

Save your watch by wearing a GCHAIN. Gents' Gold Filled Chains as low as \$1.00. Ladies' Long Gold Filled Chains as low as \$2.00. CHALLONER & MITCHELL, Jewelers and Opticians, 47-49 Government Street.

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

Saturday's Bargain. Christie's Sodas 25 Cents. DIXI H. ROSS & CO. CASH GROCERS

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

PREPARING FOR ELECTION. Ritualism in the Church of England Will Probably Be a Prominent Question. (Associated Press.) New York, Oct. 25.—It is admitted by all political parties in Great Britain that the most prominent question which will come before the electors at the next general election will be that of extreme ritualism in the Church of England, which the London correspondent of the Herald. An important private meeting of influential Conservatives and Liberals has been held at the National Club, when it was decided to create in every constituency an organization to be known as "The Protestant Thousand," composed of Unionists and Liberals. It is planned that these organizations shall form an electoral power sufficient to win every election in England. The Earl of Portsmouth presided over the meeting and a large sum of money already has been subscribed for the purpose of organizing.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET. United States Team Will Visit England Next Year. (Associated Press.) New York, Oct. 25.—It has been definitely decided to send another cricket team to England in the spring. Although the schedule of the team has not been completed, it is stated there will be no trouble in securing the desired fixtures.

IN DIFFICULTIES. (Associated Press.) Peterboro, Oct. 25.—James Lalor & Co., private bankers at Lake Field and Orono are in financial difficulties. No estimate of liabilities has yet been made, but there is talk of \$30,000 and even \$50,000, but these figures may be wide of the truth.

SUGGESTED TO WOUND. (Associated Press.) Butte, Oct. 25.—Dr. S. Cayley, who was shot, it is alleged, by Editor J. W. Kelley on October 11th, died today. Kelley's hearing is set for next week.

POTATOES 75c per 100 lbs. Free delivery. SYLVESTER PEED CO., City Market.

FIREMEN INJURED. They Had an Exciting Time While Fighting Flames in a New York Warehouse. New York, Oct. 24.—Fire early today destroyed a stock of sporting goods in the warehouse of R. H. Ingersoll & Co., at 162-165 Washington street. Two firemen were overcome by smoke and were carried to a hospital. A dozen men carrying a line of hose were confronted by flames which suddenly burst through the doors on the third floor. They were compelled to throw themselves down a staircase, in order to escape. Several sustained minor injuries. The loss on building and stock is estimated at \$40,000.

SENTENCE ON BOOKKEEPER. Former Employee of the Carnegie Steel Company Gets Five Years. London, Oct. 24.—L. H. Greig, former bookkeeper in the London office of the Carnegie Steel Company, charged with forging and abstracting cheques aggregating \$81,285 from the correspondence of the Carnegie Company, pleaded guilty to forgery and was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

MURDERED BY NATIVES. San Francisco, Oct. 24.—The schooner Neptune from the Gilbert Islands brings the news that the wife and child of Herman Wolf, representative of a German trading firm on the island of New Britain, has been brutally murdered by natives. The Neptune also reports the loss of the Danish bark Union on a reef at Jaluit. All hands were saved.

ROYAL PROCESSION THROUGH LONDON HEARTY RECEPTION OF THEIR MAJESTIES

The King's Reply to an Address of Welcome—Fire at the Guildhall.

(Associated Press.) London, Oct. 25.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra started on their Royal progress toward the city shortly after noon today, in somewhat dull weather. The rain, however, kept off and the temperature was sufficiently mild to make the day enjoyable. Outside Buckingham Palace a great crowd had been waiting for hours watching the arrivals and departures and the forming up of the procession. The brilliancy of the latter was greatly detracted from by the fact that all troops were cloaked. The only touch of color was from the lance pennants of the Lanciers and the brass helmets of the heavy cavalry with the khaki painted guns of the artillery and a naval gun of the same hue, added to the general tone of sombreness. The roofs of houses near the palace and other points of vantage giving a view of the picturesque panorama in Green park and the historical Mall were filled with spectators, whose cheering announced their Majesties. The procession formed up outside the gate, and had already moved off when the first carriage containing Royal personages and members of the household emerged therefrom. The veteran Duke of Cambridge, who was in a carriage with Princess Victoria, came in for considerable cheering, but Lord Roberts and his staff passed almost unnoticed. There was a somewhat tedious interval before the appearance of their Majesties, who drew forth the real cheers of the day as they passed through the rows of bluejackets from the first-class cruiser Terrible, lining either side of the main entrance to the palace. The King wore a field marshal's uniform, with the cloak thrown back, showing his decorations. The Queen wore a straw colored toque, and fur collar and cloak. Both the King and Queen looked extremely well and continuously bowed their acknowledgments of the warm welcome extended to them. The King's escort of Life Guards, equestries, etc., was the only detachment of the procession not wearing cloaks, and these troopers made a brilliant display. Partly in consequence of the length of the route there was no great crush of people, with the exception of open spaces like Trafalgar square, where the London county council presented the King with an address of welcome, and where the Beer generals, Botha, Delarey and De Wet, were prominent among the spectators, and at the city boundary, Temple Bar, where the Lord Mayor, sheriffs and other city officials welcomed His Majesty and presented him with the city's sword. At the Mansion House most of the procession stopped, their Majesties from there being accompanied only by the sovereign escort, and the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught and other Princes, equestries and aides to the Guildhall, where they arrived without any extraordinary incidents. Owing to the King's carriage being the last, some confusion occurred at the entrance of the Guildhall in an endeavor to empty the carriages and avoid keeping His Majesty waiting. Several of the Princesses were rather unceremoniously deposited on the sidewalk, where they tried to throw their wraps into carriages, which were being hustled off down a narrow street, and a confused mass of Princesses, ladies-in-waiting and such generals as had time to dismount, gathered under the canopy entrance. When the King arrived he looked tired, and stepped heavily from his carriage. The Queen drove off the wrap which covered her simple straw colored dress, trimmed with gold. Her Majesty, who looked marvellously youthful and well, accepted a bouquet from the Lady Mayress, and the King shook hands with her. The procession then started off down a long picturesque row of "Beef-caters."

In the great hall the seven hundred persons waiting about the luncheon tables cheered as the King came in. His Majesty accepted the corporate address, and then the members of the Royal family sat down and the luncheon commenced. The most interesting feature of the Royal progress up to this point was the King's reply to the address of the London county council on Trafalgar square. The Beer generals occupied prominent seats in the centre of the county council and immediately facing the King. His Majesty's reply was clearly audible to all in the vicinity. He said: "It gives much pleasure both to myself and the Queen to receive in person the loyal and dutiful address of the centre of municipal authority on the occasion of our progress through the capital of the Empire, and to receive the greetings of our people on our coronation. Your confidence that my favor will be extended to every measure calculated to ameliorate the conditions of my subjects is well-founded, and of the numerous important questions which come under your consideration, none appeal more strongly to my interest and sympathy than those directly touching on the welfare of the poorer classes of this and other great cities. "I thank you for your good wishes for myself and my house. I cordially share your aspiration that it may be granted me by the same divine providence which preserved my life from imminent danger to reign over my firmly established and peaceful Empire, and in the loyal hearts of my contented and prosperous people." The interior of the great hall of the Guildhall presented a brilliant scene. It was filled with members of the Royal family and diplomats, officers and officials, all in full uniform with their breasts blazoned with orders. The King's reply to the address in the Guildhall was much on the same lines as his speech at Trafalgar square. After luncheon the common crier called for a toast to His Majesty the King, and Mme. Albani, stationed in one of the galleries, sang the National Anthem, in which the whole company joined. After other formalities the party left the hall, the procession reformed and it started on its progress across the river. The pageant traversed several miles of streets on the Surrey side of the river Thames. There was no special incident, though the heartiness of the welcome far transcended anything heard in the more aristocratic portions of the route. The Majesties arrived at the palace at 3:20 p. m.

Fire at the Guildhall. London, Oct. 25.—The Guildhall caught fire shortly after their Majesties left the building. The fire was in the dome of the Guildhall, some distance from the part of the building where the luncheon was held. The firemen easily subdued the flames. The outbreak caused intense excitement. A large number of engines and fire escapes rushed up, scattering the crowds which still remained in the streets. Under any circumstances a fire at the Guildhall, which contains priceless city relics and an immense library, would have caused a commotion, but occurring just after the King's visit the feeling of alarm was intensified. Many members of the corporation and a number of visitors were still in the precincts when the alarm was given. These hurriedly departed to make way for several hundred firemen, who dragged ladders over the crimsoned walls of the building, and had so recently walked. Crews of servants, removing the luncheon debris, were carrying gold cups and other signs of the feast, rushed hurriedly to and fro amid the police and soldiers and aldermen wearing their costly robes. Several firemen expressed the belief that the fire was smouldering while King Edward was actually at luncheon. The fire must have been caused by a fused wire.

SOUTHERN REPUBLICS. Chili is Accused of Trying to Stir Up Trouble. (Associated Press.) New York, Oct. 25.—In reference to the secret treaties just made public between Chili, Colombia and Ecuador, La Prensa publishes an editorial saying that Chili endeavored to get an influence over Colombia and Ecuador to provoke difficulties at Peru, cables the Herald correspondent at Buenos Ayres, Argentina. This occurred while a conflict with Argentina seemed inevitable. Chili's proposal was meant to intimidate Peru and even to induce the two Republics to declare war with the object of preventing Peru's interference in the Chilean-Argentine conflict. La Prensa declares that the concession to transport troops and arms over the Isthmus had for its object the provoking of interference by the United States, because Chili knew perfectly well that the American government would not approve of that concession. La Prensa editorial adds: "The whole matter is an intrigue calculated to disturb the peace, and the United States has a right to ask for an explanation." Other papers comment on the matter in the same strain.

BACK FROM EUROPE. Generals Corbin and Young Tell of Their Trip. (Associated Press.) New York, Oct. 25.—Major-General Henry C. Corbin, adjutant-general of the United States army, and Major-General Young, arrived today on the steamer Philadelphia. General Young said: "We attended the manoeuvres of the German army and visited England, where we were cordially received. We wore the new uniform at the manoeuvres, and the press spoke highly of it. The Germans, however, do not think it adapted to their country, while in England they thought favorably of it. I met Lord Roberts and Kitchener, and I was much impressed. Kitchener presents a fine soldierly appearance. He is rather reticent upon acquaintance. I think he is an able soldier. In England it impressed me that while they keep track of Europe and know its history and habits, they know comparatively little about the United States. However, they are learning more about the United States now."

NOVELIST DEAD. Frank Norris Passed Away at San Francisco Today. (Associated Press.) San Francisco, Oct. 25.—Frank Norris, the novelist, died today as the result of an operation for appendicitis performed a few days ago. Mr. Norris was born in Chicago in 1870. He received his literature apprenticeship in San Francisco, where he contributed short stories and sketches to the weekly papers. The novel that brought him the greatest fame was "The Octopus," a story of struggle between the wheat growers of California and a railroad.

THREE KINGS TO MEET NEXT MONTH OUTCOME WILL BE WATCHED WITH INTEREST

They Are Likely to Discuss South African Affairs—Closure in the House of Commons.

