratis except food. The musical arrangements are as follows:

Morning.
Organ—Andante in B Flat..... Heller
Communion Service..... Simpson in D
Hymns—317, 313 and 321
Glorious Anthem..... Baraby
Hymns—290, 195 and 28
Vesper Hymn..... M. S.
Organ—Voluntary..... Rink

ST. BARNABAS

There will be a celebration of the eucharist at 8 a.m., matins at 10.30, choral eucharist and sermon at 11, choral evening at 7. The preachers for the day are Rev. W. W. Bottom at the morning service and the Rev. Bishop at the evening service. All gratis except food. The musical arrangements are as follows:

Morning.
Organ—Andante in B Flat..... Heller
Communion Service..... Simpson in D
Hymns—317, 313 and 321
Glorious Anthem..... Baraby
Hymns—290, 195 and 28
Vesper Hymn..... M. S.
Organ—Voluntary..... Rink

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Evening.
Organ—I Will Call Upon the Lord..... Mozart
Psalm..... Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat..... Battistini
Hymns—290, 195 and 28
Vesper Hymn.....
Organ—Gloria in B Flat..... Agude

ST. JOHN'S

Preachers: Morning, Rev. Provost Jones; evening, Rev. A. J. Stanley A.M.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN

The usual services will be held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The preacher for the day will be Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B. A. Sunday school, 2.30. Bible class, 3.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN

Rev. Dr. Campbell, pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Junior Christian Endeavor Society meets at 10 a.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 2.30 p.m.

JAMES BAY METHODIST

Rev. B. J. McIntyre will preach at 11 a.m. and at the close of the morning service the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed. Sunday school and Bible class at 2.30 p.m. Wm. Ritchie will have charge of the service at 7 p.m. A hearty invitation is extended to all friends and also to strangers to be present at any of these services.

METROPOLITAN METHODIST

The pastor, Rev. G. K. B. Adams, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning subject, "The Lord's Prayer, No. 7, 'Forgive Us'"; evening subject, "The Power of Water and Wood," a study in Christian Socialism. Mrs. Reid, soloist, from Winnipeg, and Mrs. Burnett, will render solos at the evening service. Classes, 10 a.m. Sunday school and Bible classes, 2.30 p.m. Everybody welcome.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST

The services will be conducted by the pastor, Rev. S. J. Thompson, who will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 2.30.

VICTORIA WEST METHODIST

Services will be held as usual at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 2.30 p.m. The pastor will have charge of the evening service. All friends and strangers will be made welcome.

EMMANUEL BAPTIST

Rev. E. Le Roy Dakin, B. A., pastor. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Bible school at 2.30 p.m. Subjects of the pastor's sermons for the day are "The Visitor of Singularity" and "The Sin Unto Death." On Monday evening the Young People's Society will entertain Calvary B. A. P. U. Rev. Mr. Tapscott will give an address and some excellent musical numbers will be rendered, assuring a very pleasant and profitable evening. All are cordially invited to these services.

CALVARY BAPTIST

Rev. F. Tapscott, M. A., pastor. Morning worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Bible school at 2.30 p.m. Subjects of the pastor's sermons for the day are "The Visitor of Singularity" and "The Sin Unto Death." On Monday evening the Young People's Society will entertain Calvary B. A. P. U. Rev. Mr. Tapscott will give an address and some excellent musical numbers will be rendered, assuring a very pleasant and profitable evening. All are cordially invited to these services.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL

Divine worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor, Rev. Herman A. Larson, B. A., will occupy the pulpit and preach. Morning theme, a continuation of the series on the Acts of the Apostles, "Fruits of Witnessing and Pride Defeated"; evening, "Some Things Worth Remembering." Sabbath school and Bible class at 2.30 p.m. Y. P. S. E. Society at 8.15 p.m. At the evening service H. S. Long will sing "Abide With Me," by J. B. Hatkins. Strangers and visitors are cordially welcomed.

MEN'S MEETING

Y. M. C. A. men's meeting at 4 o'clock. Address by Rev. F. T. Tapscott, M. A., "Kill or Cure." Music by the Metropolitan Methodist orchestra; solos by Wm. Hicks and E. G. Hammond. All men welcome.

SERVICES IN A. O. U. W. HALL

Special services will be conducted in the A. O. U. W. hall by J. L. Wilson, of Vancouver, and Wm. C. Young, of Armstrong, on the following subjects: The significance of "I Will Come Again," at 11 a.m. The "Physical Signs of the End of the World," in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. "The Path to the Millennium," in the evening at 7 o'clock. Everybody is kindly invited to attend these services.

CHRISTADELPHIANS

The lectures in the A. O. U. W. building on Sunday evenings now commence at 7 o'clock. Mr. Watkinson will take for his subject to-morrow evening, "What Think Ye of Christ? Whose Son is He?" Hall No. 1, upstairs. All are cordially invited.

BURNSIDE MISSION

Evening service at 7 o'clock, Wm. Marchant, speaker. Sunday school at 2.30 p.m.

CHURCH OF CHRIST

Church of Christ (Christians, Disciples) meet in Fernwood Old Fellows' hall, near corner of North Charlton street and Fernwood road. Services Lord's day, 11 a.m., subject, "Diligence," Heb. xl, 16; 7 p.m., subject, "The Conversion of the Worst Man of the New Testament," Acts ix, 1 to 31. Preaching by L. J. Koffer. All are welcome. Bring your Bibles.

UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD

Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society, Centre No. 27, holds a public meeting at 28, Broad street every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, when short addresses are given and questions answered. Addresses for to-morrow: "Man—The Temple of God"; "Education." Written questions are invited from the audience.

OVER THE TEA TABLE



Mr. and Mrs. Carr-Hilton are about to leave for Vancouver, where Mr. Hilton will act as manager of the new East End branch of the Bank of Commerce. Last night the staff of the bank here tendered him a banquet at the new Boomerang—the first dinner of the kind in the new place since its opening by Mrs. Marr. Mr. Hilton has been a keen supporter of cricket and tennis ever since he came here from Tacoma several years ago, and he will be greatly missed in both clubs.

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

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar C. Bass and children are in Vancouver, where Mr. Bass is attending the session of the Fall court in his official capacity of reporter.

Mr. Nett Primrose left on Sunday for San Francisco. While here he was a guest at Government House.

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

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

Miss Maitland-Douglass, of Cowichan, is staying with Mrs. Tilton.

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

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

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

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Langley will remain here for the winter. Before her marriage Mrs. Langley was a very active member of society; to which she will be a great addition this winter. On Wednesday evening Miss Pooley gave a small dinner party at "Fernhill," at which some of the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Langley, Mr. and Mrs. George, Miss Pooley, Mr. F. A. H. A., Mr. G. C. Johnston, Mr. F. M. Foote and Miss Violet Pooley.

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

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

Miss Charleston and Miss Geraldine Cambie, of Vancouver, who came down in time to attend the last dance of the Invitation Dancing Club, left for home on Monday. While here they were the guests of Mrs. Tatlow, Douglas road.

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

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

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

ing at 8 o'clock, when short addresses are given and questions answered. Addresses for to-morrow: "Man—The Temple of God"; "Education." Written questions are invited from the audience.

Swallowing a fish bone while at dinner Dr. Lucy Alexander, the assistant medical officer of the Liverpool Medical Mission,

was afterwards operated on for its removal, but she died shortly after.

EVEN THE DOCTORS SAY SO.

Ask them about your corns—the prescription is invariably one bottle of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Fifty years in use, certain and prompt. Use only "Putnam's."

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CHRISTMAS CARDS

To meet a growing demand for a local Christmas Card, we have in course of publication colored designs of holly and berry embellished with local views. We commend this series to our friends as an appropriate and inexpensive method of exchanging the Season's Greetings.

We will reproduce for you at slight additional cost any kodak picture submitted, making a Home Series acceptable to friend and relative alike. Let us have your orders at once if you wish to send them to the Old Country.

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There will be a Matinee Monday, 10c. General Admission, 20c. Res. Seats, 2.50 to 4.50—DAILY—7.30 to 10.30. Matinees 10c. All Over.

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CRUQUITA,
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Week of November 13th, 1905.
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The Daily Times

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A POPULAR C.P.R. INSTITUTION.

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

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

Now Sir William Van Horne and Sir Thomas Shaughnessy are great railway men and they have filled or now occupy very important posts. They are doubtless surrounded on the lower rounds of the managerial ladder by persons just as capable as themselves. Not the least of the lesser luminaries, although he is perhaps not a railway man in the strict sense of the term, is Mr. George Ham. The exact position of Mr. Ham in the economy of the C. P. R. has never been authoritatively designated, that we know of. What we do know is that he is a powerful factor in making for the great popularity of the line. It is doubtful whether any other railway of steamship company in the world possesses an official clothed with such powers or constrained by such commands, which appear to be to go forth and make the C. P. R. a popular institution. What we are sure of is that Mr. Ham has succeeded in his mission. That may be due to some extent to Mr. Ham's training as a newspaper man. His experience teaches him always to keep in touch with the right people—that is, the people who have the means of telling others, and large numbers of others, of the wonders of the C. P. R. Mr. Ham is now in Great Britain. There he has placed himself in communication with the fight people again, and has been instructing them upon the subject nearest his heart. Mr. Ham, however, has also been drawing attention to the prospects of Canada. The first thing he appears to have noted on his arrival in the Old Country was the difference in the prices of Brown October Ale there as compared with the rates charged in Canada. But when he got down to essentials he told a reporter of the Sheffield Independent, in response to an inquiry respecting Canada: "This is our growing time. Large numbers of immigrants are pouring in from Great Britain and the United States, and there is room for many thousands more. The western prairies are rapidly being settled by a good energetic class, and they find that there are excellent opportunities for making homes for themselves. The output of at least 50,000,000 bushels of wheat this year will be largely increased in 1906, as there will then be a much larger area of land under cultivation. Prosperity prevails throughout the land. The Americans who have settled in Canada find the laws to be just and honestly administered, and they have a great admiration for British justice. They are perfectly satisfied with the conditions in Canada, where life and property are as safe as in Sheffield. As for the talk about Americanizing western Canada—that is all rubbish. These new comers are assimilating with Canadians just as the foreign element has assimilated with the people of the United States in the past. What Canada needs most is the English farm laborer who could easily get a start in life and soon become his own landlord. The Western grain yields are so abundant that every year from 14,000 to 16,000 young men are taken from eastern Canada to the Maritime and beyond, to work in the harvest fields. Good wages are paid them, ranging from seven to ten shillings a day and board during harvesting and threshing.

"The development of Canada is best indicated by the fact that when fifty years ago, the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway across the continent was looked upon by some as a madness, to-day two other transcontinental lines are being built. The Canadian Pacific, originally intended as merely a railway, has developed amazingly, built branch lines until now it operates about 12,000 miles of road, has steamships on two oceans and on the inland waters of Canada, its own telegraph, express,

hotels and other services; has a land department, works smelters in the mining regions, owns grain elevators—in fact is a great factor in the life of the country. You can leave Liverpool on a Canadian Pacific steamship, and taking a Canadian Pacific train at St. John, N. B., Quebec, or Montreal, traverse the continent to Vancouver, where one of the Canadian-Pacific White Empress steamships will carry you to Hongkong—more than half way around the globe. That's something Canada is proud of." "Is there any feeling in favor of annexation to the United States?" "Absolutely none. Canada is loyal to Great Britain as King Edward himself. Annexation is never even discussed. For years we sought to have reciprocity with the United States, but were unsuccessful. So Canada went on its own way, and now when reciprocity with Canada is being advocated in certain parts of the States, we are not worrying about it at all. We give Great Britain a preference of 33 1/3 per cent. in our tariff, which is a pretty fair indication of what we think of this country."

HUNGRY, AND CANNOT BE SATISFIED.

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

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

The Toronto News, the organ that was most deeply moved at the idea of the coercion of Alberta, is candid enough to admit that "the first provincial election in Alberta has resulted in a victory for the Rutherford Ministry. Making all due allowance for the power and patronage of two governments, used without scruple, we are free to admit that so sweeping a majority must represent also the free expression of the will of a large body of the electors, and if the electors choose to prefer the Rutherford government, on personal or party grounds, nobody else has a right to complain."

THE SCHOOL TROUBLE. To the Editor:—"Teacher released." Under this elegant caption the public was informed that the school trustees in their infinite wisdom had seen fit to dispense with the services of Miss A. D. Cameron. By this action of the trustees we are deprived of the services of a most efficient, conscientious, hard working teacher, one whose whole heart is in her work. As principal of South Park, a position she has held for some twelve years with honor to herself and benefit to the school, all her thoughts, all her energies, have been devoted to her work, and the results of her devotedness speak for themselves. South Park to-day is second to no school in the province, either in scholastic work or in the playing of sports. I think all South Parkers, past or present, are proud of their school and proud to call their principal friend.

Now comes the reward for some twenty-five years' loyal service—dismissal, and for what? Because, forsooth, Miss Cameron dared to defend her pupils against a charge of lying and cheating; because she dared to face the superintendent of education and the board of school trustees and demand justice for her pupils. Of the merits of the drawing book case I will say nothing, but this—event if rulers were used, which teachers and pupils alike deny, surely the trustees do not wish us to believe that Miss Cameron and her colleagues were cognizant of the dishonest work, or approved of it. On one side we

Walter S. Fraser & Co., Ltd. Importers and Dealers in General Hardware. A full line of Air Tight Heaters, Lanterns, etc., Enamel and Tinware. WHARF STREET. TELEPHONE NO. 3. Victoria, B. C. P. O. BOX 423.

Fine Photo Frames. We are offering for the Xmas Trade the finest line in Frames ever shown in the city, direct from the best manufacturers in England. The prices are very low, ranging from 75c upward. All our Frames have Silver Fronts, and the best Silk Velvet, Leather or Wood Backs. Call and have yours put aside before the great rush commences.

C. E. REDFERN GOVERNMENT STREET.

White Swan SOAP AND

Pendray's Ammonia. If used together work wonders in the wash tub.