(Associated Press.) London, Oct. 25.—Emperor William will arrive in England on November 8th, and by that time, it is expected, King Carlos, of Portugal, also will be a guest of King Edward. There is every reason to believe that the meeting of the three monarchs will result in important international understandings, especially as regards South Africa, and more particularly Delagoa Bay, which is so vitally important to Great Britain as an outlet for her newly-acquired colonies. The Portuguese government appears to be willing to transfer some portions of its South African territory to British rule. Germany, however, is understood to be strenuously opposed to British trade securing such an advantage, at any rate, unless Portugal is willing to placate Germany by granting her some similar concession, and it is believed that before the Emperor and King Carlos leave England a bargain will be arranged. Scenes in Commons. So bitter has become the feeling because of the recent disturbances in the House of Commons that several of the older members have privately declared that they will not seek re-election. In response to vigorous declarations by some of his supporters, Premier Balfour has promised to exercise the closure with a stronger hand than he has ever before attempted. The benefits to be derived from this course are doubtful, as the Nationalists have shown an ingenious mastery over the difficulties of House of Commons procedure, and much irritation is felt in the government benches over the fact that Mr. Balfour's new rules, which were intended to expedite business, have proved an excellent weapon with which to delay it. A severe application of the closure also will tend to produce vigorous protests on the part of the Liberals, who, in such circumstances, will combine forces with the Nationalists, and speedily the "mother of parliaments" is legislating at present can be judged from the fact that in seven days' debate only eleven lines of the Education bill have been adopted.

ACTION AGAINST THE PREMIER IS ENTERED Edna Wallace Hopper Wants What She Calls "Her Rights"—Trial at End of Year. The long-pending action against Hon. James Dunsuir by Edna Wallace Hopper, the actress, has been entered at last. It was filed yesterday by Messrs. Drake, Jackson & Helmecke, who are representing the plaintiff, and it is expected will be tried about the end of the year. The court will be asked to set aside the will of the late Alex. Dunsuir and the arrangement agreed to between Mrs. Alex. Dunsuir, the plaintiff's mother, and the Premier. As will be remembered after the death of the late Alex. Dunsuir his brother entered into an agreement to receive a certain annuity. Her daughter now wants this agreement set aside, the will broken and to use her own language, "her rights as residuary legatee recognized." Accompanied by her attorney, Judge E. P. Coyne, of New York, she lodged her suit about the middle of last July looking over the situation. The judge was then quite confident that they would win their case. He intimated that they would attack the validity of the agreement on the ground that at the time of its execution Mrs. Alex. Dunsuir, owing to illness, was not in complete possession of her faculties. After making preliminary arrangements, engaging local counsel, the judge and his client left for the south, Miss Hopper being en route East, where she is to resume her engagement as Lady Holywood in "Florodora," a role in which she scored an immense success. In fact she has been with this company more than two years, and it was during a brief vacation that she made the trip to the Coast to size up the situation. In conversation with a Times representative then, she said that she would return to this city when the action came up, which would be some time in the fall. Writ of Summons Issued. As announced above, proceedings were set in motion yesterday in the action against Premier Dunsuir by Edna Wallace Hopper, the actress, by the issue of a writ of summons from the local registry of the Supreme court on behalf of plaintiff, suing as heiress at law of the late Alexander Dunsuir and his wife, Josephine Dunsuir, deceased, the object of the plaintiff, as appears by the claim entered on the case, being to have it declared by the court that the alleged will of Alex. Dunsuir, dated Dec. 21, 1890, should be set aside on the grounds of the mental incapacity of the testator and undue influence, and to have an alleged deed dated 12 December, 1900, between James Dunsuir and Josephine Dunsuir, set aside on the ground that it was obtained

HAD POWDER IN HIS POSSESSION

CLERGYMAN ARRESTED IN LONDON TO-DAY

He Has Been In Custody Before—Intended to Cause Damage With Explosive.

(Associated Press.) London, Oct. 25.—The Sun prints an unconfirmed story of the arrest of a foreigner, near a stand erected for a view of the Royal procession, with two pounds of suspicious powdery substance in his possession. Later Particulars. London, Oct. 25.—The Sun says that Geo. Martin, a clergyman, was remanded at the Southwark police court today, charged with having a pound of gunpowder in his possession, with felonious intent. Rev. Mr. Martin was arrested at the time of the coronation of King Edward for a similar escapade, and he was also arrested at Buckingham Palace, where he was demanding an audience of the King on the subject of the erection of a stand around St. George's church. When taken into custody today he made no secret of his intention to cause damage with the powder. The arrested clergyman is supposed to be the religious enthusiast who objected to the erection of a stand around St. George's church, in the borough, and who purchased a small quantity of gunpowder, insufficient to do much damage. He will probably be placed in an asylum.

SHAMROCKS WERE SPOILED

While Out West—Say They Were Treated Royally.

The Montreal Star says: "The Shamrocks were spoiled alright during their western trip, and it is a question whether they will be able now to get up with the everyday heroism that awaits them here. "In New Westminster, Mr. Crean, the proprietor of the Guichon house, put up the team in his own residence, where they had the run of the place, only going to the hotel for their meals. President Jardine gave them the freedom of the Westminster club, and they were all provided with passes on the street cars through the kindness of Captain Cambridge. Messrs. Freeman and Burke entertained them royally at their homes, and Messrs Venables, Bremner and Trapp gave them the time of their lives. In fact everybody was simply eager to make things pleasant for them, and they had to express a wish to have it gratified. "In Vancouver, the proprietor of the Leland house simply gave them the freedom of the hotel, and here they made acquaintance of a real fine fellow named Springer, who went out of his way in many respects to make their stay in Vancouver a delightful one. Since they returned to Montreal they have heard with great grief that their friend was killed by falling down an elevator shaft, since they left. "Mr. Charles Cullin was referee at their match there, and he as well as Messrs. York and Suckling, and Mr. Coyle, of the Canadian Pacific, looked after them in great style. "In Victoria, Mayor Hayward and Messrs. Cullin, Ditchburn and Simpson made it exceedingly pleasant for them, and everywhere they met old acquaintances from the East. "In St. Paul their money was no good at all. There Dr. Burdette, W. J. Elliott, L. Murphy, Downey and Armstrong, and Dunbar could not do too much for them. "Mr. Slattery speaks highly of the treatment at the hands of Mr. Bennett of the Chicago and Northwestern railway, and all the boys swear by 'Billy' Raglan, as the Prince of Porters. He went with them, and came back with them, and looked after them continually, and they say he was a wonder."

INTERFERE WITH FISH

Canons North Removal of Obstructions From North Fork of Quebec River. (Special to the Times.) Ottawa, Oct. 25.—The Minister of Marine and Fisheries has been asked by the Fraser river canners to clear out the obstructions in the north fork of Quebec river, a branch of the Fraser, which at present interferes with fish getting up to their spawning grounds. The minister will probably do so. The outcry for blasting will be one or two thousand dollars. Unfounded Report. The Citizen this morning contains a statement from La Patrie that Hon. Clifford Sifton has purchased the Ottawa Evening Journal. Mr. Sifton authorized an emphatic contradiction of the story. The Journal says that there is not a word of truth in it.

NEW AMATEUR RECORD.

(Associated Press.) Brighton, Eng., Oct. 25.—A. Ehrlich ran four miles here today in 19 minutes 31.3 seconds, lowering the amateur record by 2.15 seconds. Ehrlich ran four miles at Dead Hill on September 29th in 19 minutes 25.45 seconds, but the record was not accepted officially. The record he made today stands.

SEVENTY SOLDIERS KILLED.

Details of Engagement Between British Troops and Followers of the Mad Mullah.

(Associated Press.) Aden, Arabia, Oct. 25.—Details of the fighting in Somaliland on October 6th between the British expeditionary force and the followers of the Mad Mullah show that a more serious disaster was only averted by the splendid example of the few white officers. As it was the British force lost a Maxim gun and 70 men killed, while 62 of their enemy's dead were counted close to the fighting line. Shortly after the British expedition left their fortified camp for Mudug on October 6th the Mullah's forces were reported about a mile ahead, and within half an hour, and while the British forces were advancing in single file through a dense jungle, the enemy charged the British right flank. But the Mullah's troops were met with such a severe fire that they swung round towards the British centre and left. In the meanwhile the transport got mixed up with the fighting line, which was thrown into confusion, and a Maxim was rushed and captured, as were many camels. Major Phillips was shot while gallantly attempting to rally his men, and Lieut. Everett was wounded while attending Major Phillips. The disorder spread to the gun teams, which were driven back. Capt. Angus was killed while serving a gun. Col. Cobbe, with a single Somaliland sergeant, continued serving a Maxim and then Col. Swayne, the British commissioner in Somaliland and commander of the expedition, led a splendid charge, checked the Mullah's hordes and recaptured some of the transport, but he was unable to recover the Maxim. The British then formed a camp and sent out parties to collect the scattered transport. The enemy later tried to get away with the captured camels, but Col. Swayne took three companies of troops and after a sharp fight recovered the majority of them and picked up seventy rifles.

STORM AT NOME.

Three Men Drowned and Much Damage Done to Buildings Along Water-front. (Associated Press.) Seattle, Oct. 25.—One of the worst storms that ever raged in Behring Sea raged on the Nome coast from October 11th to 14th. Three lives were lost in the Nome sea and a large amount of damage was done to buildings along the waterfront. The drowned men are: Geo. Furl, engineer of Sweden's mail launch; Geo. Robinson and C. E. Kelly, boatmen. The accident occurred on the night of Monday, October 13th. On Sunday the water rose 18 inches higher than it was in 1900. Fears are felt that serious damage was done at St. Michael.

KILLED BY TURKS.

Bulgarians Lost Sixty Dead and Thirty Captured in Fight With Soldiers. (Associated Press.) Belgrade, Serbia, Oct. 25.—A daily paper here reports that severe fighting has taken place between Turks and Bulgarians, chiefly on the Uskub frontier. The most serious encounter occurred on October 18th, when a Turkish battalion from Salonica and the strongest Bulgarian forces in the country were engaged, with the result that sixty Bulgarians were killed and thirty were captured. The chief of the Bulgarians' band was severely wounded.

FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

Man Sentenced to Twelve Years in the Penitentiary. (Associated Press.) Sydney, N. S. W., Oct. 25.—Horace Charbonneau, the Quebecer who killed a man named Fraser a few weeks ago, was found guilty of manslaughter yesterday and sentenced to twelve years in Dorchester penitentiary.

SISTERS FROM FRANCE.

(Special to the Times.) Vancouver, Oct. 25.—Five sisters of the Order of Instruction of Infant Jesus arrived today from France. They are the first of the sisters who have been expelled from France on account of riots, the result of the recent measure prohibiting the teaching of religion in unauthorized schools. The order was broken up and many are coming to British Columbia.

JOHN MORLEY DEFEATED.

By Mr. Wyndham in Election of Rector of Glasgow University. (Associated Press.) Glasgow, Oct. 25.—In the election today of a rector of Glasgow University in succession to Lord Rosebery, Mr. Wyndham, the Irish secretary, defeated John Morley, Liberal, by 674 to 645 votes. The result, which was rather unexpected, will undoubtedly be claimed as another endorsement of the movement of the Education bill and the measures adopted towards Ireland.

THE SITUATION ON THE Isthmus OF PANAMA IS UNCHANGED.

Small bands of Liberals are seen daily, along the line of the railroad. Some of these men make hold to collect taxes, levy dues, patrol villages, etc. The death rate among the soldiers of the government now at Panama and Solon is very high.



Campbell's Electric Liniment. Will quickly relieve those twinges of rheumatism...

THAT LETTER ON SEWER FLUSHING. SANITARY INSPECTOR BEFORE THE COUNCIL.

The city council, sitting as the streets and sewers committee, last night exhaustively inquired into the complaint of Sanitary Inspector Jas. Wilson against the present method of sewer flushing...

Cook and Yates, every two hours. Johnson and Quadra, every three hours. Vancouver and Vancouver, every three hours...

A MOTHER'S PRAISE FOR THE MEDICINE THAT RESTORED HER DAUGHTER'S HEALTH.

She Had Suffered From Severe Headaches, Vomiting and Extreme Nervousness, and Feared She Would Not Regain Her Strength.

DIVIDED SUPPLIES. Captain of American Schooner Afraid to Land Cargo in Colombia.

Kingston, Jamaica, Oct. 24.—The newspapers here print reports from the Cayman Islands, British West Indies, saying the American schooner Golden Rule arrived there recently with a cargo of supplies taken from Colon secretly...

A FAMILY REMEDY. Pe-ru-na in Use in Thousands of Homes.



"Peruna I have used in my family with success. I can recommend it as an excellent family remedy and very good for coughs, colds and catarrhs of the throat."—H. Henry Powers.

ACCIDENT ON THE CANADIAN NORTHERN. ONE MAN INSTANTLY KILLED AND TWO HURT.

Man Recovers His Sight After Being Blind For Nineteen Years—Dominion Notes.

Port Arthur, Ont., Oct. 24.—A serious accident happened yesterday on the Canadian Northern railway near Steep Rock. A work train ran into a hand-car; six cars were derailed, one man killed and two brakemen were injured.

THE LONE ROBBER. Later Details Regarding Hold-Up of Train in Montana.

Missoula, Mont., Oct. 24.—The East-bound passenger train on the Northern Pacific, which was held up last night near Drummond, Mont., 45 miles from this city, arrived at Missoula at 10:20 p.m. and proceeded eastward after a short delay at this station.

SITUATION IN COAL REGION. Yesterday's Output Was Close to One Hundred Thousand Tons.

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 24.—All of the mining companies in this region report to-day that large additions were made to their working forces, and that by Monday a start will probably be made in all the collieries except those at which extensive repairs undertaken during the strike will not be completed.

MEMO RE PUMPING.

Table with columns: Month, Gallons Pumped, Daily Saving. Rows for July, August, Sept., Oct., 1901 and 1902.

WANTED.

- WANTED—A first-class finisher. Apply Weller Bros. Factory, Humboldt street. WANTED—To buy, house containing about 8 rooms; state price for cash and locality. Address J. A. K., Times Office.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

A study in completeness and sound organization is the German navy. Imaginative in its origin, it is practical in its evolution. Nothing is omitted, and the personal element is valued as much as the material.

Cure of Blindness.

A marvellous cure of blindness has just been effected in this district. Joseph Brunet, residing in Valleyfield for 19 years, stricken with blindness, has recovered his sight after treatment by a Valleyfield doctor.

Protest Dismissed.

St. Catharines, Ont., Oct. 24.—The protest filed against Dr. Jessop, M.L.A., for Lincoln, was dismissed here to-day, the appellants presenting no evidence.

The Output.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 24.—There were 22 more mines in operation in the anthracite region to-day than yesterday, and the output will be close to 100,000 tons. This is as near as can be estimated.

TO LET.

- SUITABLE ACCOMMODATION for four gentlemen desiring rooms with use of bath, breakfast optional, for winter only; terms moderate. Address D., Times Office. TO LET—A good saleswoman in a dry goods store. Apply Z., Times Office.

No Ground For Rumors.

Winnipeg, Oct. 24.—R. J. Young, secretary of the Manufacturers' Association, says there are not the slightest grounds for the recent rumors that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is in any manner contributing towards the purchase of newspapers.

Non-Union Men Leaving.

Shamokin, Pa., Oct. 24.—Thirty thousand tons of coal were shipped from local collieries to-day to Philadelphia and New York markets and 3,000 additional men went to work here to-day.

"Save the Child."

That is the heartfelt cry of many a mother who sees her beloved child wasting and fading day by day. Sometimes it's too late for medical aid to help the child.

FOR SALE.

- FOR SALE—3 lots, 60x120 ft., 60x120 ft., 60x120 ft., on 117th Street, Victoria. Apply to J. A. K., Times Office. FOR SALE—A good saleswoman in a dry goods store. Apply Z., Times Office.

ATLANTIC SERVICE.

Resolution Passed by the Chamber of Shipping of the Empire.

ATLANTIC SERVICE.

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 24.—The Telegram's London cable says: "At a meeting on Wednesday of the Chamber of Shipping of the Empire, the following resolution was passed: 'That having considered the reported probability of a large subsidy being granted for a fast mail service, and also for a service of large freight steamers between Canada and England, we do protest strongly against the payment of any subsidy or subventions to shipping by the British government unless the same are confined solely to the purpose of securing a thoroughly adequate mail service, and the utilization of such steamers as cruisers.'"

FRENCH REPLY.

Will Be to Withdraw Troops From Shanghai Simultaneously With Other Powers.

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Paris, Oct. 24.—Foreign Minister Delcasse has notified China that France is prepared to withdraw her troops from Shanghai simultaneously with the withdrawal of the forces of other powers, reserving the right to send a contingent back in the event of another power disembarking troops.

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Picture Puzzle.



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Find the brother of one of these girls and his dog.

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NEW SEASON'S Valencia Raisins.

SHIPMENT ARRIVED AT ERSKINE, WALL & CO. THE LEADING GROCERS.

King Edward Building Society.

This Society is now incorporated, and its active operation. Shares being taken up rapidly. Objectionable features of other societies eliminated.

LIGHTS THAT LIGHT NOTICE.

The Victoria Gas Co., Ltd., are now installing complete WELLSBACH LAMPS FREE of cost, charging the nominal sum of 5 cents per lamp per month for mantle renewal.

Victoria No. 2 Building Society.

Will be a Mutual Benefit Society. It proposes loaning to its members \$1,000 per share free of interest, payable at \$5.00 per month. Shares \$40.00, payable \$1.00 entrance fee, and 50c. per week.

The Boulder Restaurant.

Having opened up in the above premises, I beg to solicit a share of the public's patronage. Meals, 25c and up. Private dining and bedrooms up stairs. Open day and night. Strictly first-class.

Miss E. A. Mesher.

English Point, Royal Battenberg, and other hand-made laces. Materials and latest designs in blouses, evening waists and hat lace, etc. Patterns designed to order. Stamping done.

H. A. FREDERICK, Proprietor.

SOUVENIRS. VANCOUVER & QUADRA, No. 2 A. F. & A. M. Third Wednesday of each month, Masonic Temple, 84 Duff Street, E. B. McMillan, Five Stars Block, Secretary.

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R. P. Rithet & Co. Agents

Distillers Co. Ltd. Edinburgh
Jos. E. Seagram, Waterloo
Melcher's Canadian Gums
(Vevo) Chiqui Champagne
Reidsieck's Dry Monopole
Champagne,
Knox Gelatine
Gillard's Pickle and Sauce
Etc., Etc., Etc.

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

WHARF STREET, VICTORIA.

SOMETHING NICE ABOUT VICTORIA

A SUMMER RESIDENT GIVES IMPRESSIONS

This City's Charms Described to the People of Iowa—Glowing Elogy.

A recent issue of the Saturday Globe, of Oskaloosa, Iowa, contains an interesting letter descriptive of Victoria from the pen of Mrs. Flora Warman, wife of Prof. Warman, who delivered a series of lectures here a short time ago.

"As for scenery and climate the place is an ideal one for bicycling, but as one cannot wheel on either of these he must keep to the earth—when he can. Some of the roads are very fine—when you get to them, but quite often you had to ride miles to find a stretch of good wheeling.

"Our favorite run was on what was known as the Dallas road and Ocean view. This was especially grand in the early morning, when for miles we skirted along the shore of the Strait of San Juan de Fuca, and ever in view of the snow-capped Olympics (17 miles across the beautiful sheet of water) just as they were tinged with the beautiful, delicate coloring of the rising sun.

"Among other memorable rides was one to the beautiful Gorge, the narrows of what is known as the Victoria Arm (an extension of Victoria harbor), through which the tide waters rush, at certain stages, with torrent like velocity, forming, what we never saw before, a reversible waterfall.

"The Parliament Buildings. It is said that these are the finest in Canada. We can well believe it, in fact there are few in the United States to surpass them. The structure, which is erected on a block of ground of about



A Victim of the Grip

Or those suffering from coughs, colds or general troubles should read this. This is the season when sudden changes and cool nights bring their usual ailments.

Dean & Hiscocks

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, 609 Yates and Broad Sts., Victoria, B. C.

ten acres, overlooking Victoria harbor, forms a group of three buildings. The central block, which is surmounted by a dome 150 feet above the ground level, contains the offices of the several departments, and the legislative hall, with appropriate committee rooms and library.

Coronation Day. "On these beautiful grounds we witnessed the sad ceremonies that were held in place of what was to have been the grand jubilee of the King's coronation. Prayers and remarks were made, hymns were chanted, the hand played, the Union Jack floated from many a flag staff, and the 'Red Coats' were in full evidence.

Victoria as a Residence Place. "Victoria, the capital of British Columbia and the most westerly city in Canada, is charmingly situated at the southern end of Vancouver Island.

"The combination of bold and picturesque country with old-fashioned English homes, their beautiful gardens and air of contentment and comfort, make it a delightful residential city. It has a climate devoid of extremes of heat or cold.

"Our favorite run was on what was known as the Dallas road and Ocean view. This was especially grand in the early morning, when for miles we skirted along the shore of the Strait of San Juan de Fuca, and ever in view of the snow-capped Olympics (17 miles across the beautiful sheet of water) just as they were tinged with the beautiful, delicate coloring of the rising sun.

"The Parliament Buildings. It is said that these are the finest in Canada. We can well believe it, in fact there are few in the United States to surpass them. The structure, which is erected on a block of ground of about

FRENCH LINE TO SOUTH SEA PORTS

A SERVICE MAY BE SOON INAUGURATED

Schooner Honolulu Overdue From the Hawaiian Islands—Shipment of Hogs for Australia.

Information has been received that plans are being made whereby the trips of the Messageries Maritimes steamers, which now run from Marseilles to Sydney, will be extended so as to include stops at New Caledonia, Tahiti and Honolulu, the terminus of the run being San Francisco.

The consummation of the plans referred to would mean the bringing into monthly communication with the outside world the French possessions of New Caledonia, where there are being made extensive developments, and the colony at Tahiti. The intention is said to be the making of the voyage one which could be completed within two months' time.

The Messageries Maritimes divides with the Compagnie Trans-Atlantique Generale the distinction of being the principal French shipping line. Making its home port Marseilles there are out of the Mediterranean many lines of steamers, and it is said that under the house flag of the line there are now some sixty bottoms. The principal lines of the company are to South America, to Capetown, by way of Madagascar, to Yokohama by way of Chinese ports, and to Australia ports. It is the latter line which will be simply extended to take in the proposed new run if the plans are accomplished.

On this run at present are four ships, each of 6,500 tons, and they are models of sailing craft, being in some ways superior to the vessels of any line plying the Pacific. The ships are the Ville de la Clotie, Armand Bebie, Australian, Polynesien. They are fitted in the best style, have large staterooms with windows instead of ports on the maindecks, and according to travellers of both that line and the P. & O. are in fitting superior to the English line. The ships are offered by naval men, and the routine is that which makes life aboard the most pleasant. The wines at dinner and the cuisine is that of the trans-Atlantic service.

It is understood that the Oceanic Company, which has had a mail contract with the French government, carrying with it a monthly service to Tahiti from San Francisco, has not found such a service profitable, and that the subsidy of the government to French ships touching at French possessions would enable the Messageries Maritimes to make the new line pay for the running, while at the same time it is thought there might be worked up a regular traffic in the way of business between Australia and the colonies of France as well as the return route.

Should the plans go through the first trip is expected to be made not later than December, and it may be that the change in the schedule would include a steamer before that time. The steamer Polynesien, Capt. Chevallier, is scheduled to leave Sydney about the middle of November, the sailing date for this ship may be sent on as the advance courier of the new route in the South Pacific. The line from Sydney touches at Colombo, Aden and then Marseilles.

HONOLULU OVERDUE

There is some anxiety felt for the schooner Honolulu, Capt. Stokkeby, which is now overdue from the Hawaiian Islands. The vessel was sighted off the Straits about two weeks ago by the Snow and Burgess, and it was thought she would be here the following day, but there has since been no further news from her. The schooner is in ballast and as there have been no violent gales along the coast it is thought that she has been becalmed.