Just as Good as Money. Bring your old rubbers, broken stoves, coat of cans, wicks, bottles, rags, copper and brass to B. AARONSON, 30 STORE STREET, And Get the Highest Cash Price. FATHER OF FIVE SOUTH PARKERS.

A RATHER INTOLERANT CRITIC. To the Editor:—Your editorial in Wednesday evening's issue on the matter of Miss Cameron's dismissal is most unjust. At the meeting at which it was unanimously voted to dismiss Miss Cameron there was present a large quorum. It would be interesting to know the opinion of the absent minority. In conclusion, I say give us back Miss Cameron and Forest South Park.

FREE BROOCH. Send us your name and address, and we will send you one of these beautiful Colored Pansy Brooches, by mail, post-paid, absolutely free. THE JEW. 105, Toronto.

THE SCHOOL ISSUE. To the Editor:—I hope all lovers of British fair play in Victoria will do their duty and see that justice is done and Miss Cameron reinstated at once in her position as principal of South Park school, a position which she has earned for herself through years of real work well done, which is too well known to require comment. And now for daring to ask for an investigation when she felt sure injustice was being done to her pupils she is told that her services will no longer be required.

MRS. M. KING. 30 Caledonia Ave., Nov. 19th, 1905. —Magistrate Hall disposed of two cases yesterday afternoon. He fined James Murray \$100 or three months' imprisonment with hard labor for supplying liquor to one Charles, an Indian. Murray had retained J. H. Walks to defend him, but the chief had the stronger case. The eighteen youngsters who broke a gate belonging to Dr. Milne, on Dallas road, on Halloween, were discharged upon the boys undertaking to furnish a new gate. The magistrate took occasion to earnestly warn the boys against a repetition of their escapade.

FULL OF PLEURISY. Doctors say the country is full of it. First it's a chill, then a cold; the inflammation grows until pleurisy is the result. Give twenty drops of Poison's Nervine in hot water at once. Circulation is prevented, warmth and circulation restored—you are cured. Any sickness can be prevented by Nervine. It saves big doctor bills, and costs 25c for a large bottle. Try Nervine yourself.

David Spencer Ltd. WESTERN CANADA'S BIG STORE

Our Fine Assortment of Combination Guipure and Net Lace Robes Will Be Offered for Sale Monday. 30 in all to be sold as follows: 2 at \$15.00 Monday... \$10.00, 2 at \$15.75 Monday... 10.75, 3 at \$20.00 Monday... 12.50, 1 at \$18.35 Monday... 12.50, 1 at \$23.00 Monday... 15.50, 4 at \$22.50 Monday... 15.50, 5 at \$25.00 Monday... 20.00, 1 at \$37.50 Monday... 25.00, 2 at \$50.00 Monday... 35.50, 1 at \$65.00 Monday... 45.00, Cream Silk Crepe de Chine, trimmed with Silk Point de Esprit, 1 at \$75.00 Monday... \$50.00, Black Yulle Trimmed With Black Silk Applique, 1 at \$39.00 Monday... \$18.75, 1 at \$42.50 Monday... 27.50, 1 at \$37.50 Monday... 22.50, Black Silk Net Trimmed With Black Silk Applique, 1 at \$35.00 Monday... \$19.50, 1 at \$35.00 Monday... 22.50, 1 at \$45.00 Monday... 29.00.

To-Night at the Big Store UNDERWEAR at SPECIAL PRICES

Our Special Values at 50c and 75c. At 50c, Three Lined, Cotton Mixed Drawers and Vests, 50c each. At 75c, Mixture of Wool and Cotton, shaped, Drawers and Vests, 75c each. Ellis Brand Fine Underwear for Women: At \$1.50 fine wool, grey and white Vests and Drawers. These garments are unshrinkable. Hygienic Vests in natural wool, ribbed, grey, short sleeves; all sizes; 10 dozen only, 50c each. Women's fine white Cashmere Underwear Combinations: values, \$2.75, \$3.00 and \$3.50; 12 only; to-day \$1.75. Vests, long and short sleeves, values, \$1.75 and \$2.00. 24 only, to-day, \$1.00. Drawers, values, \$1.75 to \$2.50. 24 only, to-day, \$1.00. 30 only, Penman's Drawers for Women; natural; value, \$1.00; to-day, 50c. Swiss Ribbed Underwear for Women: white, short sleeves, closed front; shaped, 75c and 85c each. Swiss Ribbed Vests; long sleeves, closed fronts, \$1.00 each. Women's Embroidered Cashmere Stockings, 50c, 75c, and \$1.00 pair. Women's Lace Cashmere Stockings, 50c and 75c pair. The very best 50c Women's Cashmere Stocking sold in Canada; Spencer's Special at 50c; medium weight Cashmere, full fashioned, double soles and heels; wrought feet, and very elastic.

Men's Furnishing Department. Negligee Shirts 50c and \$1.00 each. Scotch Knit Socks, 3 pairs for 50c. Elastic Ribbed Operas, 65c each.

Cartridges. The World's Best. Eley's Smokeless, Kynock Smokeless, Curtis & Harvey's Amberite, Dupont, Etc., Etc. TO BE OBTAINED AT John Barnsley & Co. 115 Government Street. GUNS REPAIRED. ROYAL ARMS HOTEL. STORE STREET, VICTORIA B.C. Room and board, \$4.75 to \$5.00 per week. Best brands of Liquors and Cigars. JAMES DUFFY, Proprietor.

PERFUMERY FOR XMAS PRESENTS. INCLUDING ALL THE LEADING BRANDS AND ODORS WITH MANY DELIGHTFUL NOVELTIES IN SPECIALLY DESIGNED AND EXCLUSIVE CASES. AT TERRY and MARETT THE PRESCRIPTION DRUGGISTS. S. E. CORNER FORT AND DOUGLAS STREETS. 414.

Builders' Hardware AND General Hardware. THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., LD. 32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C. P.O. DRAWER 613. TELEPHONE 69.

Wisdom in November Brings Joy in December. You know the SPECIAL GIFT BOOK you wish to present to your FRIEND at CHRISTMAS. We may have it in stock, if not we can IMPORT it for you in time if you place the ORDER with us NOW. T. N. Hibben & Co. 99-77 GOVERNMENT STREET.

WHAT COULD BE NICER THAN A Morris Reclining Chair AS A CHRISTMAS PRESENT? We have a better assortment this year than ever. Our Morris Chair Cushions are all reversible, back and seat, too. Select yours NOW and have it put away until Xmas. Solid Oak Morris Chair, with Tapestry Cushion, from \$8.50 up. Solid Oak Morris Chair, with Velour Cushion, from 10.50 up. Quarter Cut Oak Morris Chair, with Tapestry Cushion, from 12.50 up. Quarter Cut Oak Morris Chair, with Velour Cushion, from 14.50 up. Extra Heavy Quarter Cut Oak Morris Chair, Silk or Leather Cushion \$25.00 to \$35.00. Smith & Champion 100 & 102 Douglas St. Phone 718.



Sudden Sickness

Demands immediate attention. Summons your physician at once. When he has written the prescription bring or send it with all haste to our store. We will dispense it using the purest drugs, and giving you just what the doctor orders.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

Cyrus H. Bowes,

CHEMIST,
98 Government St., Near Yates St.

Salt Spring Island FARM OF 150 Acres.

7 acres cultivated, 100 fruit trees in bearing, 3 roomed house, barn, 20x50.

Live Stream on Property
Price \$1,000.00
Only open for a few days.

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30 BROAD ST.
Phone 1078. P. O. Box 428.

EVERY BOTTLE OF

MUNRO'S

SCOTCH WHISKY

CARRIES THE CERTIFICATES OF THE

HOUSE OF LORDS

LOOK FOR THIS CERTIFICATE AND THE NAME

MUNRO

PITHER & LEISER
Sole Agents.

STAMMERERS

We treat the cause, not simply the habit, and therefore produce radical cures. Write for particulars. The DR. ARNOTT INSTITUTE, REGINA, SASK.

The W. C. T. U. mission are going to open their new hall on Wednesday the 22nd, but at 8:30 to-morrow night a raise service will be held in the new hall.

CHARMING COTTAGE

With six rooms, bath, pantry, electric light, and two lots with fruit trees, etc.

THIS IS A SNAP

Best of situation in "East End." Set every minute. Call and get particulars.

IT WILL PAY YOU

GRANT & CONYERS

NO. 2 VIEW STREET,
Opposite Entrance to Driard Hotel.

CITY NEWS IN BRIEF

Weathered oak furniture is characterized by its simple beauty. The very soul of good taste—well built in, quite harmonious with other furnishings. Good to buy for its costs no more than some inferior kinds. It is the "feature of quality"—your kind. Weller Bros.

SPECIAL SALES

TOILET GOODS—Combs, Brushes, Skin Tonics, Perfumes, etc.

B. C. DRUG STORE

27 Johnson Street,
J. TRAGUE, Proprietor.

This fascinating Webb glass won't stay with us very long. It is quickly taking its place upon tables of tasteful women. Weller Bros.

Take in supply of "SLAB WOOD" before the wet weather sets in. To be had at Lemon, Gunnsson & Co.'s mill. Telephone 77. Prompt delivery.

RUPTURE

Heard's appliances for all forms of Rupture in men, women and children are guaranteed and endorsed by physicians everywhere. OFFICE, 76 YATES ST., UP-STAIRS.

Secure your tickets now for Miss Underhill's recital in Institute hall on Tuesday next.

Monkey Brand Soap removes all stains, rust, dirt or tarnish—but won't wash clothes.

Do you drink? It does not matter what you use, we have a full line of glasses for water, wine or whiskey. Weller Bros.

Arthur Morrow Lewis, of San Francisco, state lecturer of the Socialist party, will deliver a lecture in Labor hall to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock, and address a street meeting this evening, weather permitting.

Trustee Haggert has posted a notice of motion at the city superintendent's office to the effect that a special committee be appointed to consider the advisability of adopting a thorough drawing system. The committee is to report to the board.

L'Alliance Francaise will meet as usual on Monday evening at 8:30 o'clock at the Balmoral hotel, parlor. An hour will be spent reading Les Beaux Jours de Marie Antoinette, after which Madam Kerpeyron will read selections from the French poets.

N. D. Jackson, proprietor of the Alberta hotel, Calgary, was in the city yesterday on a vacation tour. Before returning to his home Mr. Jackson hopes to take in the principal coast cities, and with that object in view he has prolonged his trip to the Sound. When he moves eastward he will take with him as a souvenir of Victoria the large stuffed panther that has attracted the attention of Driard guests for some time. Mr. Jackson has purchased the hide, which will henceforth form one of the features of the Hotel Alberta lobby.

Every piece of furniture in our store possesses a certain individuality—a certain strength—a certain saving. Weller Bros.

All up-to-date conveniences for the traveling public are found on the "North Coast Limited" train of the Northern Pacific.

Another Triumph FOR THE Heintzman & Co PIANO

THE WORLD'S GREATEST CARMEN MADAME CALVE

Has chosen this Piano for his Canadian Tour. Several carloads just received for the Holiday Trade. See them. Low prices; easy terms.

M. W. Waitt & Co. Ld.
44 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Sitting in Chambers this morning Mr. Justice Duff disposed of a number of applications.

The King's Daughters will hold a musicale at the residence of Mrs. Stuart Robertson on Tuesday from 3 to 6.

A Gospel meeting will be held in the old Temperance hall, Pandora avenue, on Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. Meetings will be continued every night next week. All are welcome.

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

Victoria West Lodge, No. 29, I. O. G. T., met on Wednesday evening last in regular session in Semple's hall. Three candidates were initiated, and after the routine business had been transacted the officers entertained the lodge, afterwards serving refreshments. Next week there will be no session of the lodge, the members attending the magic lantern exhibition to be given by the Rev. C. M. Tate under the auspices of the Juvenile Temple.

On Monday evening, the 20th inst., there will be a magic lantern entertainment at the lodge room, Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, under the auspices of the Juvenile Templars, I. O. G. T. Bro. Rev. C. M. Tate, G. S. J. T., will give the entertainment, the title of his lecture will be "Water or Whiskey—Which?" The subordinate lodges will be present, parents and visitors most cordially invited. A collection will be taken during the evening to defray expenses.

Mrs. Thomas Sparks, of this city, was notified by telegram to-day that her brother, Charles G. Kipling, who was severely scalded in an explosion in the General street inter-urban power house, Los Angeles, on Friday last, has succumbed to his injuries. The late Mr. Kipling was well known here, he having at one time been connected with the Pendray Soap Works. A brother is engineer in charge of the B. C. Cold Storage. The late Mr. Kipling was engineer of the power works referred to. He leaves a widow and one child to mourn his loss.

Members of the High School Cadet Corps held a shoot over the gallery range this morning at the drill hall. The possible was 25, and the highest scores follow: Capt. Macrae, 22; Cadet Banner, 21; Lieut. Morrison, 20; Sergt. Walter, 20; Corp. Boyd, 20; Tr. Kent, 20; Sergt. Eberts, 19; Co. Sergt.-Major Hartman, 18; Bro. Scott, 18; Dr. Hartman, 18; Cadet Paul, 18; Corp. Raymond, 17; Bro. Angus, 17; Cadet McArthur, 16; Cadet Culbert, 15; Cadet Dickson, 15; Corp. Thomas, 14; Cadet Cheeseman, 14; Cadet Carter, 14; Tr. Beckwith, 13; Cadet Clarke, 13; Cadet Barton, 13; Cadet Elworthy, 13; Acting Br. McGregor, 12.