A message from Carmanah this morning, however, reports a fine of unbound weather which would indicate that the vessel is on the coast. The message reports the Riojan Maru passing in at 6:45 a.m., and two barges in tow (one loaded), a barkentine and a four-masted schooner, all inward bound at 8 a.m.

HOGS FOR AUSTRALIA

Vancouver papers announce that Burns & Co. are arranging for a shipment of frozen hogs to Australia by the next steamer, leaving on November 4th. The vessel sailing on that date will be the R. M. S. Miowera, which ship, like all the others of the line, is provided with refrigerating departments, these having been used generally for the storage of mutton and other Australian meats imported, but never for Canadian meats exported. The shipment of hogs to be made on November 14th will therefore be an innovation in the business of the line, and one which will probably develop into a permanent line of trade of important proportions.

HELPING CAPT. BERNIERE

Captain Bernier, who is organizing a Canadian North Pole expedition, has received from the Toronto Wind Engine & Pump Company two of the latest im-

proved windmills which the captain says will be of great value to the expedition. One or two windmills will be used to drive machinery in the workshop, produce electric light, and thus also enable his medical staff to use electricity to cure any polar disease which may develop. He has received from a London, England, firm the latest appliances for using electricity in the treatment of such diseases.

MARINE NOTES

As soon as the canned salmon has all been taken down from the berth the steamer Danube will be withdrawn from the run, and the Tees will be the only C. P. N. steamer on the route. She will leave on the 2nd and 16th of each month. The Austrian steamer Klek is on the way to British Columbia with a cargo of 5,500 tons of raw sugar. The Klek sailed from Sourabaya, Java, and is expected to reach the berth on the 1st of December. This makes the third steamer on the way with raw sugar, and the Forerick will commence loading a cargo of 4,400 tons at the Fiji Islands next month.

The tug Vulcan has arrived at New Westminster after rather an eventful trip up the coast. While about 100 miles from port the vessel lost her rudder, which she struck on a sunken log. A long piece of log was secured and steered by the aid of this the Vulcan came down the coast and went up the river to her dock at the Brunette-mills.

LODGE NOTES

Prospect of Busy Winter Among Fraternal Societies—Some Social Events. The present week has been a very busy one in lodge circles in this city, and it is quite evident that the winter, which of course means the social season in fraternal circles, is on the march. The majority of the lodges the increase in attendance over that of the past few months is very marked. The annual balls, dinners, soirees and tea parties of the various lodges are now being discussed, and taken altogether the season of 1902-03 promises to be a busy and jovial one for the members of the fraternal and benevolent organizations of Victoria.

The Sons of England have the arrangements for their masquerade ball well under way, and the committees in charge will endeavor to eclipse their success of last year. The Sons of England are making arrangements for their annual dinner, which takes place on December 12th. It is very probable that a regular departure from the practice of previous years will be made this time. The Far West Lodge, No. 1, K. of P., intend to give a housewarming at their new hall, situated in the Todd block, opposite the city hall, on Douglas street, on November 7th. Victoria is well represented this year on the various Grand and Supreme Grand lodges, and receive a good share also at the recent Foresters' Grand Lodge at New Westminster. Bro. A. Graham, as head of the O.G. Fellows of the province, is visiting the various up-country points on the Mainland, and Bro. the Rev. W. Baugh Allen has been appointed honorary chaplain to the Supreme Grand Lodge Sons of England. Victoria certainly gets lots of advertisement in an indirect manner through grip and passport.

Pride of the Island Lodge, S. O. E. B. E., held their regular meeting on Tuesday last, there being a good attendance. The auditors' report for the previous quarter was read and showed the lodge to be in a good position in regard to finances, notwithstanding the fact that there has been considerable sickness during the quarter. An invitation was received from the Secretary of the Royal Orange Lodge, inviting the Pride of the Island to attend their church parade to be held on Sunday, November 2nd. The invitation was unanimously accepted and the lodge will turn out in good numbers that day. It was also decided that the lodge stay with the Federated Board of Societies of Victoria, B. C., for the year 1903. Bros. Dykes and Pomeroy were appointed a committee to wait upon Alexander Lodge, in regard to the preliminary arrangements for the annual dinner on December 12th. The members of P. O. I. Lodge are in favor of having a dinner this year upon a different scale so that the Daughters of England and the wives, families and sweethearts of the Sons can all be invited. No action will be taken, however, until the next meeting.

The Victoria Aerle, No. 12, F. O. E., met in Eagle hall, Government street, on Wednesday last, with a good attendance of members. A considerable amount of routine business had to be transacted, and it was the first time the new ritual, recently formulated by the Grand Lodge at Minneapolis, was read. The ritual is a slight improvement over the old one. The aerle physician, Dr. Lucas, was present and gave the members a short but very instructive address. In regard to social events for the near future were discussed, but laid over to the next meeting.

ENGAGEMENT CLOSES

"Florodora" Company Gave Final Production in the Opera House Last Evening. The "Florodora" Opera Company closed their engagement in this city last evening. Its presentation was in every way highly creditable. The audience showed their appreciation by repeated recalls. Miss Eleanor Falk in "Tact" and "Under the Bamboo Tree" made a decided hit. No number, however, was better rendered than "Tell Me, Pretty Maiden" the catchy strains of which will outlive the visit of the company to this city.

C. H. Bowers as Absconded, both with respect to his voice and his stage presence, was most pleasing. Angela Gilrain, in the hands of Miss Grace Hazard, was an especial favorite last evening. Her "Holloping" song and dance given in conjunction with William Curtis was very pretty. Corfane, as Dolores, in her part showed her experience of the stage and the effects to be produced. The "Florodora" company, though not possessing the most finished of artists, has nevertheless the merit of being well balanced and consisting on the whole of highly creditable talent.

THE BATTERED INVASION

The battered invader goes to sleep head downward on a stem of grass, with its wings tightly folded.

Tell Me Who Needs Help.

Just a Postal—That is all.

No money is wanted—not from you nor from him. I ask only a postal card, and I ask it as an act of humanity.

Then I will do this—I will send the sick one an order—good at any drug store—for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. He may take it a month at my risk. If it succeeds, the cost is \$5.20. If it fails, I WILL PAY THE DRUGGIST MYSELF. And the sick one's mere word shall decide it.

Could I meet you—for even ten minutes—I would forever convince you that I have what these sick ones need. More than that, they must have it, for most of them can never get well without it.

But I can meet only a few, so I take this means to convince you. I let you take it a month to prove what it can do; and you can pay, or I will pay, just as you decide.

I have found the cured ones fair. In the past 12 years I have furnished my Restorative to hundreds of thousands on those terms, and 39 out of each 40 have paid—and paid gladly—because they were cured. I will pay just as willingly if you say I have failed.

My Restorative is the result of my lifetime's work in learning how to strengthen the inside nerves.

I don't doctor the organs, but I bring back the nerve power which alone operates every vital organ. I give the weak organ power to do its duty, as you would give a weak engine more steam.

My wife never fails, save when a cause—like cancer—makes a cure impossible. No case is too difficult, for I have watched the remedy succeed in the most desperate cases that physicians ever met.

You know some sick one who would be well with my help. Won't you let me furnish that help?

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, Box 77, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. Dr. Shoop's Restorative is sold by all druggists.

NEW METHODS IN COAL MINES

Powder Blasts Discontinued and Water Power Substituted.

An ingenious invention which has been successfully experimented with in several collieries in Lancashire, England, bids fair to add greatly to the simplification of coal mining. Under existing conditions the coal after it has been undercut, is "brought down" by an explosion of gunpowder. The new device brings down the coal by water power exercised through a hydraulic cartridge and obviates the wasteful shattering of the fuel.

Made of steel, the cartridge is twenty inches in length. Along its sides are orifices, each of which admits of a pressure of three tons per square inch, the total pressure being over sixty tons. When inserted into the hole bored into the coal to be operated upon, the cartridge is connected with a small hand pump. In a few minutes after the apparatus has been at work the coal breaks up and comes down in great blocks. There are no clouds of dust such as are caused by the gunpowder method, and the entire operation is carried out without the slightest danger to the workers. About one and a half pints of water are used in the operation, and as the liquid returns to a tank it can be repeatedly used.

Although the initial expenditure is much more expensive than the system now in vogue, it reduces the cost of labor, prevents waste, and recures rounder coal. One colliery proprietor who has adopted the invention for use in three mines computes that each cartridge saves \$75 per week.—Exchange.

A LITTLE ACCIDENT Saved a Lot of Money.

Food that will safely and surely carry a man through exhausting mental work is a man through of food. A man in St. Louis, Mo., says: "In my work, it is necessary to begin at seven o'clock and work straight through without lunch until two p.m. You can readily see that this is a strain on the ordinary person, and I was frequently worn out and sick with hunger and weakness. On numerous occasions when two o'clock came round, I was so utterly exhausted and unstrung as to be forced to lose the remainder of the day, and that carried with it a loss of money.

The first package of Grape-Nuts came into our house a little over a year ago by accident. There has been one by design ever since that time. Almost immediately after beginning to use Grape-Nuts, I felt its good effect in my ability to work those long hours in comfort. There was no sickness or weakness, and no loss of time from exhaustion. In my business, it is also necessary to work every Wednesday night of each week. The change from day to night work and then back again is certainly no light call on the reserve force of any one, and my invariable preparation for this task is a generous saucer of Grape-Nuts and cream, a light lunch but a most sustaining one.

An old friend was visiting me recently, and while waiting the evening meal, I was extolling Grape-Nuts to him. He rather doubted the deliciousness of the food. My three children, aged four, six and eight years, were at the time watching a large cream cake on the table, and enjoying in anticipation the treat. I asked the three which they would prefer for dessert—cream cake or Grape-Nuts. Without hesitation, they answered in chorus, "Grape-Nuts." My friend was convinced.

The London Daily Mail says it understands that the government will this week ask parliament to vote a grant of \$10,000,000 for the benefit of those residents of the South Africa republic who remained loyal to Great Britain during the war in South Africa, in addition to the \$15,000,000 granted under the peace treaty.

Drop in When Convenient

And examine our goods and prices. We believe we can save you money, and we are satisfied if you will compare our prices with the prices you are paying. You will see a difference. Men's Good Elastic Web Suspenders... 12 1/2c. Men's Good Seamless Socks... 10c. Men's All- linen Collars, all sizes... 10c. Celluloid Collars, all sizes... 12 1/2c. Flannelette Top Shirts... 35c. Carpenters' Aprons... 35c. Black or Blue Bib Overalls... 70c. Striped Cotton Jackets... 65c. Wool Fleece Underwear... 50c.

W. G. Cameron

Victoria's Cheapest Cash Clothier, 55 Johnson Street.

"Be Merciful Unto Me"

The latest song by Stephen Adams.

ALL THE LATEST POPULAR SONGS AND SHEET MUSIC

SONGS OF ALL NATIONS

Small musical instruments of every description. Two more carloads of pianos specially selected by the manager, Mr. H. Kent, will be here in a few days. WAIT FOR THEM.

M. W. WAITT & CO., 44 Government St.

New Vancouver Coal Co., LIMITED.

NANAIMO, B. C. SAMUEL B. ROBIN, SUPERINTENDENT.

Coal Mined by White Labor.

New Wellington Coal

Washed Nuts - \$5.00 per ton Sack and Lumps, \$6.00 per ton

Delivered to any part within the city limits

KINGMAN & CO., 35 Broad St., Cor. Trossac Street.

ARRIVED.

French and Dutch Bulbs

W. M. DODDS, 207 PORT STREET. Please call for price lists.

Just Opened.

Up to Date Market

119 DOUGLAS STREET, OPPOSITE CITY HALL. All kinds of Fish, Game, Poultry, Vegetables, Fruit, etc., will be found in season in our store. A share of the public's patronage solicited.

GOWER & WRIGLESWORTH

Every Business Man

Should remember that he can get CUTS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

B. C. Photo-Eng. Co.

All orders taken at the Times Business Office.

The New Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Co. LIMITED. Supply from their Nanaimo, Southfield and Protection Island Collieries. Steam Coal. House Coal.

The Daily Times. (Published every day except Sunday) by the Times Printing & Publishing Co., JOHN NELSON, Manager. Offices: 26 Broad Street. Telephone No. 45.

tify them with his enigmatical sayings, and he left for the East firmly convinced that the farmers of the prairies would have none of his "adequate protection."

NOT DOING SO BADLY.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie probably means well, but in his utterances he is not just a trifle pessimistic about the prospects of the British Empire? He cannot know much about Canada, or he would never have ventured the ridiculous prediction that she is not destined to increase very rapidly in wealth or to ultimately gain a very large population.

IRRESPONSIBLE BABBLERS.

The men who ought to know something about the condition of the local mining industry, namely, those who are in the business of lead production in British Columbia, have been taking counsel together for some time as to the measures necessary to raise the business to a state of prosperity in harmony with the natural wealth of the province in this particular branch of mining.

Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Plated Ware, Novelties. Leather Goods, Cut Glass, Silver Ware.

G. E. Redfern 43 Government Street. Established 1882. Telephone 118. New Season's In Stock Again. CONGOU TEA, INDIAN AND CEYLON TEA, JAPAN TEA, MONARCH BRAND TEA, OOLONG TEA.

Hardress Clarke, 86 DOUGLAS STREET.

IRREVOLUNT BRITONS. Montreal Gazette. John W. Gates is finding life in England somewhat restricted. He was bred out of London hotel because his manners were too British, and last week he was fined twice for running an automobile faster than twelve miles an hour.

AUCTION SALE OF FARMING LANDS In the Delta Municipality and Lots in the Village of Ladner.

MR. H. N. RICH WILL SELL BY AUCTION AT THE TOWN HALL, LADNER, AT AN EARLY DATE, 850 ACRES DELTA LANDS now known as the "Imperial Farms," situated in Township 5, New Westminster District.

Hamilton Times: "Sir Wilfrid Laurier's return in apparent good health should put an end to the rumors that have been circulated during his absence to the effect that he was a broken-down man."

THE ABOVE FARM LANDS will be offered in lots to suit those desiring large or small holdings and will be sold on the following terms: 20 per cent. cash and balance on mortgage at five per cent. per annum with five per cent. of principal payable annually.

Dear, old black-lace-mitted grandmas it would be a treat to me!

GRAND CONCERT FERNWOOD CRICKET CLUB Monday Evening, Oct. 27th Temperance Hall

Dear, old black-lace-mitted grandmas it would be a boon to me!

VICTORIA THEATRE. Monday, Oct. 27th. Kirke La Shelle Presents the Favorite Actor, MR. J. H. STODDART

Dear, old black-lace-mitted grandmas it would be a boon to me!

VICTORIA THEATRE. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25. The Penitent

MURDER AND CIVILIZATION. New York Press. Civilization began with murder. Cain's descendants are named to the sixth generation, and appear to have reached an advanced stage of culture, being noted for proficiency in music and arts.

FOR SALE. PRINTING PRESSES FOR SALE-The Cottrell press, on which the Daily Times was printed for several years. The bed is 22 1/2 inches, and in every respect the press is in first-class condition.

SPENCER'S

Getting Ready to Move

Many Lines of Goods in All Departments Being Cleared Out

Dress Goods on Sale Monday. About Seven Hundred and Fifty Yards of Dress Goods on Sale. Monday. In the Lot are: 110 Yards Fawn Serge; usual price. 40 Yards Grey Serge; usual price. 145 Yards Grey and White, also Fawn and White Check; 126 Yards Red Serge; 50 Yards Purple Serge. All were 50c. Monday. 25c. yard.

Black Dress Goods. Fancy Black Dress Goods, 2 pieces were 85c.; 2 pieces were \$1.00. Monday. 50c. yard. Black Storm Serge, value 75c. Monday. 50c. 13 Ends Fancy Black French Dress Materials, Fancy Stripes and Checks; regular \$1.25. Monday. 85c. yard. 6 Pieces were \$1.50. Monday. \$1.00 yard.

The Big Clothing Sale. Continues To-Night. And while the Suits last, \$10.00 Suits for \$5.00. Men's Natural and Dark Grey Wool Socks. To-night. 10c. pair. Men's Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers. To-night. 65c. each. Men's Gingham Shirts, Collar attached, were 50c. To-night. 25c. each.

Ladies' Silk Shirt Waist Sale Monday. \$6.50, \$7.50, \$10.00 and \$15.00 waists. Monday. \$4.50 each. The Lot comprises: Crimson Taffeta Waists, Embroidered White Silk Braids. Mauve Geisha Silk, Fancy Tucks, Crimson China Silk, Insertion and Tucks. Pale Blue Silk, Trimmed, White Silk, Rings and Tucks. Grey Taffeta Silk, Embroidered in Black and White. Royal, same as last. Black Moire Waist, Gibson Effect. Fawn Silk Poplin, Trimmed with White Steel Buttons. Black and White Stripe Silk. Also 13 Black Taffeta Waists, all were \$7.50, and 38 Colored Taffeta Silk Waists, Tucked and Spoke Stitched; Colors Pale Blue, Pink, Crimson, Navy and Brown; all were \$7.50. The entire lot Monday. \$4.50 each.

The Rummage Shoe Sale. Closes To-Night. The trend of modern business is to lighten the labors of all employees. Friday evening, the 21st instant, was the first night under the Early Closing By-law, but on every Saturday evening we remain open until 10:30 o'clock. Get in line and do your shopping early and conform to modern usage.

The Saunders Grocery Co., Ltd. PHONE 28. 38 AND 41 JOHNSON STREET.

The Annual Ball. Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital. Thursday, November 6th. At the Assembly Hall, Fort Street. There will be a Cinderella for children and young people on the following night. Patroness-His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Lady Joly de Lotbiniere, His Worship the Mayor, Rear-Admiral A. E. Rickford, C. M. G., Commander-in-Chief Pacific Squadron, and Mrs. Rickford, and the Captains and Officers of H. M. Navy, Col. Grant, R. E., and Mrs. Grant, and the Officers of the Garrison, the President and Board of Directors P. R. J. Hospital, the President and Members of the Woman's Auxiliary, P. R. J. Hospital.

FOR SALE. PRINTING PRESSES FOR SALE-The Cottrell press, on which the Daily Times was printed for several years. The bed is 22 1/2 inches, and in every respect the press is in first-class condition. Very suitable for small daily or weekly offices. It cost \$1,200, will be sold for \$400 cash. Apply to Manager, Times Office.

Alexandra Royal College of Music and Art. Miss Stone, teacher of dramatic art, rhetoric, elocution and physical culture, has been engaged by the Director. Ladies and gentlemen desiring a course in any of these branches will kindly communicate with the Secretary.

KEEP THE BODY WARM

PREVENT PNEUMONIA, COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL CHEST AND LUNG TROUBLES BY WEARING A "FROST QUEEN" OR "FROST KING" CHAMOIS VEST.

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST, 88 Government St., near Yates St.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Daily Report Furnished by the Victoria Meteorological Department.

Victoria, Oct. 25-5 a. m.—The pressure has increased over the North Pacific slope, a high area being now central in Oregon and Nevada. A low barometer area is central over the Rocky mountain region in Colorado and Alberta. Heavy rain has fallen at Fort Simpson and in California and on the Washington coast. Cloudy weather is general west of the Rockies. In the Northwest the barometer is high and the weather is chiefly fair and cold. Light falls of snow and rain have occurred.

Forecasts. For 36 hours ending 5 p.m. Sunday. Victoria and vicinity—Light or moderate winds, chiefly cloudy and mild, with occasional rain. Lower Mainland—Light or moderate winds, cloudy and mild, with occasional rain.

Reports. Victoria—Barometer, 29.98; temperature, 49; minimum, 47; wind, 4 miles E.; weather, cloudy. New Westminster—Barometer, 29.98; temperature, 44; minimum, 42; wind, 4 miles E.; rain, trace; weather, cloudy. Kamloops—Barometer, 29.90; temperature, 42; minimum, 36; wind, calm; weather, cloudy. Barkerville—Barometer, 29.80; temperature, 34; minimum, 30; wind, calm; weather, cloudy. San Francisco—Barometer, 30.08; temperature, 58; minimum, 54; wind, 6 miles E.; rain, 34; weather, cloudy. Fort Simpson—Barometer, 28.90; temperature, 44; minimum, 44; wind, 14 miles E.; rain, 38; weather, fair.

City News in Brief.

—See Odell, the comedian, and the new programme at moving picture show, Yates street.

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

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

—We have just received a large shipment of Sittings, Overcoatings and Pantings from Glasgow, which we would be pleased to show you, if you just drop in. Kinneard, the Cash Tailor, 62 Johnson street.

—The completed financial statement in connection with the exhibition was not ready for presentation to the board of management at its meeting yesterday afternoon. It is expected that there will be a deficit about equal to the amount of the permanent improvements put upon the grounds this year.

—The Tourist Association will probably take steps in the direction of trying to induce immigration from Manitoba. T. J. Greenway, commissioner of school lands for Manitoba, who visited the city, thinks that many farmers who have made themselves independent in the prairie province, might be induced to take up their residence in British Columbia.

Do You Know

That we deliver goods to all parts of the city? Let us deliver yours. No old stock, but drugs are pure and fresh. Telephone 420. FAWCETT'S FAMILY DRUG STORE, Cor. Douglas Street and King's Road.

—Victoria Lodge, No. 1, A. O. U. W., is making great preparations for the concert and dance. Its members propose giving, with the assistance of their friends, on Monday evening, November 3rd. A first-class programme has all but been completed, the decorations of the A. O. U. W. hall will be a special feature, and the music for the dancers will be of a high order. Refreshments will be provided during the evening.

LIGHTS

THAT NOT ONLY LIGHT BUT GIVE EVERY SATISFACTION. WE SELL THEM. ARC LIGHTS, NERNST LIGHTS, INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LIGHT

B. C. ELECTRIC CO., 35 YATES STREET.

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

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

Wanted A Purchaser
—FOR—
7 roomed cottage, bath, hot and cold water, etc., close in, and in good condition. This is a bargain, and will sell on easy terms.
There is one cor. lot, Stanley Ave., left. (You had better see it.)
MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT.
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE CANADIAN FIRE.

P. C. MacGregor & Co.,
2 VIEW STREET.

—You shouldn't miss seeing the great comedian, new moving pictures and songs, Yates street.

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

—Wm. H. Gillett, of this city, has recently completed a successful examination before Capt. Gaudin, marine and fisheries department, for a certificate of competency as master of foreign-going ships.

—The Ladies' Aid of St. Barnabas will hold their annual sale of work in the A. O. U. W. hall on Wednesday and Thursday, November 19th and 20th. There will be ping pong and other attractions of which due notice will be given.

—Word has been received from the north that Capt. Coogan, an old-time whaler, fell known throughout the Pacific coast, fell from the deck of the schooner Volante during a squall off the Diomed Islands, October 1st, and was drowned.

—The Victoria Laborers' Protective Union held its regular weekly meeting last evening. There was a large attendance and over 50 new members were enrolled. The union will come under the provisions of the new charter, which has just arrived, at the next meeting.

—Steamer City of Puebla is due from San Francisco this evening, and the Umatilla is scheduled to sail for the Golden Gate to-morrow evening. Among the Victoria passengers who will be leaving on the latter will be Miss A. M. Busch, M. Schnoter, Miss L. Tillman, Miss J. Watson, Mrs. R. Creelman and G. M. Clough.