The ship Wilhelmine from Santa Cruz, which sailed for Victoria on September 29th, and the ship Oceana from Santa Rualia, arrived in the Royal Roads this morning. The captain reports that he had a very stormy voyage, lasting 50 days. In leaving the Gulf of California a cyclone carried away the jib sail, Trawlers and storm stay sails. Calms followed for several days and on November 1st the first of a number of northerly gales were encountered. In order to make the Straits the vessel had to go away to the northwest of this island. The captain states that a big fleet are outside, including two full rigged ships, a barque and several schooners. Both the Oceana and Wilhelmine

In the County Court Chambers this morning before Judge Lippman an application for the appointment of a receiver in the case of Cameron, et al, vs. Evans was argued. Frank Higgins appeared for the plaintiff and contended that according to the act he was entitled to have a receiver appointed and so in and make a seizure. Opposing this procedure was H. D. Hincken, K.C., who appeared for the defendant, and Fred Peters, K.C., who represented Evans' partner in the St. Francis hotel, Mr. Carboth. It was argued that should a seizure be made it would work unfairly upon the partner. Mr. Higgins contended that the partnership act provided redress, inasmuch as the partner, Carboth, was entitled to buy his partner's interest. The matter was left over until Monday for further argument.

PAINLESS CURE FOR CANCER
D. V. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont., will gladly send you the names of Canadians and others, who have been cured by this truly marvellous remedy that cures without pain, and even your own family need not know you are using

GOES TO VANCOUVER.
E. W. Carr-Hilton Will Be Manager of South End Branch of Bank.

E. W. Carr-Hilton, who has been connected with the staff of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in this city for a considerable period, will leave shortly for Vancouver to assume charge of the new south end branch established by the bank there. His departure will be generally regretted, not only by the bank patrons, who have been favorably impressed by his "never-failing courtesy, but in social circles as well.
Mr. Carr-Hilton joined the staff of the bank in this city in 1887, when it was known as the Bank of British Columbia. Previous to that time he had been connected with the bank in San Francisco for a year and in Toronto for three years and a half. It was from San Francisco that he came to take a position in the local bank. The opening of the south end bank will make the third office established by the Canadian Bank of Commerce in the Terminal City, and Mr. Carr-Hilton's friends here are confident that the management of the new office could not rest in safer hands.

WHAT PROMINENT VANCOUVER MEN HAVE TO SAY ABOUT BRITISH COLUMBIA'S GREAT EST FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.
President Erskine, of the Board of Trade—"They are honest men—they are conservative men." is the verdict of A. B. Erskine, President of Vancouver Board of Trade, when asked to summarize the gentlemen who conduct the British Columbia Permanent Loan & Saving Company.
"I know them personally. I know them as business men. Like the company's president, Mr. Thomas T. Langlois, they are honest, clean men." He named several directors by name and spoke in each case of conspicuous good standing in the community.
Judge Henderson Endorses the Company.
"What do you wish me to say?" asked Judge Henderson.
"As to what you know of the company and the men who run it."
"It is a success. It has prospered by good methods. It is conservatively managed. Mr. Langlois is one of our most careful and honorable men. He has conducted the affairs of the Permanent Loan Company with skill, enterprise and economy. He is a man who is conscientious in all his dealings, and I know he would not lead a dollar of the company's money without ample security."
"He has the confidence of all who know him. He has prospered, but not at the expense of the company, for he has given his service there to its up-building without more than nominal recompense."



An Overcoat, Sir?

—Something pretty good and stylish?
—Something like the pictures you see?
—Something like the dressy men in cities wear?
—Good.

20th CENTURY BRAND

Is the kind you want. A 20th Century Overcoat is better than "pretty good." Is "like the pictures" like what you see worn by men whom everybody recognizes as good dressers? Many of them are wearing 20th Century Overcoats.
Best cloth, best tailoring, best trimmings and perfect fit. Big, roomy coats with swagger effects.
Prices from \$10.00 to \$20.00.

W. & J. WILSON.

OUR CHRISTMAS GIFTS
ARE NOW ON VIEW. YOU ARE VERY CORDIALLY INVITED TO INSPECT THEM AT OUR SHOW ROOMS, 47 and 49 GOVERNMENT STREET
CHALLONER & MITCHELL

PATERSON'S
WILL SELL ON
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
95 Pair
LADIES' BUTTON BOOTS
AT
\$2.95 per Pair.
The regular Prices for these Shoes are \$4.50 and \$5.00
They are Healthy Winter Shoes in FINE VICI KID and BOX CALF with Welting Soles. All Widths.
ON SALE ONLY AT
Paterson Shoe Co.
THE SHOE EMPORIUM, 132 Government Street
N.B.—Regular lines and regular Prices at our OTHER STORE
THE CITY SHOE STORE, 70 Government Street

IF YOU HAVE NOT HEARD THE NEW TAPERING ARM
COLUMBIA
YOU DO NOT KNOW WHAT "GOOD WORK" A GRAPHOPHONE CAN REALLY DO.
Its handsome Flower Horn and Improved Arm give a beauty of tone never before attained in a Talking Machine. Prices: \$30.00, \$45.00, \$75.00 and \$100.00.
FLETCHER BROS.
GOVERNMENT ST.

Buying Cravenette Rain-coats at Cameron's For \$8.00
Is a good deal like an epidemic of yellow fever or smallpox. It is catching. The values are so great the man who buys feels so good he must tell his friends.
Others at \$12 and \$10, but those \$8 ones are corkers. Boys' cravenettes, \$4.75 and \$5.50.
W. G. Cameron
55 Johnson St.

"STIR UP, SUNDAY IS NEAR."
SATURDAY'S BARGAIN
XMAS FRUITS
NEW MIXED PEEL, 2 lbs. 25 cents
SEEDED RAISINS, 1 lb 10 cents
FINE NEW CURRANTS 3 lbs. 25 cents
DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.
FRUIT AND GROCERY IMPORTERS
111 GOVERNMENT STREET
Subscribe for the Times.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS
GENUINE HALF PRICE SALE
Every article in the store will be sold POSITIVELY AT HALF THE REGULAR MARKED PRICE until the entire stock is cleared off.
Stevens & Jenkins
84 DOUGLAS ST.

Building Lots
FOR SALE
HOUSE BUILT ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.
D. H. Bale,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,
ELFORD STREET.

NEW CROP 3 Tins Peas for For 25c

MOWAT'S GROCERY, 77 Yates St.

PROTECTION OF GAME DISCUSSED

C. P. R.'S PROPOSAL BEFORE GAME CLUB

Victoria Sportsmen Recommend Organization of District Including E. & N. Lands.

A well-attended meeting of the Fish and Game Club was held last evening...

The suggestion made by Mr. Dennis...

The advisability of permitting the shooting of hen pheasants...

The meeting then adjourned.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL JUNIOR CONTEST.

The Junior Central and North Ward school teams...

RUGBY FOOTBALL TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

The Victoria and Vancouver junior and intermediate teams...

BASKETBALL Y. M. C. A. WON.

A match was played between the Y. M. C. A. intermediate and the Sidney team...

This evening will be the last chance for those who have not been able to witness the big bill which is being presented at the Savoy.

At the Savoy.

HEADACHE AND SORE EYE Nine times in ten have their root in frontal Catarrh.

The closest unity of churches was the subject of Pinsky's address...

The municipality of Berlin has voted to build an underground railroad...

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best riders who are presenting this style of work before the public.

It is impossible to name a star who is upon the stage in this country who has not received his or her training in the stock companies.

THE RING. BRITISHER WON.

A New York dispatch says: "The three-round boxing exhibition between Ed. Cokayne, a Royal Marine from the cruiser Drake, and middleweight champion of the British navy, and Jack Reine, of the battleship Iowa, said to be the champion of his class in the American feet, took place last night in Tom Sharkey's gymnasium.

AT THE THEATRES. A Successful Week at the Watson-The Grand-At the Savoy.

The Watson stock company has made a big hit with its double bill this week.

THE GRAND-AT THE SAVOY.

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THE GRAND-AT THE SAVOY.

All of the Semi-ready sack suits are very swagger

We put as much style, as careful workmanship, and as good materials into our sack suits as we do into dress suits and frocks.

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Wants you call in and look over our stock. You are under no obligation to buy.

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TIME TABLE NO. 57-EFFECTIVE SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21st, 1905. Table with columns for Northbound, Daily Southbound, and Nantahound, with times for Victoria, Shawigan Lake, Duncan, Chemung, Ladysmith, Nanaimo, and Ar. Wellington.

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operate their own sleeping and dining cars on all their trains and give their patrons an excellence of service not obtainable elsewhere.

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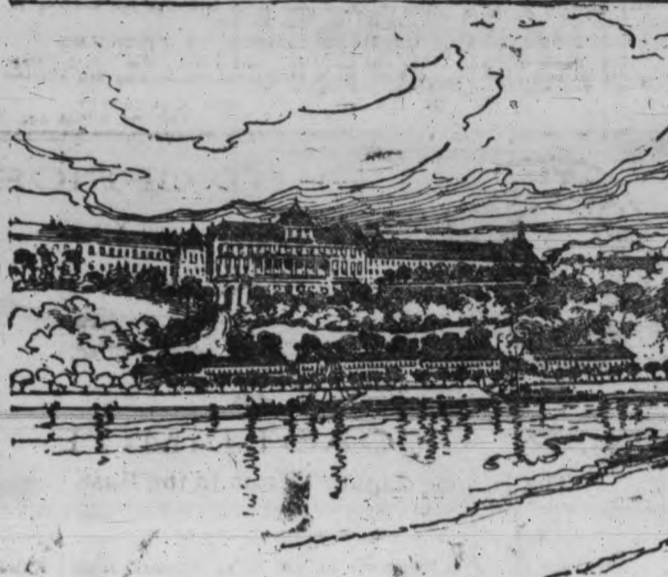
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Austria-Hungary, Francis-Joseph, Buda-Pesth.

ALONG THE DANUBE.



ROYAL CASTLE, BUDA-PESTH.



A CAFE IN THE HUNGARIAN QUARTER OF NEW YORK.

MOST OF THE SLAVS FROM HUNGARY ARE TO BE FOUND IN THE COAL-MINING REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

BY STEPHEN MORRIS.

None of the better class Hungarians in America, none of the well-to-do or educated Magyars (proper, believe for an instant that there will be any serious trouble between Hungary and Austria so long as Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary is alive.

"All Magyars have too much respect for Francis Joseph; they feel too much real affection for the old man," said a well-informed Magyar, twenty-six years a resident of the United States, to me a day or two ago, "to countenance any movement as long as he lives that will divorce Hungary from Austria, as Norway and Sweden have been divorced."

"His refusal to allow the use of the Magyar tongue in giving commands to Magyar regiments is to be regretted," I grieved many of us. But we remember that he is getting to be an old man; we believe he is a good man, with excellent intentions; we know how many personal misfortunes he has had to suffer and we would bear with a good deal more than that from him without advocating a separation or any other revolutionary movement.

"His death, however, will be the signal for movements which must result either in independence for Hungary or concessions to the Magyars which will satisfy their demands."

"The Bohemians are dissatisfied, too; they, like the Hungarians, are anxious either for a separate national life or extensive concessions of various kinds."

HUNGARIANS (MAGYARS) AND BOHEMIANS (CZECHS).
"People of many races live on Hungarian soil; they may be divided into four principal groups: Hungarians proper, or Magyars; Slavs (sometimes called Slovaks), Jews and Gipsies. People of several other races live within the boundaries of our country, but they are not numerous enough to mention separately in a short talk."

"The country is not partitioned off among the different races, Magyars, Slavs, Jews and Gipsies being found everywhere, though the territory immediately surrounding Buda-Pesth has a much larger proportion of real Hungarians or Magyars than any other place found elsewhere. I should add that there are many Czechs—we pronounce Czech almost as if spelled 'check'—or Bohemians proper, living in Hungary, but there are probably not enough of them to count for or against any movement, either for independence or for greater recognition. They sympathize with the present feeling for a separate Hungarian national existence and Hungarians sympathize with Bohemians in their aspirations for Bohemian recognition."

"To go into Hungary's grievances in detail would take too long. Their general nature is easily explained. This recent flurry about Francis Joseph's refusal to allow the use of the Magyar tongue in giving orders to Magyar soldiers is typical."

"We believe that the Empire of Austria-Hungary would be knit still more firmly together if this demand were to be conceded. It would certainly add to the efficiency of a Hungarian regiment actively in the field if the soldiers could hear their own language from the lips of the commanding officer, and we believe it would add to their patriotic feeling also." Francis Joseph doesn't, and Hungary reveres him too much to insist.

THE MAGYAR TONGUE IN THE SCHOOLS.
"Hungary now enjoys many things that were denied to it not many years ago."

"I recollect very well when it was first made possible for the school children to be taught the various branches from books printed in the Magyar language by teachers who spoke the Magyar tongue. I was only a schoolboy then—not ten years old—but the memory of my first day in a school where Magyar was spoken and read is as fresh to me as yesterday."

"As a boy I lived in Pesth, and the school was supported by the city, not by the nation. To-day all the municipalities in Hungary support fine schools for their children, but if you live in the country and wish your children to go to school you must hire your own teacher."

"If you are a rich man you will hire a private teacher, set aside a room in your house for the teacher and your children, who may be joined in their studies by the children of some of your neighbors, to whom you may wish to extend the courtesy of an invitation to do so, or who may wish to help bear the expense."

"If you are a poor man, you and your neighbors will club together and share the expense among you. I was the teacher in a little village school where I had a boy in my very early teens. My father was poor, and if I went any further in my studies I had to go out in the country school teaching to earn the money which would cost me in to go on. I had seven or eight pupils, all the children of the village in which I taught, and I drew not a penny of pay, but I had been teaching a year and a half. Then I had 'quite a bundle' and was able to continue my studies in Pesth."

HUNGARIANS IN AMERICA.

"We estimate that there are about 60,000 natives of Hungary in New York, of whom 10,000 are real Magyars, and 50,000 are the Slavs and others. There are about 100,000 natives of Hungary in the United States outside of New York. Most of the Slavs from Hungary are to be found in the coal-mining regions of Pennsylvania. They are not at all of the same grade as the Magyars, though I hope you will not think me unduly narrow for saying so."

"It is a fact that, while there are no prouder people alive than the Magyars, there are also no more tolerant. They are people of different nationalities get along together better than in Hungary. There is no anti-Semitic feeling there, as there is in some countries—at least, there wasn't when I was a boy at home, and I have not heard that any such feeling has developed there since."

"Magyars, Slavs, Czechs and Hebrews get along together admirably, each fully conscious of the peculiarities of the others, all tolerating each other as tolerant as in the United States, if not more so. And, of course, all tolerate the Gipsies."

"The different nationalities do not intermarry very much. I should say there is less amalgamation there than in this country, for, while there is tolerance, there is also a certain pride of race, there is also race pride which the Magyar has."

"The Magyar, unlike most European nations, does not like to speak any tongue but his own; he doesn't like to read books printed in anything except Magyar, and he likes his newspapers to be of his own language."

THE MAGYARS ARE PROGRESSIVE.

"I hope you will not think the Magyars an unprogressive race from this. I, as a Magyar, naturally believe them to be unusually progressive, and we are all proud of Buda-Pesth, one of the best governed cities in the world, where progressiveness and the development of municipal beauty go hand in hand, as any traveler will tell you."

"By and by we hope the Hungarians will be able to point proudly to an independent Hungarian state; a state whose Government shall be in its way as satisfactory as the municipal government of Buda-Pesth is to-day."

"In this hope we take great account of Francis Kossuth, who, we trust, will prove himself a worthy son of his father, Louis Kossuth, honored repeatedly by the people of this country."

"But, while Francis Kossuth seems to promise well, we do not yet know how he will develop. During all his father's life the younger man kept out of Hungarian politics, living with him in Italy; since the elder Kossuth's death he has been active, and, as you have seen by recent cablegrams in the newspapers, he is now a very big factor in the affairs of Austria-Hungary. He, like all patriotic Magyars, is particularly anxious to see the issue of the unequal share of the imperial military and other expenses Hungary has to bear. He does not think it would be well to press for a decisive crisis while Francis Joseph lives."

THE WONDERFUL CITY OF BUDA-PESTH.

"What the Magyar quoted above says about the beauty and the progressiveness of Buda-Pesth is quite true, though, singularly enough, comparatively few Americans know about it. It is composed of the two ancient cities of Buda and Pesth, Buda lying on the western and Pesth on the eastern bank of the river Danube, a little more than a hundred miles beyond Vienna, and a little to the south of east from the Austrian capital. Pesth is the old-time capital of Hungary, and within the past fifty years the united cities have taken a place in the front ranks of the world's municipalities. Hungarians living in America who have not been financially made Buda-Pesth the Mecca of their homeland pilgrimages as often as possible, and their tales of its progress, its beauty, and its growth fill their companions who cannot return for a visit there with homesickness such as is produced by no other cause."

For one instance, the underground conduit system was practically introduced upon its trolley lines long before the Washington, D.C., system was started in any city of the United States, the country which as a whole, has made by far the best use of electric transportation.

Buda-Pesth was operating trolleys with underground conductor years before New York, the only city on this continent, was operating trolleys over the overhead trolley system. In fact, the Buda-Pesth underground trolley had been operating a long time before the same authorities of New York were offering \$100,000 for a device that would make underground trolley conduits practicable, and finally the New York

authorities did the obvious thing, and with modifications adopted the Buda-Pesth plan.

BUDA-PESTH'S BEAUTY AND INDUSTRY.
Buda-Pesth has outdone, or at least equalled, the most beautiful cities in which America is commonly supposed to be far ahead of all other countries, and that is in the matter of beauty. Her own Minneapolis, still exceeds the Hungarian capital, as it is put, but experts who have inspected the flourishing mills of Buda-Pesth say they are in advance of anything on this side of the water in beauty and scientific construction.

In many other lines of manufacture Buda-Pesth has shown wonderful progress; adaptation there of scientific knowledge to practical manufacture is remarkable, and the city's industrial growth of late years has been correspondingly noteworthy.

At the same time the authorities of Buda-Pesth, more than most other European cities, including Paris, even, have seen to it that the idea of a beautiful city shall never be lost sight of, no matter how much is accomplished in the way of material progress or expansion. Now if Buda-Pesth were to build an elevated railroad, the structure, while lacking no element of utility and strength possessed by the elevated structures in New York, Chicago or Boston, would under no circumstances be as unsightly to the eye as are the elevated lines in those cities.

It might be urged for the American cities, that, probably, elevated lines run through their streets at the present time would be built with more of an eye to beauty of structure than are those which now disgrace their thoroughfares. But the fact is that the elevated structures, now nearing completion, which form a part of the

new rapid transit lines in New York, are even more ugly. If that is possible, than the trestles of the original Manhattan lines. The decoration of the New York subway stations as beautiful as any municipal work in the world, but wherever the line is built in the open air, all idea of beauty of structure seems to have been lost sight of completely.

As to the beauty of streets, Buda-Pesth leads the cities of all the world. (Copyright, 1905, by McClure, Phillips & Co.)

NEW AND NOVEL INVENTIONS

IMPROVED HARMONICA.

A Slidable Mouthpiece Facilitates Playing of the Instrument.

In the illustration, below is shown a simple improvement in harmonicas, or mouthpieces, the invention of a Bohemian, which overcomes the disadvantages of similar devices which are at present in use. It has reference more especially to harmonicas of that class in which a slidable mouthpiece is used for the purpose of facilitating the playing of the instrument, as well as preventing



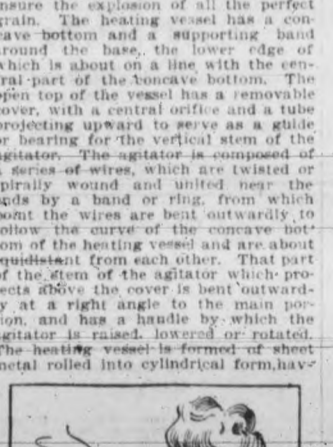
MOVES ON ROLLERS.

venting soreness of the lips of the player by abrasive contact with portions of the instrument. In harmonicas of this class various forms of mouthpieces have been devised and different means used for mounting the mouthpiece upon the instrument in such manner as to enable it to be operated with the greatest ease of movement or the least amount of friction between the mouthpiece and instrument. Even with the more effective of these, however, it has been found by many players or performers that there is still such hardness or resistance offered by the mouthpiece to the lips of the player as also to result in an unpleasant tingling sensation to the lips. Another objection with many former constructions of harmonicas of the type referred to is the impairment of the musical tones of the instrument caused by the metallic sounds produced by the contact of the mouthpiece with the instrument, which also sets up vibration of the metallic parts of the harmonica to such an extent as to be exceedingly unpleasant to the performer. To overcome these faults the mouth organ shown here has a pair of rollers, one at each end of the mouthpiece, the rollers being journaled in the uprights and operating on the sides of the mouth organ. The rollers are made of rubber or other resilient material, acting as cushions for the mouthpiece. The rollers being secured to the mouthpiece and independent of the mouth organ, the entire device can be attached to any of the mouth organs at present in use.

CORN POPPER.

Automatically Separates Popped From Unpopped Corn.

With the falling of the leaves and the winter season no far distant come thoughts of the days that will be spent in the country, and among these thoughts are those of the corn popper. An excellent corn popper, invented and patented by an Illinois man, is shown in the illustration, consisting of a cylindrical heating vessel which automatically separates the popped from the unpopped grain, lifting the former and allowing the latter to gravitate to the bottom of the heated surface of the vessel, and in this way insure the explosion of all the perfect grain. The heating vessel has a concave bottom and a supporting band around the base, the lower edge of which is about on a line with the central part of the vertical stem of the agitator. The agitator is composed of a series of wires, which are twisted or spirally wound and united near the ends by a band or ring, from which point the wires are bent outwardly to follow the curve of the concave bottom of the heating vessel and are about equally heated from each other. That part of the stem of the agitator which projects above the cover is bent outwardly at a right angle to the main portion and has a handle by which the agitator is raised, lowered or rotated. The heating vessel is formed of sheet metal rolled into cylindrical form, hav-



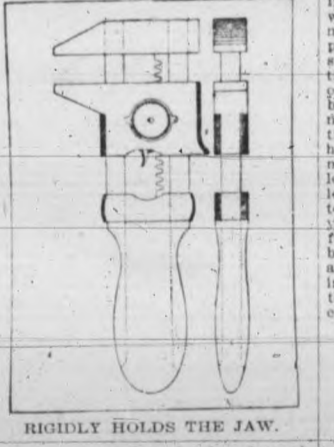
DIVIDES THE CORN.

ing the ends united by overlapping in the usual manner and secured by rivets. The latter serving also to secure a handle to the vessel. In using this corn popper a small quantity of lard, butter, sugar or other selective material is placed in the heating vessel, and the latter placed over the furnace. When the selective material is sufficiently heated the shell corn is dropped into the vessel, and the cover with the agitator, put in position. The popping of the corn increases the agitator upward, while at the same time an irregular re-

ADJUSTABLE MONKEY WRENCH.

volving movement is imparted to the agitator by the wire. Thus the tendency is to loosen and separate the popped corn, and allow the heavier unpopped grain to fall to the bottom of the vessel. In this term, it is popped and rendered edible.

So many adjustable monkey wrenches have been patented that it would be difficult to improve on those already in use. One that can be quickly and easily adjusted to any article—and remains in the position adjusted—is of immense advantage over the ordinary



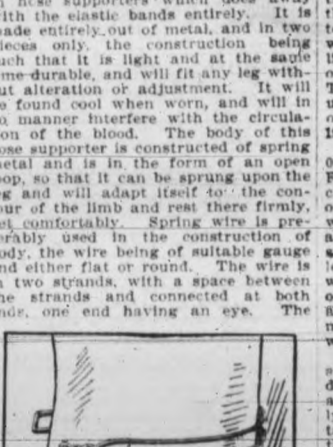
RIGIDLY HOLDS THE JAW.

wrench. One of the best so far patented is that of an Ohio man, which is shown in the illustration. In this monkey wrench there are the usual stationary and movable jaws, the former attached to a pair of shanks, the upper shank having a ratchet, with rectangular teeth on the inner side. Both shanks and the handle are bound together by a tie, the movable jaw sliding between the handle and the fixed jaw. In the centre of the movable jaw is a spindle having a ratchet wheel and pinion. This spindle fits snugly into an opening in the face of the movable jaw, the ratchet wheel and pinion being rigidly mounted upon the spindle, but the latter being free to rotate. A small trigger, having a number of teeth engaging with the ratchet wheel and holding it in any position. The trigger is secured to the face of the movable jaw and is acted upon by a spring. The parts are so placed that when the trigger is grasped and forced against the spring, compressing the same, the teeth are thrown out of engagement with the ratchet, but as soon as the trigger is released the expansion of the spring forces the teeth again into engagement with the ratchet. The pinion wheel engages with the teeth of the rack-bar as the movable jaw is pushed forward or backward. To slide the movable jaw it is necessary only to push it forward, the teeth of the ratchet wheel running backward over the teeth of the trigger, and the pinion engaging with the rack-bar, the adjustment is quickly accomplished. The movable jaw cannot be released without releasing the ratchet wheel, so that it is rigidly locked.

SIMPLE HOME SURGEON.

Elastic bands have been used so long for making home supporters or garters, that a variation is at once noted. Naturally the elastic expands or contracts to suit the individual wear, and that is absolutely all that is required to make the article suitable.

In the illustration is shown a new idea in home supporters which does away with the elastic entirely. It is made entirely out of metal, and in two pieces only, the construction being such that it is light and at the same time durable, and will fit any leg without alteration or adjustment. It will be found cool when worn, and will in no manner interfere with the circulation of the blood. The body of this home supporter is constructed of spring metal and is in the form of an open loop, so that it can be sprung upon the leg and will adapt itself to the contour of the limb and rest there firmly, yet comfortably. Spring wire is preferably used in the construction of body, the wire being of suitable gauge and either flat or round. The wire is in two strands, with a space between the strands and connected at both ends, one end having an eye. The



EASILY SLIPPED ON.

lower portion or support consists also of two strands of wire, with a space between them, the upper end slightly twisted to form an eye, the latter forming a pivotal connection with the eye on the end of the body portion. Suspended from the support is a grip of any suitable type, a spring hose supporter is exceedingly light, and the spaces between the strands of wire which is composed, render it very cool in which the lower portion is connected with the body, allows both to be turned as may be required, but normally the support hangs down from the body, and when worn the support lies flat and smooth against the limb.

An Exiled Queen.

Among the members of the ruling families of the world most of whom are known many sorrows, there are few figures so pathetic as that of Ranavaloa, the ex-Queen of Madagascar, who remains in Paris, and who since 1897 has been a queen without a throne, living on the charity somewhat grudgingly vouchsafed her by the French Government.

From the position of a ruler wielding sway over three million people, a mission squatter, she has sunk to the obscurity of an exile in a foreign land, living always in debt and dependent entirely on the will of the Government who annexed her country and deposed her from her throne. Next to her native country she loves Paris, in spite of the fact that it is the capital of the country to which she owes all her troubles, and yet during the eight years of her exile she has never been permitted to see Madagascar.

The first occasion was in 1901, the second two years later, and the third visit began last week.

STINGY TREATMENT.

"This time she is to be allowed rather more freedom of action, and she has been accorded a formal reception by the French Colonial Department, while the Minister of the Colony apologized to her for the apparent discourtesy which allowed her to arrive in Paris without the most ordinary tourist without the slightest official recognition. This is a considerable improvement upon the treatment accorded to her on the occasion of her first visit in 1901.

Her allowance at that time was \$2,000 per annum. A section of the French press finally came to the conclusion that this treatment of an inoffensive and amiable woman was unworthy of the traditions of France, and a press campaign in her favor resulted shortly afterwards in her allowance being raised to \$6,000, which figure it now remains in spite of the fact that her Majesty, owing to a pretty taste in French frocks and millinery, finds it hard work to keep within her income.

Ranavaloa is now forty-four, and although her complexion inclines to a dusky shade, she is by no means unattractive. She possesses a distinctively good figure, dresses with much taste and wears her clothes with distinction.

RULED MADAGASCAR FOR FOURTEEN YEARS.