—The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary Society, Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital, will take place on Tuesday next, at 2:30 p.m., at the Assembly hall, Fort street. The presence of all friends willing to assist with the coming fall is requested, and also names of those ladies volunteering to help in the supper room.

—There was nothing doing in the police court this morning. The Sutter case will come up next Tuesday. The offence with which he is charged, highway robbery with violence, is a very serious one, and makes the offender liable to a whipping and life imprisonment. Sutter wants to engage counsel, and is seeking assistance from his relatives.

—The sale of lands for unpaid taxes for the South Victoria, North Victoria, Esquimalt and Coast district, is now in progress. Yesterday Sheriff Richards, in the capacity of auctioneer, disposed of a number of the lots offered for sale under the provisions of the act. It is being continued to-day. The prices realized have been in every case sufficient to cover the arrears of taxes due on them.

—An action for damages amounting to \$500 has, it is said, been entered against the ship Antiope, which was towed to Ladysmith yesterday. The sum was claimed by Mr. Cross, the man who was injured by a ladder falling on him when employed on board the vessel some time ago. The case will shortly be brought up in court. In the meanwhile bonds covering the amount claimed have, it is stated, been put up by the owners of the ship.

—Mr. K. Ishii, who has many years been manager of a Japanese store on Government street, opens his own store, "The Mikado Bazaar," on the same street, corner of Johnson street, on Monday, the 27th inst. He carries a large stock of silk handkerchiefs, mantel drapes, cushion tops, chair tidies and all kinds of silk goods, and lacquered ware, antimony ware and toys. Also bamboo furniture made to order. He sells the goods much cheaper than any other store in the town.

—The Provincial Progressive Party met last evening in Labor hall. The platform of the party, which was adopted, was read by Jas. Pearson. This provoked some discussion, the Socialists taking objection to it, and finally leaving the meeting. The following officers were elected: President, Dr. Ernest Martin; vice-presidents, Messrs. Pearson, Martin and Kermond; secretary, Phil Smith; treasurer, Mr. McEachern; and executive committee, Messrs. Forster, Walker, Brownlee, Fraser, Bragg, Winaby Silvertz McEwen, Ledingham, Johnson, Long, McKay, Walker, Haffpenny and Patton.

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

—Steamer City of Puebla passed Cape Flattery inward bound at 11 a.m.

—Remember we are crowded Saturday nights; come early. European Entertainment Co., Yates street.

—Frank I. Clarke has been appointed to the city editorship of the Colonist, in succession to G. Denny, who has joined the staff of the Associated Press. Mr. Clarke is a veteran newspaperman, trained and experienced, and is therefore thoroughly competent to discharge the duties of the post to which he is appointed.

—Mrs. F. M. Rattenbury, Oak Bay, has contributed to the Tourist rooms a bouquet of flowers which speaks most effectively in favor of the climate of this part of the world. The immense bouquet she kindly donated consists of a wide variety of flowers all blooming at present in the open air. The bouquet is on exhibition at the rooms of the association.

—Vancouver lodge, No. 5, A. O. U. W., at its meeting last evening initiated three new members. Several applications were also received and dealt with. The Victoria lodges of the A. O. U. W. are to hold a joint meeting in Banner lodge hall, corner Douglas and Pandora streets, on Monday evening. The grand master workman and other grand officers will be present and deliver addresses.

—Members of the W. C. T. U. committee who catered for the banquet of the British Columbia Agriculture Association, held during the fair week, wish to deny that they had anything to do with the liquor that was served at that event. Before agreeing to take the dinner in hand a promise had been exacted that no strong drink should be served, but notwithstanding this liquor was smuggled in.

—The remains of the late Charles Alfred Imbert were interred yesterday afternoon. The funeral took place from the residence of Mr. Braden, Hillside avenue. Religious services were conducted by Rev. H. J. Wood at the house and graves. There was a large attendance and many floral presentations. The following acted as pall bearers, Messrs. A. McLeod, Jas. Mallett, Chas. Stears, Samuel Adler, Edward Able and Samuel Jackson.

—At the meeting of Vancouver Lodge, No. 5, A. O. U. W., held last evening, a communication was read from Supreme Master Workman McNeil, in which the gratifying condition of the order was referred to. Though the order has been in existence but thirty-four years, yet it has over 440,000 members. Over \$120,000,000 has been paid out to friends of deceased members. At present over \$1,000,000 a month is being paid to widows and orphans by the order.

—There was a good turnout of the members of Alexandra Lodge, No. 118, S. O. E., at their regular meeting on Thursday evening. Some important business was transacted, amongst it being the reading of the auditors' report for the quarter, which showed the lodge to be in a most satisfactory condition. Never in the history of the lodge was it better. During the evening an invitation was read from the Royal Orange Association inviting the S. O. E. to join them in a church parade Sunday morning, November 2nd. This was accepted, and the brethren requested to meet in the A. O. U. W. hall on November 2nd at 10 a.m. for the purpose of going to church with the Orangemen.

—E. V. Bodwell, K. C., the solicitor of the North Western Smelting Company, who operate the smelter at Crofton, has been presented with a cup made from the first blister copper produced at the works, and which is therefore the first turned out on Vancouver Island. The metal of which it is composed is ninety-nine per cent. copper. The presentation of this souvenir was made by James Breen, the manager of the smelter, who was accompanied by Jas. Anderson. The recipient made a very brief reply, expressing his appreciation of the honor which had been done him and spoke of the encouraging outlook for Vancouver Island, which had in no small measure been improved by the building of this Crofton smelter.

WE HAVE NOT ADVANCED THE PRICE OF OUR TOBACCO. AMERICAN SMOKING TOBACCO, BOBS, CURRENCY AND FAIR PLAY CHEWING TOBACCO ARE THE SAME PRICE AND PRICE TO THE CONSUMER AS FORMERLY. WE HAVE ALSO EXTENDED THE TIME FOR THE REDEMPTION OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO TO JANUARY 1ST, 1904. THE EMPIRE TOBACCO CO. LIMITED.

"A NATION'S PRIDE"—John Labatt's London India Pale Ale and XXX Stout, pure, creamy flavor, unexcelled, \$1.25 per dozen plus \$3.00 per dozen quarterly delivered. Erskine, Wall & Co., Dixie H. Ross & Co. and Saunders' Grocery Co., Ltd.

Cordial Invitation
You are cordially invited to call and examine the
FINEST SELECTION OF
Suitings, Overcoatings,
Etc., ever shown in Victoria, from
Muddersfield Mills
NO TWO PATTERNS ALIKE.
—AT—
PEDEN'S
36 Fort St. Merchant Tailor.



It Makes Your Mouth Water

As you slice off a succulent piece of the tender roast beef procurable at our establishment. Of course much depends on the cook—do, blame it on the butchers, but we'll take chances on that, for we know our meats are A1 cuts. Prompt delivery. Phone—483.

Johns Bros.,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers and Butchers,
229 DOUGLAS STREET.

The British Columbia Collieries Company, Limited.

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

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

SETTLED AT LAST.

Peace reigns and the Leroy-Jameson controversy is no more, and it is now authoritatively stated that "Other People's Money" company has rearranged its route so as to give one performance here. This has been a successful effort on the part of Manager Jameson to maintain a slight and to give his patrons an attraction of known quality and congratulatory letters are due him. It is understood that the date originally contracted for will be played.

ATHLETIC ORGANIZATION.

J. B. A. A. Contemplates Inaugurating a Pacific Northwest Association.

The James Bay Athletic Association has on foot a plan for the formation of a Pacific Northwest Athletic Association, to be run on the same lines as the N. P. A. A. O. The idea is to cultivate the practice of different athletic sports by the young people of the province and the neighboring states. The enthusiasm with which the regular N. P. A. O. regatta is looked forward to by armchair sportsmen has decided the president and members of the James Bay Athletic Association to make an effort to develop a like enthusiasm among the athletes of the Northwest. If the project is successful a meet will be held annually alternately at the different cities.

The associations which have been invited to lend their co-operation and assistance are: The Spokane Amateur Athletic Club, the Multnomah Athletic Club at Portland, Ore.; the Brockton Point Athletic Club, of Vancouver, and the Seattle Athletic Club. Any other bona fide club which may wish to join will be welcome.

President Helmcken has issued the following circular to the clubs above mentioned:
In view of the fact that the Northern Pacific Association of Amateur Gymnasts has proved such success and its annual regatta is always looked forward to by rowing men as an event of the year in aquatic matters, it has occurred to me that it would be a desirable thing if for the purpose of encouraging the practice of rowing, and particularly the practice in the Northwest, a similar association should be formed with this end in view. The admittance of such a club to the association has managed aquatic sports and to the great effect it has had upon the social life of the province, and to create its organization, there was no question of the matter. It will be met here by a local association was formed, and to create the clubs forming this association their crews faithfully at work for the benefit of the province, and to place rowing in a very enviable position.

The idea is to frame it very much on the lines of the present Athletic Association, whereby all sports, other than rowing, can be brought under the management of the organization. We can, of course, see difficulties in the way, but in our opinion they are not insurmountable. We think that the association herein pointed out, and the province of British Columbia, in the Northwest together in a way which one single organization could not possibly do, and in the Northwest many athletes of high rank and ability have been brought together. It is to be hoped that the youth of the Northwest a healthy regard for outdoor sports. These will be ample opportunity afforded them of choosing any branch of sport they prefer. Just as the regatta of the N. P. A. A. C. are held at different cities, so arrangements could be made for holding meets at certain times during the year—the meet of the year in athletic circles.

The idea of this is so that the local associations could, if they chose, hold local meets, while the association would deal entirely with championship events. In this way the association could keep athletic records which would be officially recognized. Affiliation could be had with the Canadian A. C. and with similar institutions in the United States.

We shall, therefore, be glad to be informed from you as to whether you think the scheme is feasible, and whether you would lend your co-operation in the matter. Should there be a favorable response to this note, we would be glad to call on you some suitable place convenient to all parties for the purpose of holding an initial meeting and laying out a foundation for the future work of the organization. We would suggest that the first meeting be held in Seattle, and that each association appoint two delegates to the meeting. Yours faithfully,
H. DALLAS HELMCKEN,
James Bay Athletic Association, Victoria, B. C.

—There is nothing so pleasing to a lady as a pretty dressing table, and there is nothing that so improves a room. Weiler Bros. are advertising a very pretty one from \$20, and guarantee them to be of thoroughly good workmanship, as well as up-to-date in style.

Our Spectacle Lenses are Perfect.
Eyes are liable to be permanently injured by use of imperfectly ground glasses.
Our lenses are the best. Each pair is guaranteed perfect in every particular.



F. W. NOLTE & CO.
EXCLUSIVE OPTICIAN AND MANUFACTURER OF OPTICIAN
67 FORT STREET

Wisdom Walking Abroad
Always walks in a pair of our \$4.00 fine California Shoes, with West End toe, sewed welt. It's the only wise thing to do to preserve your health. When have more to do with pneumonia and consumption than many are aware of. Wear a pair of our \$3.00 or \$3.50 shoes and you will keep your feet dry and warm.
James Maynard,
85 Douglas St. Odd Fellows' Block.

Northwestern Smelting & Refining Co.
Buyers of
GOLD, SILVER AND COPPER ORES, MATTES, BULLION, FURNACE AND CYANIDE PRODUCTS.
Location of Works:
Crofton, Vancouver Island, B. C.