She ruled over Madagascar for fourteen years, and, like the two queens who preceded her, became the wife of the Prime Minister. When she began her reign, her country was at war with France, but despite the troubled times in which she came to the throne, she worked incessantly towards the betterment of her people. One of her last acts before her deposition was to open a large and well-equipped school for girls.

When the French finally took possession of the island, the ex-Queen and her husband were deported to Reunion where they lived for two years, when they were transferred to Algiers. Not long after their arrival there the Prince Consort died. His last request was that his remains should be taken back to the land of his birth.

Ranavaloa petitioned the French Government to this effect, but they took no notice of the request, and her husband's remains were finally interred in Algiers.

Among the friends that Ranavaloa has made during her exile, the most notable is Mme. Calve. The great singer entertained the ex-Queen at her chateau in 1903, and during this visit Ranavaloa displayed a great love for music, though her taste inclined towards popular songs rather than high-class compositions. Mme. Calve finally discovered that simple English songs most pleased her guest, and frequently sang to her, "My Pretty Jane" and "Home, Sweet Home."

How to be Healthy and Beautiful.



THE woman who does her own housework has many opportunities to improve both her health and figure if she will only take advantage of them. If you are inclined to become dissatisfied with the most any of it, just stop a minute and compare your lot with that of some of your women friends who are wage earners. How would you like to be at a desk all day writing, or adding up long, seemingly unending columns of figures, or standing behind a counter in a hot, stuffy shop? No moving about, no fresh air and sunlight, no pretty dishes to arrange. Give me the housewife's lot every time.

There is no reason why the housekeeper should not revel in fresh air, for even in the coldest weather the windows and doors may be left open while all such duties as sweeping, bed-making, etc., are being performed. When you awake in the morning put yourself in as cheerful mood as possible, and don't start the day with the thought that there is no worse fate than being a housekeeper.

Possibly you have never realized that yawning and stretching is good for you. Indeed, it is the best exercise you can do the day with several good yawns. It sets a sluggish circulation all at pace. It makes the blood vessels more elastic, and old tissue. While bathing and combing your hair you can get pose. Stand on tiptoe, rise up and down without swaying back.

Most important of all, dress sensibly for on that more than anything else

will depend your comfort for the day. Do not have any of your clothing tight enough to bind at any point. It is hardly necessary to suggest a short skirt—most housewives have learned that a simple shirt-waist dress of washable material, if white once made the week's laundry too big, get some of dark blue or brown in a solid color. However, be extravagant enough in the use of aprons never to wear a gaudy one. You'll feel much better able to cope with the butcher, baker and grocer, and you'll be more comfortable in your apron if you are conscious that you are looking trim and clean, and a smart apron is not conducive to one's tidy appearance.

Don't think about the drudgery of it all, but rather think of how you are improving your personal appearance. When you lift the tea kettle, swing it on the swing; it will help to give you poise. When picking up scraps from the floor, pull the rug about, etc., don't bend your back in a bow, but bend from the waist only.

Sweeping is another exercise from which you can extract health value. To get the best benefits from it you should learn to sweep left-handed as well as right-handed. This will develop both sides of the body, and give you a perspiration running off your face, consider it a beautifying complexion bath. Pleasantly occupation. It all depends upon your viewpoint.

When lifting a bucket, catch it on the swing

You can get pose while making your morning toilet

Learn to sweep left handed as well as right handed

THE DISTINCTIVE PLACE OF MASSAGE IN HYGIENE

By Dr. Emma E. Walker
(Copyright, 1905, by A. S. Barnes & Co.)

MASSAGE has a distinctive place in hygiene. It is, of course, a form of exercise. For those who are not able to take sufficient active exercise, massage offers a very good substitute.

If you sit a great deal of the day, and your occupation is of a sedentary character, you must have some means of stimulating your whole body. In order to keep in perfect health you must give your body a certain amount of exercise by other means than your more active companions get who do hard physical work all day long. Massage in certain cases offers this method, and may sometimes be depended upon almost entirely by itself, or may be simply used as an addition to other forms of exercise.

You may say then, "How about outdoor sports?" I do not mean to ignore them, but it is almost impossible to indulge in them, and you may be in a physical condition where you are unable to do so. In all such conditions, massage offers an excellent substitute. In indulging in outdoor sports, it is often a temptation to overdo them. Massage can be more easily regulated. It is on record that a number of cyclists who covered a long stretch in a short time were all found to have defective hearing at the end of the race. After resting for two hours, the hearing in nearly all of them had become normal again.

I have known many troubles that had not yielded to any other treatment cured by massage. I know well a girl who for years had suffered at times from intense pain in the joint of the jaw. It would come on very suddenly, and, as she expressed it, her jaw felt "out of joint," and at these times she could eat only the softest food—the soft part of bread, and soups.

SOME ENGLISH SUGGESTIONS

She was finally persuaded to take massage. She had treatment three times a week for three months. At the end of this time she was entirely recovered, and has never been troubled since with the old pain.

Massage will often relieve or cure a headache. It is sometimes applied to the base of the neck. Massage is most beneficial in cases of constipation.

Some people never perspire until they undergo a course of massage. It is most beneficial in cases of constipation.

An English writer gives a few simple, but very practical and useful, suggestions in regard to self-massage.

It is to be taken as soon as you arise in the morning. The body is stripped down to the waist. Shivering is a proof that you are very tender, and that you are sadly in need of massage.

MRS. SYMES' HEALTH AND BEAUTY RECIPES

Has Superfluous Hair
Can you give me a lotion for face made from large cucumbers, the juice of the cucumbers used with other ingredients? Some years ago a neighbor of mine used to make such a lotion for her face, and she was very white, beautiful complexion. I have lots of cucumbers now, and I am anxious to use them on my face. I have tried the juice of cucumbers, but it does not seem to do much good. I have also tried the juice of cucumbers with other ingredients, but I have not seen any result. I am anxious to know if I should use it. I have also tried the juice of cucumbers with other ingredients, but I have not seen any result. I am anxious to know if I should use it.

About Cucumber Cream
A young reader would like to get a simple and harmless remedy for granulated eye-lid. Please publish in next week's paper your eye wash and ointment. I. M. R.

Salve for Granulated Eyelids.
Gather outside of cucumber, 1 grain, rose water or distilled water, 1 ounce. Apply to the eye with a clean brush, several times a day. It will cure the eye in a few days. I. M. R.

Chinese Eyelash Stain.
Gum arabic, 1 dram; india ink, 1 dram; rosewater, 1 ounce. Mix and use as directed. I. M. R.

Eye-brow and Eyelash Grower.
Coccoloba, 1 ounce; glycerine, 1/2 ounce; fluid extract of laboral, 2 drams. Apply to the eye-brows and eyelashes. I. M. R.

Cucumber Cream
Will the formula you gave for cucumber cream promote the growth of hair on the face? I have heard face cream will cause hair to grow on the face. Will you please tell me if this is true? I. O. F.

Skin Wrinkled Like Crepe
Will you kindly publish through your interesting column, some skin food which will effectively soften and whiten the skin, without making it more susceptible to wind and sun, and without causing a growth of hair? My skin seems parched and dry, wrinkled like crepe paper, and is continually peeling off. Can it be the use of glycerine? I am one of your grateful recipients. H. E. L.

Orange Flower Cream
The orange flower cream is the best emollient I know of for the condition of skin you describe. Moderate use of a good talcum will not harm the skin in any way.

Orange Flower Cream
White wax, 1 ounce; spermaceti, 1 ounce; orange flower water, 2 ounces; oil of sweet almond, 4 ounces. Melt the wax and spermaceti together. Take of the first six ingredients together, adding little by little the benzoin, and lastly, orange flower water.

Brown Spots on Face
Will you please tell me what causes light brown spots on my face near the eyes and forehead? I. M. R.

To Remove Moth Patch
Cocoa butter, 16 grams; castor oil, 10 grams; olive oil, 10 centigrams; white precipitate, 10 centigrams; essence of rose, 1 drop. Apply to the moth patch night and morning.

AIDS TO CORRESPONDENTS

Finger Nail Cosmetics
I take the labor on purpose to read your health and beauty column. I am a housewife and I have a few questions. I am going to winter. If I extract the juice of cucumber, will it be any good? I have heard it is good for the skin. Will you please print the recipe for manicuring cream, pink and white? I. M. R.

Rose Cosmetic for the Nails.
Spermaceti, 4 ounces; white wax, 4 ounces; oil of almond (sweet), 1 ounce; oil of rose, 1 dram. Melt the first four ingredients, strain, heat until nearly cold, then add the oil of rose. Pour into wide-mouthed, porcelain bottles or jars.

White Petroleum for Nails.
White petroleum, 1 ounce; castor oil, 1 ounce; castile soap, white, powder, 1 grain. Sift and mix all of heliotrope or violet to scent agreeably.

Strange Results From Remedy
I have used your remedy for the cure of my eye. I have used it for several days, and I have noticed a great improvement. I have also noticed that my eye is now able to see things more clearly than it was before. I am very grateful to you for your kind advice. I. M. R.

Wants Tapering Fingers
Please be kind enough to furnish an advertisement for tapering fingers. My fingers are very thick, and I am anxious to have them tapered. I have heard that you can do this, and I am very grateful to you for your kind advice. I. M. R.

Stubbish Wrinkles
Will you kindly advise me what to do about my stubbish wrinkles. I am only 24, but I have deep wrinkles on my forehead and under my eyes. My general health is very good, and I have been using your cream, but they do not seem to help my case. I have been using the massage cream for some time, but the wrinkles do not seem to disappear. And I have a little wrinkle on my nose. Will you kindly recommend something for a protection against the weather, as I am a working girl and have to be out in all kinds of it? Thanking you in advance for anything you can do for me, I am, H. E. L.

Face Too Thin
I am an old resident and a reader of your paper. I see in your health and beauty column that you give lots of valuable information, so thought I would see if you would be so good to give me some advice. I would like to know something that would fatten my face. My body is fat enough, and up to about one year ago my face was rather fat, but now my cheeks are sunken and my whole face is thin. If you can tell me something to make it fat, I will appreciate it very much. E. M.

Troubled With Liver Spots
Kindly give recipe for the removal of the commonest called liver spots. I have several on my face. I am, T. A. G.

To Remove Moth Patch
Cocoa butter, 16 grams; castor oil, 10 grams; olive oil, 10 centigrams; white precipitate, 10 centigrams; essence of rose, 1 drop. Apply to the moth patch night and morning.

Hair-Falling
I have read different recipes for the hair in the papers, but could not find any that corresponded with my ailment. I am anxious to write to you personally. I am young and healthy, but my hair comes out a great deal from what cause I cannot understand, and it is so very oily. My hair is dark, and two days after I wash it, it is as oily as though I had not washed it for a month. Now, can you please advise me what to do for oily hair, and also to know if from falling out? I will be very thankful if you can help me. I am, T. A. G.

For Falling Hair
Cologne, 1 ounce; tincture of camphor, 1 ounce; oil of English lavender, oil of rosemary, 1 dram each. Apply to the roots of the hair once or twice a day. It is positively necessary that the scalp should be kept clean. Shampoo at least once a week.

Lotion for Oily, Damp Hair.
For greasy, moist hair the following is an excellent dry lotion. If used daily, it tends to produce a oily condition. Powdered bicarbonate of soda, borate of soda (fine powder), 1 ounce of each; oil of rose, 1/2 ounce; alcohol, 2 fluid ounces; distilled water, 8 fluid ounces. Mix and apply with a brush to the scalp.

About Plaster Stick
Will you please tell me how often I will have to use your plaster stick? I have been using it for several days, and I have noticed a great improvement. I have also noticed that my eye is now able to see things more clearly than it was before. I am very grateful to you for your kind advice. I. M. R.

THE STORY OF THE FREE PORT OF VICTORIA

(BY GILBERT MALCOLM SPROAT.)

The recent suggestion of Commissioner Ashdown to create a chain of free ports in Victoria, Vancouver, Montreal, St. John and Halifax revives interest in the old large suggestion of that two years ago when fierce political battles raged around it. Gilbert Malcolm Sproat was next to Sir James Douglas perhaps the most persistent champion of the idea. He has written the subjoined article, which forms a valuable memorandum on the whole subject.—Ed.

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

The British minister, Pakenham, wrote as follows to the foreign secretary, Lord Aberdeen:

"On the 26th of August, 1844, I had before me Mr. Calhoun, United States secretary of state, the proposal authorized by your Lordship's instructions relative to a free port either on the Mainland or on Vancouver Island, south of the 49th degree of north latitude. This proposal was at once declined by Mr. Calhoun as altogether inadequate."

The same minister, on 12 September, 1844, thus again addressed Mr. Calhoun: "In addition Great Britain offers a separate territory on the Pacific, possessing an excellent harbor, with a further understanding that any port or ports, whether on Vancouver Island or on the Mainland south of the 49th parallel, to which the United States might desire to have access, shall be made free ports."

On the 12th July, 1845, United States Secretary of State Mr. Buchanan, wrote the following to Minister Pakenham: "I am authorized by the President to propose to the government of Great Britain that the Oregon Territory shall be divided between the two governments by the 49th parallel of north latitude from the Rocky mountains to the Pacific ocean, offering at the same time to make free to Great Britain any port or ports on Vancouver Island south of this parallel, which the British government may desire."

The following is an extract from the President's message, dated 21 December, 1845: "The proposition repeated the offer of the parallel of 49 degrees of north latitude . . . it also embraced a provision to make free to Great Britain any port or ports on the Cape of Quadra and Vancouver's Island, south of this parallel. Had this been a new question, coming under discussion for the first time, this proposition would not have been made."

I need not here add to these extracts. The correspondence ended in the above-mentioned treaty of 1846, by which, among other things, the whole of Vancouver Island was assigned to Britain. The circumstances in which a free trade policy was adopted for the Island, and a free port established—really two distinct things—may now be stated.

The home government in 1849, granted the Island, conditionally, to the Hudson's Bay Company for colonizing purposes—the company to defray the entire expense, of the civil establishment, and any profits from the land to be advanced as a commission to the company—to be used for colonization and improvement. The company, of course, had no power to impose taxation. The home government, for its part, expecting that the above obligation of the company, together with the land fund, would suffice for all the requirements of the new colony, did not contemplate a system of customs duties as a practical question. The two first governors, Messrs. Richard and James Blanshard and James Douglas, were instructed, generally, to avoid any policy that might impede trade and commerce. Mr. Blanshard, as has been stated in the foregoing, retired in 1851, and was succeeded by Mr. Douglas, holding the dual position of local manager of the Hudson's Bay Company and colonial governor. In these circumstances the company, owing to its local agent's position, practically administered the government until 1856, when a wholly elective legis-

lature assembly was established. Even after that event the company exercised great power through its influence upon the voters. Being the principal, and, for a time, the only large importer, it naturally discouraged any notion of duties upon goods brought from overseas for the purpose of its trade, or upon its own furs that were brought from the Mainland to Victoria to be packed for export. For similar business reasons, also, the company, in its shipowning capacity, favored moderate harbor dues. Thus there grew, during the "fifties," with the approval of the Vancouver Island legislative assembly—which, as said above, first met in 1856—a somewhat incoherent "free trade" and "free port" policy in Vancouver Island. Governor Douglas, in a proclamation, 3rd December, 1858, as to other matters, stated incidentally that "Victoria, including Esquimalt, is a free port, no tolls, duties, or exactions."

Following that period, came, in 1857, when the Island was taken back from the Hudson's Bay Company, the more distinct, well conceived "free port" policy and action of the home government to which I have referred. This noteworthy act of statesmanship, it is necessary to bear in mind, had no relation to the fiscal arrangements outside a particular duty-free area, but regarded, strictly, a "free district" including, or contiguous to, a harbor. In such institutions the outside region may be a tariff or a non-tariff region, and in the former case, the boundary has to be guarded like any other frontier. While, in that sense, somewhat resembling a large bonded area, the absence of all internal fiscal restriction, the facilities for cheap storage, and for the display of commodities, tend to attract commercial men, manufacturers and middle men of all grades, and to minimize the capital required in their concerns. Foreign producers lay down more or less large stocks to be drawn upon by tributary buyers, or by more distant areas, on the arising of sudden demands. Thus an export grows under the best conditions, which give it advantages of an actual, as well as sentimental nature, that cannot be enjoyed by fiscal-ridden areas.

These were the appreciations of the home government in establishing a "free port" commonly so called, on the British Pacific seaboard, and Victoria was geographically well-situated. It was in pursuance of a recommendation of the Queen's Privy Council to the secretary of state for the colonies, and by instructions from the latter, that Governor James Douglas, on the 18th January, 1860, proclaimed Victoria, including Esquimalt, a free port of entry and clearance for ships and goods, save and except the fees then levied therein. This meant what it stated, and did not involve, necessarily, a general free trade policy for the Island, though that, in fact, was for the time being, adopted by the local authorities.

This free port was, perhaps in some degree, the expression of a dormant idea in the mind of the colonial office, originating in the above pre-Oregon treaty correspondence. The policy, as I have said, had attracted attention in 1856, in commercial circles in London, as a promising Northwest policy, in connection with the new situation created by the discovery of gold in California and Hongkong, the home government had no colonial experiences for its guidance in the matter. There were no free ports in Great Britain, but certain European nations possessed what were known as "free ports" or "free districts." It was mainly the existence and utility of these which suggested to the home government the Pacific seaboard experiment.

The continental free ports, embodying some of the ideas, if not mechanisms, of the old Hanseatic League, were, as they still are, ports into which goods might be imported from, outside or foreign territories, without becoming subject to the duties imposed by the ordinary tariff of the country where the ports were, though, in some instances, articles received in the free port were subject to a duty—generally a tax of nominal amount, imposed, mainly or entirely, for statistical purposes. In several of the ports, goods were allowed to be bonded, or otherwise dealt with in order to prepare them for sale, or even worked up by manufacturing processes into finished articles, within the area of the free port. There now are nine of these "free ports" or "duty free areas" in the German Empire, varying in size from the free port of Hamburg with an extent of about 2,500 acres, and a volume of trade approximating to that of Liverpool, to the free port of Danzig with an extent of less than one acre; Austria-Hungary has two; Denmark and Roumania have each, one free port. In nearly all these European cases, the free port is territorially, a part of a larger port-area, although, for statistical purposes, the free port, usually, is treated as a distinct locality.

According to the above mentioned proclamation, the Victoria free port, or duty-free area, was the area within the towns of Victoria and Esquimalt respectively, but there seems to have been some ambiguity in not marking off the area, precisely—possibly, owing to the fact that, as above said, for the time being, a free trade system applied to the whole Island. It is an interesting question, whether this Victoria free port has ever been abrogated by lawful authority. This is a question of law, on which I shall not express any personal opinion, but the question has been answered, in the negative, by persons better able to judge of it. Their view was that an institution specifically established by the Queen in command which had existed for many years during which rights had vested, could not be abrogated by any implication, but only in an express manner, and probably not otherwise than by act of parliament.

The Imperial "British Columbia Act, 1860," which united the two colonies of the Island and Mainland, had not the effect of abrogating the free port. The act purported to continue the laws in force in the separate colonies, save that the laws relative to the revenue of customs in force in British Columbia on the Mainland should extend and apply to Vancouver Island, and that the governor, in relation to the territory under his government, should have all the powers and authorities for the time being vested in relation to the United Kingdom in the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury, or in the commissioners of customs, with respect to the appointment of warehousing ports, and the approval and appointment of warehouses and places of security in such ports and everything consequent thereon or relative thereto. This was merely a declaration that the tariff of one colony should be the tariff of the united colonies; it did not touch the question of the old established free port, which the legislative assembly of the Island had reserved in its resolution respecting the proposal of union, with the Mainland colony.

There was nothing inconsistent in the co-existence of a general tariff, and a small duty-free area within the region to which the tariff applied. And, certainly, the commissioners of the treasury or of the customs in the United Kingdom, had no power which a British Columbia governor could cite to support, validly, any assumption by him of authority, to abrogate such an institution as the free port of Victoria. It probably is true that the then governor of the colony, Mr. Frederick Seymour, who retired, if he did not draft, the Union Act of 1860, in the colonial office, London, contemplated that the act would enable him to destroy the free port. He desired such authority, for reasons that will appear in the sequel when I mention him. Soon after the union of the two colonies, Governor Seymour, on the 25th March, 1867, published an ordinance to "remove doubts" which had been expressed as to the "laws relative to the revenue of customs in force in British Columbia," which by the Act of Union were, as said above, to be extended and applied to Vancouver Island. The ordinance stated that the "British Columbia customs laws were to apply to goods imported, or to be imported, into British Columbia as well from all parts without the portion of it heretofore known as Vancouver Island and its dependencies, and all such goods shall pay British Columbia duties."

That was merely repeating what the Imperial act said; it did not touch the question of the free port area. Except under the act—the governor had no authority in the premises.

Had the "free port," according to the conception of the home government, been continued, it would have been the means of creating a large city—a commercial and money centre, radiating energy throughout the whole colony, and subsequent provinces—a city, probably, only second to San Francisco on the Pacific seaboard.

It was the one chance the whole colonial territory had of establishing such a centre, because the contour of its surface and the distribution and character of its resourceful areas did not give readily the accessibility and more or less concentrated backing, that would secure the expansion of a large city. The existence of a great free port would have helped, and not hindered, the growth of towns, elsewhere in the province. But these facts, unfortunately, were not comprehended by governors imported into British Columbia from West Indian negroid settlements, or by narrow-minded, restless local politicians, to whose intelligence any large constructive policy naturally was offensive. The particular question of the "free port" was confused with the general question of "tariff or no tariff" upon goods imported for consumption, or use in the colony. A cry was raised that the "free port" policy favored one town at the expense of others then existing, or that might be established, and also, as the free port area happened to be on the Island, that

the "Island" was being favored at the expense of the "Mainland." The result of this official and unofficial incomprehension and misapprehension, was to create a situation, which, viewed from a distance, suggested to the home government that its beneficent action in establishing a free port might be frustrated by circumstances. As a fact, the really interested colonists, including the commercial and propertied classes, appreciated that action, and had hopes of a noble future for the colony, but the home government did not seem to understand this, and took for granted that the official departments, which reached it, described the situation correctly. Novel views about the colonies, moreover, as has been stated, were then becoming extensively influential at home. The "under secretary of state" for the time being, was powerful. Nevertheless, it did not appear that the attitude of the home government was ever anything more than

an attitude of indifference; it did not take any steps, or direct any steps to be taken to abolish the free port. As for the colonists, the situation has been described. Some of them intelligently apprehended it, others did not. Only a minority, I think, knew what the free port policy really meant. Enlightenment by discussion was hardly to be expected, owing to the political conditions established by the act of 1860, which united the two colonies and subjected the combined colony to the practically "one man" rule, which the Mainland colony always was under. The result is stated in the foregoing. A sort of "Margate" has taken the place of a possible Singapore. What the fiasco illustrates is the incomprehension and short foresight of the many, and the limitations of a moral nature, seemingly enforced by circumstances, on the more prosaic few, in the exaltation which the many award, or for various reasons, recognize.

It is evident to the casual reader that there is trouble in Russia, and that we shall soon be compelled to take down our staves again to loathe familiar names of unfamiliar places. Odessa, now—everyone knows where Odessa is, and all that—but just how far from Petersburg and in what direction? 'I'll have a look at the geography myself.

(Five Minutes Gap Here.) This is distinctly surprising. I've flushed a regular cove of Odessians. One each in Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Washington and good old Ontario. Also one in Russia. British Columbia as usual has been overlooked by eastern capitalists, but I hope the advent of the Grand Trunk Pacific will give us an opportunity to gladden some wild untamed quarter section in Canada with this little of comfort and joy.

But that foreign Odessa—the Dago one—it is, just as I thought, in a very warm corner on the Black Sea, almost surrounded by Poles, Rumanians, Hungarians and other of those fearless and courageous peoples whose emotional expression of passionately romantic attachment to the ethically pure principles of personal freedom, so often leads to trouble in our railroad construction camps and to penitence in our jails. It is hard, almost impossible, for us on our own ground, with the help of an intelligent police and the advantage of numbers, to satisfactorily cope, to solve the causes or even to marshall the facts concerning the plague of little riots that breed spontaneously among these pagans with fishbone patriotism; how, from afar, are we to be reasonably expected to understand or to take any vivid interest in the family-battles that seem to combine the city with the popular name, to an extent not excelled by the electric lighting systems of our own little western towns.

It's not to be done. We are sorry for them of course, but one cannot truly sympathize with a Czech or a Hungarian band gone adrift in Russia, not a Kalmyk, nor any of them. They do not definitely exist on our sphere of things—their sufferings appeal less to our pity than those of the stage super who are dyed soldiers in the first act, gallant cowards in the second, and a stinky coward in the third. We know they are slain by thousands; we wish them better luck in the next world, but we can't do anything for them.

We cannot all be as practically philanthropic as Mr. Wm. T. Reid, late of Christendom and now of Russia. Interviewed by the newsmen recently Mr. Reid pronounced: "There will be great loss of life in Russia—were I a possessor I should say millions would perish—as an optimist I will say a hundred thousand."

Think of that, one million nine hundred thousand and a few more lives saved by a breath of optimism. Cheer up Petrovsky! Six no more Kivortch! The utilities are reduced 90 per cent.

The voice of Rachel Karolina, waiting for her children, must be comforted. "How many have you lost, woman?" "Twelve, Barin. All that we had they have slain."

"Nonsense! Only one and a fraction. Courage, don't feel bored. Try optimism, the great and only craft of the wretchedly poor."

Graft! The very word is like a hell, as Keats says, to tell us back from the notes of Russia to our own suburbs. It is only a very few years—not ten since this pleasing title of one of the gardening arts was dragged from the temple of Pomona and hung into the jaws of Tammany. The beautiful miracle of tree welding, whereby some sap is bound over to the feeding of healthy fruit, is smirched and wronged by the taking of a word that should rather have been selected from one of the bathos animal parasite growths, or plagues.

One is tempted to parody Keats, and exclaim: Thou wast not born for thee—immortal word! No hungry generations cursed thy sound—The word we thus misused was fairly heard—Thou wast not born for thee—immortal word! In ancient days by Emperor and clown, When each stood hopeful in his happy home, Pruning his orchard, and with skilful craft Eke binding to some bitter-fruit tree—Thou wast not born for thee—immortal word! Of luscious pomegranate. "Oh, long lost virtuous Graft! What wanton, worldly ways have tarnished thee!"

Some city urchin, we must assume—some shrewd, quick-witted street arab of New York or Chicago, visiting the country as a guest of the Fresh Air Funds, more to the benefit, his health than to his soul's delight—and caustically critical of the great out door, who, in a keen interlude of curious interest and inquiry as to the surgical meaning of pears foliating among the apple branches, caught something of a critically humorous resemb-



lance here to the blood-sucking prosperity of the waul patriots at home, of those who fattened on the sap of vice, and carried back with him the name of Graft.

As a slang expression of the power and profit of those who sit in easy street cutting up millions of unearned increment and handling the big mitt, the word is deeply, its picturesque truth, being promptly recognized alike by the robber and the robbed, and to-day if you question young America concerning the greatest grater of his country, he will speak of Lether Burbank who makes figs to flourish on thistles, and fine cut tobacco on populiatic whiskers—but rather of Rockefeller, Morgan & Co. and the lovely doves of the Life Insurance Temple.

Alas—poor humanity! Let us turn for relief to SMILING NATURE. Sure, nothing aches! For all was very still! About me, on the hill, Save for the babble of a tiny stream That ran close by the bed Of bushes, whereas was spread These basket folds whereon my soul can dream. Till sudden woke, By some strange sound, Yet rather felt than heard, As that a vibrant wail Low thrilling from far caves beneath my couch Had launched a subtle wave That upward crept, and gave To my recumbent form a trembling touch From the firm ground.