GOOD SHOE NEWS
MEN'S BUFF BALS, DOUBLE SOLE TO HEEL..... \$2.25
MEN'S BOX CALF BALS, GOOD QUALITY..... \$2.50
MEN'S BOX CALF BALS, WELTED..... \$3.00
MEN'S BOX CALF BALS, WELTED AND LEATHER LINED..... \$4.00
All kinds of Fall and Winter Shoes for Men and Women.
THE PATERSON SHOE CO., LD.,
Johnson Street Store

Bargains. THE HINTON
Two of Our Snaps. Electric Company LIMITED
62 Government Street
Now have on hand the prettiest and cheapest line of
SHADES
Ever seen west of NEW YORK
AT \$5.00 EACH
LADIES' Trimmed Hats,
All the latest designs of shapes and trimmings.
Special Window Display
MRS. M. A. VIGOR,
COLUMBIA HOUSE,
—51 Douglas Street.

Watson & Hall
To Be Let, Leased, or Sold
Large, Superior Family Residence
No. 26 Russell street, Victoria West, close to railway station and tramcar line, now being renovated and improved, with modern conveniences. Apply to
Geo. C. Mesher & Co.,
BUILDERS, OR TO
E. Johnson, Corfield.

Heaters Refined
And Repaired in General at
Watson & McGregor's,
PHONE 765. 39 JOHNSON ST.

CHAS. BUDDEN'S STUDIO
36 FORT STREET
NEXT TO PEARL HARBOR HALL.
Enlargements and Miniatures
Made from any photo at prices to suit all. CABINET SIZE PHOTOS TINTED, \$1.00. Preservation addresses illuminated by hand. Heretofore painting, etc., etc.
NO CONNECTION WITH TRAVELLING AGENTS.

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

Fletcher Bros.
TELEPHONE 885.
Money to Loan
First mortgage, on improved real estate, in sums from \$5,000 to \$10,000, at reasonable rates. Also smaller amounts from \$500 up.
SWINERTON & ODDY
103 GOVERNMENT ST.

IT CURES

London Hospital Cough Cure

Is conceded to be one of the best remedies for coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc., on the market. During the last 12 years the sale has steadily increased.

PRICE 50c. PER BOTTLE.

JOHN COCHRANE, CHEMIST, N.W. Cor. Yates & Douglas Sts.

LUMBER SHIP OVERDUE

Prince Louis Is Making a Long Voyage to Cardiff From This Port.

The Norwegian barque Prince Louis, which left here for Cardiff with a cargo of lumber from the Hastings mill, is causing some uneasiness in shipping circles.

The rate of reinsurance on the overdue British ship Clydesdale, 108 days out from Newcastle, Australia, for San Francisco, advanced to 50 per cent., probably as a result of the report made by the British ship Ditton, recently arrived from Newcastle, and which reported that on September 21st, in latitude 33 deg. 48 min. north, longitude 147 deg. 29 min. west, she passed a ship's deckhouse floating on the water.

The doctors say one should always be glad to get up in the morning. To want to lie in bed is a sign, they say, that your night's rest has not refreshed you—that you are accumulating fatigue.

INDIAN BAND LOCATED

Superintendent Vowell Returns From Two Weeks' Tour Among Reserves of Kootenay Country.

A. W. Vowell, superintendent of Indian affairs, returned last evening after two weeks absence on business in connection with his department in the Kootenay country. On his tour he made visits to several of the reserves in that country, and was pleased to find everything progressing satisfactorily.

One of the most important works which Supt. Vowell had in hand on his tour was the locating of a small band of about 22 Indians of the Lower Kootenay, who have hitherto had no settled place. The location of the reserve which has now been set aside for them is on the Arrow lakes, about five miles west of Burton City.

Supt. Vowell visited the Fort Steele agency and also Shuswap, Windermere and other reserves. In all of these he found the Indians doing well, and also noticed very visible signs of improvement in connection with their farming operations. On the Shuswap reserve he considers the Indians as producing the best in the whole of the Kootenay country. Among the different bands of Indians more attention is being paid to raising cattle. They are disposing of many of their cayuses, which were of small value, and in place of these they are stocking their ranching lands with cattle, or a better breed of horses. They have also purchased modern machinery for their farm work, and take the best of care of it, placing it carefully under cover when not in use.

This does not apply to the Indians of Fort Steele and the Kootenay alone, but throughout the province they show a readiness to adapt themselves to advanced methods of agriculture. Supt. Vowell instances a case of this kind in which application has been made by an Indian in the Nicola country for a grant of 1,900 acres of ranching land. The Indian is ready to pay the necessary amount required, and will stock it.

In Rossland Mr. Vowell saw on his trip signs of improvement with respect to mining. In the silver lead country, however, conditions were somewhat dull.

The women's second dance last night was a very successful affair. Good music, a well-laden festive board, and other requisites provided a very enjoyable evening.

EX-MAYOR TEAGUE PASSED AWAY TO-DAY

DEATH CAME AFTER A PROTRACTED ILLNESS

Prominently Associated With Early History of This City—Story of His Career.

Another prominent member of that noble band of pioneers so intimately identified with the early history of the city and province passed away early this afternoon, in the person of John Teague, twice mayor of Victoria. Mr. Teague had been suffering from a complication of maladies for the past two years, during the greater part of which he was confined to his residence, 33 Fernwood road.

He has been sinking for some time past, artificial means being necessary to stave off the fatal day that all, including himself, knew was fast approaching. Although evidently conscious of the fact that the hand of death was on him, he bore his suffering with fortitude, and up to the last he preserved that cheery, never-failing courteous manner and consideration for others, which have won for him the unbounded esteem of his legion of friends.

He breathed his last about 1.30 o'clock, surrounded by his family. He was 60 years of age.

Mr. Teague was born in Cornwall, England, in 1838, and was educated at Clifton. In 1856 he left England, intending to go to San Jose, Central America, to join his uncle on a coffee and indigo plantation. When he arrived at New York, however, he learned that General Walker, who was then on his filibustering expedition, was in possession, and after waiting for some time he left for San Francisco. After travelling about the States for some weeks he settled down in Grass Valley, Nevada, county. His first undertaking in Grass Valley was a contract to take out quartz rock. This he soon abandoned and took a number of contracts to erect buildings, among them being a ten-stamp quartz mill. He performed the work so well in connection with this mill that its capacity was twice that of a rival company's mill with twenty-one stamps.

He remained connected with this institution long enough to obtain a thorough knowledge of the process of extracting the metal from the ore. In the autumn of 1857 he opened an office as a mining broker, and remained in this business till May, 1858, when he left Grass Valley to come to British Columbia. Taking passage from San Francisco on the steamer Constitution, he landed at that point on Bellingham Bay now known as Scheme, it being the intention of the American Steamship Company to create a rival town to Victoria at that place. Mr. Teague remained at Scheme for some days, and then crossed to Victoria. At that time this city was but a collection of tents clustered about the old Hudson's Bay fort, and there was no hotel accommodation, the first public house being then in course of construction. Mr. Teague had not brought his tent from Scheme, and he accordingly returned there. He was very anxious to get to the mines, but was disinclined to venture in a canoe, and so waited until he was able to get over to Victoria again on one of the steamers. He took his tent and outfit with him on this occasion, and pitched his tent in Victoria, on the spot where the entrance to the old Methodist church is situated.

Mr. Teague purchased a mining license from the Hudson's Bay Company, and secured passage to Fort Hope on the 4th of July. He visited all the bars on the river as high up as moose bar, and finally settled at Murderer's bar, where he decided to mine. He had to wait till the tide fell, but as the prospecting was good he decided to remain. When the mining began Sir James Douglas, Mr. Young, the colonial secretary, and Mr. Prevost visited the bar, and Sir James tried to influence the miners to settle on land. In this, however, he was unsuccessful.

About the middle of February, in consequence of an intense cold, it was decided by the miners to Langley. One of their canoes in which they were about a dozen persons ran on a snag and split from bow to stern shortly after they had started, and while all succeeded in getting to shore it was in rather a deplorable condition, having lost almost everything which they had in their canoe. They started, however, to tramp to Langley over the snow-covered ground, encountering frequent swamps, to cross which they were compelled to construct rafts. They suffered through lack of food, want of sleep and cold. Clothing was frozen to their limbs, and their pathway through the forest gave them no opportunity of getting the benefit of the sun or the wind.

One of their company gave out when nearing his journey's end, immediately upon it being discovered Mr. Teague and another courageously went back for him. They found him lying in a hollow log and had to employ force to take him with them, his mind having become impaired from the hardships he had endured. They finally reached camp in safety, and Mr. Teague came to Victoria where he remained till the following spring, when he again started for the mines. He took the Harrison-Lillooet route to the Quesselle river, where he remained during the summer, prospecting. There was a great deal of destitution in the upper country in that year owing to the scarcity of provisions, which were got through to the camp only after much trouble and expense. Mr. Teague was literally starved out. He returned to Alexandria, where he found about seventy-five men rendered irresolute from hunger, and who had neither the hope of success by remaining there nor the courage to face the dangers and difficulties of setting out. Mr. Teague immediately took in the situation and decided that he could re-embark the journey back. Taking one companion, John

THE WHITE HOUSE.

Kid Gloves, Kid Gloves, Perrin's Gloves



Three Qualities \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50; every pair guaranteed.

KID WASHABLE GLOVE Also Guaranteed.

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

A. McGregor & Son

BUILDERS' HARDWARE. Steel Stoves and Ranges, Paints, Oils, Etc.

Telephone, 668 95 Johnson Street

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. STRONG PONY FOR SALE—At 150 Fernwood road. \$10 INVESTED NOW CLEARS \$1,000—Heat and power from the sun without fire or fuel. Greatest scientific discovery in operation daily. New corporation forming; shares 2 cents each; 500 references. Solar Furnace Co., St. Louis, Mo. \$12 WEEKLY—Doing writing at home; either sex. Two stamps for full particulars. Gable Supply Co., Real Estate Board Bldg., Chicago. FOUND—A fur box. Apply Wm. McKay, caretaker, post office.

TO RENT.

The Bank Exchange Restaurant, with private dining rooms upstairs, at reasonable rent. Apply A. BURKE, Bank Exchange.

The Mikado Bazaar

All kinds of Silk Handkerchiefs, Mantle Drapes, Chair Ties, Cushion Tops, Neck Ties, Etc., Lace, Ware, Tortoiseshell Ware, Antimony Ware, Toys, etc. Bamboo Furniture made to order. Cheaper than any other stores. Will

Open on Monday 27th OCTOBER. 138 GOVERNMENT STREET, COR. JOHNSON STREET.

SAVED AT LAST

Mrs. A. Waddell, of Hamilton, Has a Trying Experience, But Comes Safely Through It. Thanks to Those Sovereign Remedies, Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Have you ever felt that dull heavy headache and heartburn, that terrible gnawing at the stomach? If you have, you will easily understand why some people declare that life is not worth living?

Have you ever sat down to breakfast in the morning with a furry taste in your mouth that made eating a task if not an utter impossibility?

If you have, or if you have even a mild try of any of these experiences, you will know how to sympathize with those who suffer with that most distressing of all diseases, Chronic Dyspepsia.

Mrs. A. Waddell, 34 Simcoe street, Hamilton, was one of these. For four years she struggled to get rid of it and struggled in vain, and then she tried Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, and now— but let her tell the story herself:

"I had been troubled for four years with heavy Headaches and Heartburn," says Mrs. Waddell. "I had doctored with the best doctors, but they failed to help me. One day I got a box of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets and commenced taking them. They soon gave me relief, and now I am altogether cured."

"Now my Headache is gone. I have no more trouble with that terrible Heartburn, and I can eat a good breakfast in the morning and thoroughly enjoy it too. And Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets did all this for me."

"What Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets did for me they do for others, and they will do for others. That is why I publish my experience."

BOYCE—At Nelson, on Oct. 21st, the wife of E. J. Boyce, of a son. MARRIED. CARTER-MILLARD—At New Westminster, on Oct. 21st, by Rev. A. Sheldrick, Cecil H. Carter and Miss Blanche Millard.