Then as I peered Into the swaddling gray That cloaked a new born day, Full of fond fancies wrought of solitude, I shrank clear the grass, A long low whispering bush of miris subdued. While the sky cleared, And with the light Each bush, forsooth Mother Earth Took the infectious miris. The rooted tree trunk caught the creeping pest. And from their branches hung Great gusts of it among The twittering leaves, whose gossip knew By day or night.

So the day broke— And all the misty miles Rippled red gold smiles, White over the sky rich laughter rose and ran From blushing cloud to cloud, In cauchination loud, At one poor, shivering, lonely, helpless man— To thimble's joke.

THE DENIZEN. BRITAIN'S LAST GIBBET. The last gibbet used in England is stored away in Leicester jail. The local and British museum authorities have both failed in their efforts to obtain possession of the relic, and to a correspondent who expressed a desire to photograph it, the secretary of state has just replied regretting that he cannot accede to the application.

Tired of bad treatment, the nursing sisters employed at San Isidro, Spain, went on strike, wrecked one of the wings of a hospital and made a bonfire of the medical supplies.

When Kidneys Fail, Health Declines. Dull, Aching Back Pains, Sour and Highly Colored Urine, Headaches and Insomnia Indicate Diseased Kidneys. After experimenting for nearly 20 years, Dr. Hamilton discovered an absolute specific for weak kidneys. His pills of mandrake and burdock cure permanently. Can you afford to delay? No, your interest compels you to use this certain cure now—today. Only take Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and an absolute recovery is guaranteed. In thousands of cases relief has been instantaneous. Such was the experience of James G. Gordon, of Marysville. Twenty Years a Sufferer.

"My kidneys bothered me for twenty years. I had gnawing pains in the back and my limbs ached with weariness all the time. My digestion was poor and I had specks before my eyes."

"Dr. Hamilton's Pills helped me from the first day. Relief was immediate. They restored me and my health's better than ever."

All complaints kindred to kidney disease are prevented by Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They insure you against Diabetes, Bright's Disease and Liver Trouble. No house should be without such a valuable medicine. Sold everywhere by druggists. 25c. per box, or five for \$1.00. By mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont. and Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

PSYCHINE

HAS TRIUMPHED OVER AND VANQUISHED CONSUMPTION

Had Galloping Consumption Twelve Years Ago—Lives To-day Through Using Psychine.



"It is twelve years ago since Psychine cured me of galloping consumption. I caught the cold working as fireman on the C.P.R. The doctors said there was no hope for me. I had Night Sweats, Chills and Fever, and frequently coughed pieces of my lungs. I was fast sinking away. Was advised to try Psychine and two months treatment put me right on my feet again. Have had no return of lung trouble since Psychine saved me. To-day I work on my farm near here. I am six feet tall and weigh over 175 pounds. Use my testimonial and photo if you so desire." Aug. 27th, '04. A. E. MUMFORD.

PSYCHINE is pronounced SI-KEEN.

For sale by all druggists at \$1.00 per bottle. For further advice or information write or call at Dr. T. A. Stocum, Limited, 179 King St. West, Toronto, Canada.

TRIAL BOTTLE FREE.

"Where one fellow reads a man's character in his face, a hundred read it in his clothes."

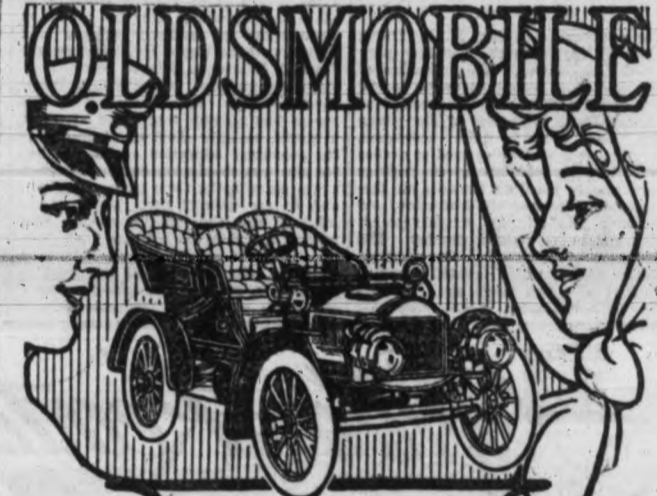
How do the hundreds read yours—well dressed, therefore careful, has good taste, and is prosperous? Or badly dressed—therefore careless and "not doing well"?

"Progress Brand" Clothing

is the clothing for men who want their appearance to count FOR them, instead of against them. It looks good, and it makes the man in it look good.

There is success ahead for the man who backs up his good appearance in Progress Brand Clothes, with good work. Clothes can't make a gentleman. But if he IS ONE, "Progress Brand" clothes will make him look the part.

Sold By Leading Clothiers



Wonderful Touring Record

The Oldsmobile Light Touring Car made a remarkable record in the famous run from New York to St. Louis last August. The fact that it accomplished this 1500 mile journey with only one involuntary stop (the breaking of a chain) proves its reliability on any trip over all kinds of roads. It finished among the first at every control and had less trouble in breakage than any other car on the road. Over rough roads it could be driven faster than cars costing \$15,000.00. The performance of the

Oldsmobile Light Tonneau Car was the talk of the run and is evidence of what you yourself can do with the machine. For \$950.00 is given more than the so-called \$1,250.00 value in other light touring cars. More than 10 h. p. roomy luxurious tonneau; 1905 design of body. The handsome Automobile Catalogue of the year will be sent upon request. Oldsmobile 7 h. p. Standard Runabout, \$650.00; Touring Runabout, \$750.00; Light Tonneau Car, \$950.00. All prices f. o. b. factory. **OLDS MOTOR WORKS, DETROIT, MICH.** AGENTS

HUTCHISON BROS., Corner Broad and Broughton Streets

Three & Four Year Courses in Mining, Chemical, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Metallurgy and Geology, Biology and Public Health. Write for calendar to The Secretary, School of Mining, Kingston, Ont.

Sell Our Picture Post Cards and get the beautiful Post and Stationery line from a published catalogue of a 4000 illustrated cards. No track, remember! If we ask you to sell to us, we will send you a list of the cards, \$1.00 in all. There are many more cards in the line. Write for our list. THE DELP. TORONTO

Examine every detail of the New Scale Williams Piano. Note the marvellous new scale—the perfect mechanical construction—the elegant appearance.

New Scale WILLIAMS Pianos proves its faultless workmanship—by its pure, rich, singing tone and masterful touch.

"The tone is most satisfying and of beautiful quality."—R. WATERBURY MILLER.

WILLIAMS PIANO CO., Limited of Canada, Ont.

M. W. WAITT & CO., LTD. Sole Local Agents, 44 Government Street.

1780 FOR THE LEADER 1905 FOR 125 YEARS

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45 Highest Awards in Europe and America ABSOLUTELY PURE

A perfect food, highly nourishing, easily digested, fitted to repair wasted strength, preserve health, prolong life.

A new and handsomely illustrated Recipe Book sent free

WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD. DORCHESTER, MASS.

BRANCH HOUSE 86 St. Peter St., Montreal, Can.

TO THE MEMORY OF OLIVER MOWAT

MAGNIFICENT ORATION BY HON. G. W. ROSS.

At the ceremony attendant upon the unveiling of the statue of the late Sir Oliver Mowat, in Toronto, on the 6th inst., the Hon. G. W. Ross paid the following splendid tribute to the life of the great statesman:

I appreciate very much the honor of being allowed to take part in the proceedings of the day. To me it is probably the last opportunity that will be offered of bearing testimony to my esteem of the great Liberal chief whom I served for many years, and who commanded in such an eminent degree the confidence and affection of all who served under him in the administration of the province. The sculptor has made his work well-life-like and realistic in attitude and form, and bringing before us very vividly the unique personality of our departed friend.

A poet has said: "They never die who live in those things that leave behind them." The statesman whose figure has been so nobly and so imperishably commemorated, you cannot walk a public highway; you cannot enter into a contract of any kind—civil or social—you cannot dispose of your property, by will or deed, or by any other title; you cannot serve your fellow-citizens in any capacity—judicial or legislative—you cannot obtain protection for your person or your property—you cannot reap the fruit of your labor on the farm, in the forest, or in the workshop; you cannot enter into any of the professions, learned or unlearned, without travelling the road which he has hewed out for you, and from which he has removed a thousand obstacles by his foresight, his sympathy and his patriotism. There is no corner of the province which does not show some evidence of his handiwork. There is no class or creed or nationality on which he has not imposed the obligation of remembering him with affection and esteem. Do the graduates of our universities and colleges go back to their alma mater, as to a shrine, with gifts and benedictions for the mental healing and moral force which they received at her hands? If so, they should come here also with votive offerings of respect and gratitude for the halls which they loved were made brighter, and the laurels they won more honorable, and the heights they climbed more accessible, by his generosity, his love of learning, and his love of the noblest citizenship. (Applause.)

Do we as a province rejoice in well-ordered laws, where individual liberty and the public good are equally considered in constitutional privileges, which have become stable because of their inherent justice, is a heritage ever becoming more prosperous and more settled in the affections of the people? If so, we should never forget that although there were many defenders of the shield, the noblest Roman of them all, a massive bonze to remind us of our privileges and the devotion to duty by which many reasons to be proud of their public men, but of all the makers of Canada, of all who were, as Sir John Macdonald said of himself, "the very best that was in them" to their country, no public man ever touched so many strings of social order, of useful administration, of the multitudinous rights of citizenship, as Sir Oliver Mowat. Some may have played their part on a more conspicuous stage and under a wider horizon, they may have helped to lay the foundations of greater institutions and to project vast schemes for the development of commerce, and the natural resources of the country; but even these, large-minded as they were, and with a statesmanship worthy of all praise, did not possess the genius for legislation which he possessed, nor that profound sense of the daily wants of citizenship in its highest sense which characterized his long and unselfish career. (Applause.)

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Solid Gold Cuff Links = \$5.50 =

Strength, quite as much as tasteful design, is required of one's cuff links. Those from Diamond Hall possess both qualities.

In solid gold, the prices run from \$4 to \$50. One of the most noteworthy pairs sells for \$5.50. These are of a dumb bell pattern that permits the engraving of monogram—for which no extra charge is made.

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This affords you the same saving opportunities as those enjoyed by every Toronto citizen, because you get the very same goods at the very same prices as those sold over our counters. Remember what it means to you to get "SIMPSON" styles in Men's and Women's Clothing such as are worn in New York, London, Paris, Berlin or Vienna. Not only do "SIMPSON" goods represent the latest styles, but they bear the "Simpson Stamp" of reliability as well.

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"Not once or twice in our rough island story
The path of duty was the way to glory."
(Prolonged applause.)

HEARST'S EXPENSES.

In the New York Municipal Campaign Appropriated to \$6,843.25

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 17.—Wm. Randolph Hearst, who has been elected to the New York municipal ownership ticket, certified to the finance committee of the municipal ownership league that his total campaign expenses were \$6,843.25. This breaks the record for such expenses.

Mr. Hearst said he contributed all but \$17,488.58 of the \$20,296.85 which was spent by the finance committee of the municipal ownership league for the benefit of all the candidates of the ticket, and expended \$3,125 personally for buttons and lithography. Mr. Hearst declares that the \$20,296.85 was expended equally for the benefit of all candidates on the ticket.

Ten Dollars for Vote.

New York, Nov. 17.—Albert Farrar, who is accused of illegal voting at New York's colonial majority election, confessed in court today that he was brought to New York city to vote the Republican ticket, and that the Republican district leader introduced him in political circles as his son. Farrar said he received \$10 for his vote. He was remanded to prison for sentence, and meanwhile his statements will be presented to State Attorney-General Mayor.

The grand jury to-day began an investigation into the disappearance yesterday of John Krup, who was under \$5,000 cash bail to answer a charge of illegal voting in the tenth assembly district. Charles E. Dillon, his attorney, was subpoenaed to appear before the grand jury. It was reported today that Krup was not on board a train for San Francisco last night. Two men are said to have taken him to the train at Jersey City and to have bought his ticket for him.

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In writing for information regarding The Imperial Life before you take out insurance, you will be repaid to thousands for the trouble.

S. P. Saunders, Victoria, Manager for Vancouver Island.

The kangaroo readily leaps from sixty to seventy feet. The highest recorded leap of a horse is thirty-seven feet.

The Surest Remedy is Allen's Lung Balsam

It never fails to cure a SIMPLE COLD, HEAVY COLD, and all BRONCHIAL TROUBLES.
Large Bottles \$1.00. Medium Size 50c. Small or Trial Size 25c.
Endorsed by all who have tried it.



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A perfect rubber composition—the secret of "the mark of quality"—insures permanency in their waterproofness.

If you would have dry, comfortable feet, insist on rubbers bearing "the mark of quality"—a distinction won after more than half a century of effort.

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In Full

Public Notice

British Columbia Fisheries Commission, 1905-1906

Notice is hereby given that sittings of the British Columbia Fisheries Commission will be held at the City of Victoria, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 21st and 22nd days of November, 1905, commencing at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, when reports concerning the fisheries industries of British Columbia may be submitted to the Commission.
J. CHARLES M'INTOSH, Secretary.

TENDERS

Are invited for proposed buildings and alterations for W. J. Pondray, Esq., at Laurel Point. Particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, where tenders must be delivered not later than 12 noon on Monday, 20th inst.
W. RIDGWAY WILSON, Architect.

Tenders for Pulley and Belt

SEPARATE TENDERS
Are invited for:
(1) ONE LEAVING PULLEY AND FIXING,
(2) ONE TRIPPER DRIVING BELT.
In accordance with specifications which may be seen in the office of the undersigned, to whom also all tenders must be addressed and delivered, not later than 4 o'clock p. m., on Monday, the 27th inst. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
W. W. NORTHCOVE, Purchasing Agent for the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS

TENDERS

Will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday next, the 20th inst., at 4 p. m., for printing and binding the Municipal Voters' List for the year 1906. Samples and specifications may be seen at the City Assessor's Office, City Hall. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, City Clerk, Victoria, B. C., Nov. 15th, 1905.

Notice to Contractors

Good building rock for sale, cheap.
Apply
VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., Limited
TELEPHONE 123

SHOW CASES

We manufacture Up-to-Date Show Cases, Bank Stoves, Hotel and Office Safes, Wall Cases, Counters, Shelving, Mantels, Docks, Art Grilles, etc. Mirrors, order Furniture a Specialty.

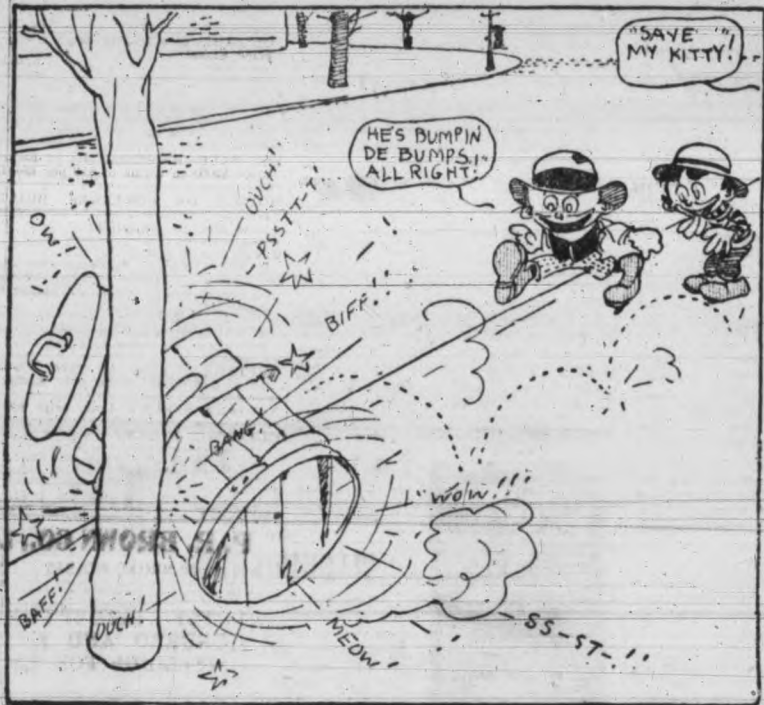
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Almost its greatest use is to prevent sickness. ABBEY'S SALT keeps you so well, that there is no chance of Stomach, Liver and Bowels going wrong. It is the ounce of prevention that is worth tons of cure.

47 DRUGGISTS. 25c AND 50c A BOTTLE

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SIMON SIMPLE'S PA BEGINS TO GET WISE



Saturday Evening Bargain Large Jap Oranges 70c Per Box

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Windsor Grocery Company,
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THROUGH THE SHELL OF
OPACITY, GET ARTISTIC
AND ECONOMICAL ELE-
TRIC FIXTURES FROM

THE HINTON ELECTRIC CO., Ltd.
19 GOVERNMENT STREET
D. A. 308.

Messrs. L. Eaton & Co.

AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AND
REAL ESTATE AGENTS.
Will sell by auction on Saturday night,
Nov. 18th, at 8 p. m., a quantity of Christmas
anthemiums in Bloom and Ferns, Crockery,
Glassware, Shoes, Slippers, Hats, Linen
Cuffs.
To arrive for Xmas trade, \$8,000 worth
Fancy Goods.

AUCTION

Under instructions from MRS. PATTER-
SON, I will sell without reserve at the
Vernon Hotel
Douglas Street, Victoria, B. C., at 2 p. m.
THURSDAY, NOV. 23rd
And following day if necessary, the whole
of the valuable

FUR ITRE AND FURNISINGS

OF THIS WELL KNOWN HOTEL.
Upwards of 30 Bedrooms, Parlors, Offices,
Dining Room, Billiard, Hair-dressing, Cut-
ler, Plateware, etc., etc.

Hardaker, Auctioneer

Office and Salesroom, 1720 Douglas St.

COAL

Washed Nut Coal, a good domestic fuel.
\$5.00 per Ton Delivered
J. KINGHAM & CO.
Victoria Agents for the
Nanaimo Collieries.

Best Dry Cordwood

\$3 75 per Cord
Office 34 Broad Street
Telephone 647.

DANCING ACADEMY

M. Lester.
Member National Association Masters of
Dancing.
A. O. U. W. HALL. PHONE 11080.
Beginners' class, Monday evening. Ad-
vanced class, Thursday evening. Juvenile
classes, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and
Saturday afternoons; also private instruc-
tion given.

ASSEMBLY DANCING ACADEMY

Assembly Hall, Fort Street.
Mrs. Simpson's Thursday Club will re-
organize Thursday, Oct. 12th, at 8 o'clock
p. m. A class for children under 10 will be
held Wednesday from 4 to 5:30 o'clock p. m.
beginning Wednesday, Oct. 25th.

Syringes

Our Fountain and Bull
Syringes are the product of the
best factories, and we guarantee
them perfect in quality and finish.
See our display and let us quote
prices.

John Cochrane, Chemist
N. W. Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts

Saturday Special NEW DATES 3 ONE POUND PACKAGES . . 25 cents

The **West End Grocery Company**
FAMILY GROCERS.
42 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Excelsior Meal for Poultry

Is a specially ground mixture of all grain and grit, which makes hens lay. The
up-to-date poultry food. Try a sack and fill the egg basket.
**SYLVESTER FEED CO., 87-89 Yates St
Tel. 413.**

Real Estate Bargains

5-acre block, all cleared and fenced.
7-acre block, mostly cleared and fenced and in high
state of cultivation. Only 10 minutes' walk from tram
line, at sacrifice prices in order to close an estate.

B. G. Land & Investment Agency, Limited
40 Government Street

TO LET
APPLY B. G. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY
IS THE NOTICE APPEARING ON THE WINDOW AT 78 FORT
STREET. IT MEANS WE ARE NOW MOVING STOCK INTO
OUR NEW PREMISES, NUMBER
40 FORT STREET
(NEXT TO FIVE SISTERS BLOCK.)
REMOVAL SALE WILL CLOSE POSITIVELY ON SATURDAY,
THE 23RD INSTANT.

THE MELROSE CO., Ltd.

Aluminum Paint

Splendid for store fronts, radiators, stove pipes, hot water boilers,
decoration work, etc. Ready for use in tin from one-quarter pint up.

Peter McQuade & Son, 78 Wharf Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

80 KEE & CO., 44 Broad Street, for
Christmas and New Year presents,
ladies' and children's dresses, etc., great
variety of beautiful designs.
IF YOU WANT thorough instruction in
short-hand, typewriting, bookkeeping,
take a course at **The Business Academy**
15 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C. E. A.
Macmillan, principal.
YOUR FORTUNE TOLD—From the cradle
to grave; matters of business, love and
marriage under-veiled. What's clear—con-
fidential. Send birthdate and loc. Prof.
Lavis, Box 16, Ste. Cuneoigne P. O.,
Montreal, Que.
TO LET—Small well furnished cottage.
Apply 22 Quadra street.
FOR SALE—Good family cow, part Jer-
sey; will make thirteen pounds of butter
per week when fresh. This, Milner,
opposite Post Office, city.
STRAYED—Young fox terrier, from No. 1
Fernwood road. Reward offered.
FOUR SUBURBAN LOTS—Good soil, 1200,
capital house and lot, 2000, 2000,
first-class milk business, cheap, good
terms. A. Williams & Co., Ltd., 104
Yates street.
LOST—A top robe and a bowler ring, on Bay
street, near Rock Bay Hotel. Finder re-
turn to Hanson's stables and get reward.
CUTE ON CO., 114 Yates street, manufac-
turers of ladies' underwear. All kinds of
Chicago silks, hosiery, etc., at
reduced prices.

The Wellington GOAL

The favorite household fuel,
The Ccmox Anthracite Coal
For Ranges, Furnaces and Heaters.

NUT GOAL

A splendid stove fuel. In quantities to
suit and weight guaranteed.

Cordwood

Delivered at \$3.75 per cord.
HALL & WALKER
Telephone, 83. 100 Government St.
—Steamship Dakota left Yokohama
for Seattle yesterday.
—Steamer Queen will be due from San
Francisco this evening.

PERSONAL.

J. W. Kelly, of Duncan; B. D. Cameron,
of Nanaimo; C. W. Murray, of Vancouver;
A. W. Ballinger, of San Francisco, and
Geo. Barr, of Kamloops, are in the city.
They are among the guests at the Do-
minion hotel.
L. C. Dillman, of Seattle, a well known
insurance man and financial agent, has
been spending a few days in the city. He
was registered at the Grand.
E. P. Davis, K. C., has gone to England
to represent the C. P. R. in the appeal be-
fore the Privy Council of the famous Van-
couver street-end case.

TORPEDO BOAT SUNK.

Foundered After Collision With
Cruiser—One Officer and Thirty-
Two Men Missing.
(Associated Press)
Kiel, Nov. 18.—Torpedo boat 188 was
in collision last night near Palk with
the small German cruiser Undine.
The torpedo boat sank, and one officer
and thirty-two of her seamen are
missing.

For solid comfort, travel by the Nor-
thern Pacific's swell train, "The North
Coast Limited."

CHEERING UP THE HOME FOR CHRISTMAS

WELL what shall it be? A New Dining Table, a Pretty Picture,
some glittering Cut Glass, bright Chinaware, gleaming Silver-
ware, or what? Whatever you want, why it's here as a matter
of course. Lots of folks scurry around the last few days before a holi-
day to brighten up the Home. And Christmas is no exception to the
rule. It is a day when the Home be it ever so humble or palatial, wants
to be seen in its best Bib and Tucker, so to speak.

FOR TO-DAY WE WILL TALK Hearth Furnishings

Kerbs, Fenders, Fireirons, Coal Scoops, Fire Guards, etc.
The New Stock has just been opened out, and it is prob-
ably the finest range ever shown in Western Canada,
English Goods, from that world famous metal mart—
Birmingham.

Come and Look Over the Line—Balcony, First Floor.

FENDERS
Bedroom Fenders, 42 in. \$1 75 each
Brass Rail Bedroom Fenders,
3 feet, 6 in. long, \$2.25 each
Steel Rail Bedroom Fenders,
Round corners, 42 inch, 3 00 each
Brass Rail Bedroom Fenders, Ball
Supports, 3 sizes, 36 inch
\$4.00, 42 inch \$4.25, 48 inch, 4 50 each
Brass Rail Fenders, raised dog
ends, 3 sizes, 36 inch \$4 50, 42
inch, \$4.75, 48 inches, 5 00 each.

KERBS
Cast Iron Kerbs, dull finish, Berlin Black,
2 sizes, 45 inch \$4 50, 48 inch, \$4 75 each.
Brass Rail Kerbs, Berlin Black bases—no
plate—3 sizes, 42 inch, \$4 50, 48 inch,
\$5 00, 54 inch \$5 50 each.
Brass Kerbs, Rail and Base, Plain Ball sup-
ports, 3 sizes, 42 inch \$6 00, 48 inch \$6 50,
54 inch \$7 00 each
Brass Kerbs, Fancy Design, Scroll Centre,
2 sizes, only \$5 00 and \$9 50 each

FIREIRONS
All Black Fireirons and Black with
Brass Knobs, set 3 pieces, \$2 50, \$2 75
Black and Brass Fireirons, dull black
and polished brass, good design,
per set of 3 pieces, \$3 50
Fire Brasses, plain design, but nicely
finished, set of three pieces, 2 00
Fire Brasses in more pretentious pat-
terns, per set, \$2.50 \$3.50, 4 50
Fire Brasses, extra heavy, and of hand-
some design, set of three pieces,
\$5 00, 6 00

FIRESETS
or FIRESIDE COMPANIONS as they are often
called; the set includes Brass Poker, Shovel
and Tongs, with Hearth Brush to match, all
mounted conveniently on stand—\$6 00, \$8 00
\$10 00 per set. We have also these Fireside
Sets in the Wrought Iron Finish

COAL SCOOPS

Copper—Finished Antique, is a most prom-
inent feature in these new Coal Box arrivals
Waterloo Scoops—Plain but serviceable de-
sign in Polished Brass or Antique Copper,
\$8 40 each. The range of novelties in ad-
vance of this price is altogether too large to
specialize. They are all good, attractive and
finely finished and include Cauldrons, Hel-
mers, Square and Round Covered Boxes, in
hand hammered repousse designs in rich re-
lief. The Coal Box is oft-times an unsightly
object, but these handsome specimens are
"objects d'art" Priced at
\$9 00, \$10 00, \$12 00, \$14 00, \$18 00 each

WIRE SPARK GUARDS

Two sizes, 24 in. x 30 in., \$1 75 each; 30 in. x 30 in., \$2.00 each
Square or French shaped Tops, Strongly Made, Lined Gauze.

COAL HODS, Japanned Black with Gold
Bands, 50c, 60c, 75 cents each
COAL HODS, Galvanized Iron for Kitchen
use, 75 cents to \$1 75 each
COAL VASES, Fancy Cover Designs—Ex-
tra Linings, \$2.50, \$3.50, \$4 50 each
COAL GRABS, TONGS, POKERS, SHOVELS, etc

COAL SHOVELS, All kinds, 15 cents each up
COAL HOPPERS, 25 cents each
HEARTH BRUSHES, many styles, 5c, 6c, 75c up to \$1 50 each
WROUGHT IRON FIRE DOGS, for open Hearth
use, \$2 25 \$2 75, \$3 50 per pair
WROUGHT IRON FIRE SETS, on Stands
from \$4.75 per set up

HEARTH FURNISHINGS Displayed on First Floor Balcony

WEILER BROS.

HOME, HOTEL AND CLUB FURNISHERS—VICTORIA, B. C.

Millions of Smokers Use
MOGUL
Egyptian
Cigarettes

CORK TIPS,
15c per box