JONES-SWORD—At New Westminster, on Oct. 23rd, by Rev. E. H. Mörner, F. B. Jones and Miss Norma C. Sword. GIFFORD-HATHERLEY—At New Westminster, on Oct. 23rd, by Rev. A. Sheldrick, William Gifford and Miss Maud Hatherley.

LITTLEFIELD-ELFORD—At Vancouver, on Oct. 22nd, by Rev. E. E. Scott, Frank Littlefield and Miss Katherine Elford. GUYMAN-DONALDSON—At Okanagan Landing, on Oct. 22nd, by Rev. J. W. Bowring, Carlos Cryderman and Miss Olive Donaldson.

MONUMENTS

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A new assortment just arrived from England. Also a stock of Skin Pads at FOX'S, 78 GOVERNMENT STREET.

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Fainted On Broadway

Woman in an Unconscious Condition Found on Sidewalk.

Upon Examination at the Hospital, Her Body was Discovered to be Covered with Scars, Caused by the Hypodermic Injection of Morphine—Facts Published as Warning to Other Women.

The above headlines recite the actual experience of a poor wreck of a woman who had once held an honorable and lucrative position in a large mercantile house in New York. Her health began to fail, and instead of taking rest and proper medical treatment she resorted to stimulants and morphine.

The hospital physician discovered that her primary trouble was an affection of the womb, which could readily have been cured in the first stages. If when she had first felt those severe pains in the back, the terrible headaches, the constant sense of fullness, soreness and pain in the pelvic region, she had heeded the warning that serious trouble was in store, and commenced a regular treatment with the Pinkham Remedies, as did Mrs. Rober of Chicago, whose letter follows, the polypos in the womb would have been dissolved and passed away, and to-day she would have been a well woman.

Why will women let themselves drift clog into terrible suffering and sickness in this way, when there is monumental proof that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is daily relieving thousands of women from this very trouble? There is no excuse for any woman who suffers to go without help. Mrs. Pinkham is very glad indeed to give her personal advice to any one who will write for it, and the following letter simply goes to prove that the Vegetable Compound will positively cure female ills.

"Since the birth of my baby I suffered from womb trouble, backache, irregular menstruation, also intense nervousness. "After trying different remedies with no relief I was induced to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. To my surprise and delight I found after taking my first bottle very great improvement. I continued its use and it has made me a well woman. "I am so grateful to you for my recovery that I wish to thank you, and if this testimonial will be of any use to other suffering women, you have my full permission to publish it."—MRS. MARY ROBER, 5492 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.—\$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

Free Medical Advice to Women.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.

VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY OCTOBER 25, 1902.

Foreshore Rights for Trap Sites.

What Are the Powers of the Province to Grant Them?

Attempt of Nova Scotia to Exercise Sovereignty Over the Beds of Harbors Comes to Naught—Correspondence That May Be Studied With Some Profit by Attorney-General Eberts.

As a sequel to the late Victoria election, and to some extent as a result thereof, the British Columbia government removed the reserve on the foreshore of the southern end of Vancouver Island, and almost immediately the whole coast line was staked off and notices of applications for trap sites were given. The government has not yet granted any foreshore privileges, the delay being probably due to the failure of the attorney-general to come to a decision on the constitutional points involved. He evidently does not know "where he is at"; possibly the following will be of some assistance to him.

In the year 1890, the Nova Scotia legislature passed an act, entitled "An Act respecting Foreshores and Beds of Rivers and Lakes." The provisions of this act, the correspondence that ensued between the Minister of Justice and the Attorney-General of Nova Scotia in respect to the relative powers of the Dominion and Provincial governments in the premises, and the ultimate fate of the statute, are relevant to the proposed action of the British Columbia government in the matter of foreshore privileges for trap fishing, and a publication of the facts of the Nova Scotia case will therefore be of interest to the British Columbia authorities as well as to the numerous applicants for trap sites along the shores of Vancouver Island.

The Nova Scotia Act dealt not only with rivers and lakes, but also with harbors. On the 18th April, 1900, and before the time for disallowance had expired, the Minister of Justice's department called the attention of Attorney-General Longley to the following provisions of the act in question:

Section 1 authorized the Governor-in-council to issue grants or leases of any flats, beaches or foreshores in any harbor. Section 2 provided that such grants, when issued, shall vest absolutely the fee simple of the land conveyed in a party receiving them, subject to any control vested in the parliament of Canada with respect to the navigation of any lands covered with water embraced in such grant. Section 5 provided that applications for grants or leases of the beds of harbors shall be made in writing to the Attorney-General.

The Deputy Minister, in his letter of the date mentioned, then proceeds: "I am directed to state that all these provisions appear to the Minister of Justice to be objectionable. The sections to which I have referred, other than section 10, seem to expressly authorize or imply the sanction of the authority of the Lieut.-Governor in council to grant or lease the beds of harbors, and appropriate the income arising from the disposal of such property, but inasmuch as these harbors have been held to belong to the Dominion and not to the province, the legislation in question can only be regarded as affecting the public property of Canada, and, therefore, ultra vires. Section 10, authorizing the leasing of fish traps or weirs on any part of the coast, is, in the minister's opinion, so far as it intends to sanction the use of fish traps or weirs, ultra vires as affecting the regulation of fisheries. The word 'leasing,' I suppose, is to be construed as licensing, and what the section seems really to intend is to enable the Lieut.-Governor in council to authorize the use of traps, or weirs, on any part of the coast to be specified. This is certainly not to be except where consistent with Dominion legislation. As to leasing the bed of the sea within the three-mile limit, it is at least doubtful whether a provincial legislature has any authority. It seems to the minister at present, therefore, that this act ought to be disallowed, unless it be amended so as to remove the objections to which I have referred."

The correspondence that followed was somewhat lengthy, but as a condensation might fall to bring out all the points made on both sides, it is here given in full:

The Hon. Attorney-General Longley to the Hon. the Minister of Justice: Halifax, N. S., 25th April, 1900. Dear Sir:—I have the honor of acknowledging receipt of a communication from Mr. Newcombe, the Deputy Minister of Justice, dated the 18th inst., respecting an act of the legislature of Nova Scotia, chapter 4, acts of 1890, entitled, "An Act respecting Foreshores and Beds of Rivers and Lakes." From his communication I am led to believe that in your view the act is objectionable, and that authority is assumed by the provincial legislature which exceeds the powers conferred upon it by the British North America Act. I am going to submit considerations which induced me to believe that in framing the act I kept strictly within the powers and prerogatives distinctly conferred upon provincial legislatures. As to whether in this regard I am right, or your views will ultimately be found to be the true ones, is a question, of course, which

before the judicial committee of the Privy Council, and I was extremely careful when drafting the act of 1890 to keep absolutely and strictly within what I conceived honestly to be a fair and judicial interpretation of provincial rights, and all I wish to say at the present moment is, that, if we cannot agree between us as to what our rights are, there is a method by which the points at issue between us can be justly and judicially determined, but it is not a proper case for the power of disallowance. This would be little less, in my judgment, in the present instance, than a disaster, an injustice, and bordering close upon an arbitrary act, and I trust, therefore, strongly protest against the exercise of any such power. I do not see my way

contention has ever been made that it was not in the province. The only serious contention that has been made is that the beds of harbors are in the Dominion. I think it will be better to leave the question of the judicial mind to determine the very nice question as to when

may be fairly open to debate and difference of opinion, and can only be adjusted by courts as disallowance. This act was passed more than a year ago and already many leases have been issued upon the faith of it, of oyster beds in the province. Large sums of money have been expended by the lessees in improving and developing the property rights have thus been acquired, all of which would be thrown into confusion and jeopardy by the disallowance of the act. None of these leases exceeded the powers conferred upon us by the British North America Act, and yet these leases are issued under and by virtue of this particular act of the legislature.

In regard to the leasing of what is strictly called fishing privileges, such as the leasing of lobster traps and weirs, I may state that by an arrangement between this department and the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, we are not seeking to exercise any such powers whatever. All lobster traps and weirs in Nova Scotia are still licensed by the department of marine and fisheries. All lobster privileges are also disposed of under license from the department of marine and fisheries, and we have not attempted to interfere, although the other provincial governments are disposed to interfere, with the absolute and unrestricted fishing privileges of the Dominion at large. We do not want control of the fisheries. We want the responsibility of regulating and protecting the fisheries to remain in the Dominion authorities, as represented by the department of marine and fisheries. All we want is the right to issue our traps, and that is all we are seeking by this legislation.

I am disposed to think that when the matter is reduced to its ultimate course of reasoning, and the highest judicial tribunals come to determine the point, it will be found that the rights of the province extend unquestionably to the exercise of jurisdiction over the water of the harbors surrounding the shores of all the provinces, while the control of navigation and of the fisheries surrounding these shores is vested in the Dominion.

I regard Holman and Green as a proper case for disallowance, and one which is partly disposed of by the latest decision of the judicial committee of the Privy Council, and when the matter comes to be threshed out more fully and definitely, the very last vestige of Holman and Green will be torn to shreds.

The Dominion authorities have supreme control over harbors in respect of navigation and in respect to the ownership of all improvements which go to make up the commercial phases of the harbor itself, but the land underneath the water of harbors is most unquestionably the property of the provincial government, and that will ultimately be found to be the inevitable result. The land belonging to the foreshore of the province generally is admittedly in the province. The Dominion legislature has gone so far as to pass an act declaring it is in the province. No serious

the action of the winds and waves has got to be sufficiently fierce to vest the foreshore in the province, and it gets sufficiently mild and calm by protecting hills to become a harbor and vested in the Dominion. The real fact of the case is that the water, the navigation and the control and regulation of fisheries of the foreshore are in the Dominion, but the terra firma, the land under this water, is undoubtedly an extension of the property in the land, which the British North America Act vests in the province.

I was present and took part in the argument of the fisheries and foreshore case clear at present to recommend any substantial changes in the terms of the act. I am willing, however, to submit every single question involved in that act to judicial determination, and I will conform my legislation to the requirement of any competent judicial tribunal.

Yours very truly, J. W. LONGLEY. The Deputy Minister of Justice to Hon. Attorney-General Longley: Department of Justice, Ottawa, 21st May, 1900. Sir:—Referring to your letter of the

25th ultimo, it was distinctly held by the Supreme court of Canada in Holman vs. Green, that the property in public harbors, including the beds or soil thereof, is by the British North America Act vested in the Dominion, and that the soil ungranted at the time of Confederation between high and low water mark, and being within the limits of such harbors, also became by the express unqualified words of that enactment, vested in the Dominion as part and parcel of such harbors.

In the recent decision of the judicial committee of the Privy Council their Lordships said: "With regard to public harbors, the British North America Act as to what is properly comprised in this term became vested in the Dominion of

bor became the property of the Dominion as part of the harbor." The only qualification of Holman vs. Green by the judicial committee is stated as follows: "Their Lordships are of opinion that it does not follow that because the foreshore on the margin of a harbor is Crown property, it necessarily forms part of the harbor. It may or may not do so, according to circumstances. If, for example, it had actually been used for harbor purposes, it would, no doubt, form part of the harbor; but there are other cases in which, in their Lordships' opinion, it would be equally clear that it did not form part of it."

This qualification, however, is of no consequence so far as concerns the present

state respecting foreshores and beds of rivers and lakes, which professes to authorize the Lieut.-Governor in council to issue grants of the foreshores and beds of harbors generally. It is true that in this act the word "harbors" is not qualified by the word "public" as in the case of the British North America Act, but the minister apprehends that the word "harbors" as used in the Nova Scotia statute cannot be interpreted so as not to include public harbors, and, therefore, what this act professes to do is to authorize the Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia in council to grant the foreshores and beds of harbors which the British North America Act, an act construed by both the Supreme court of Canada and the judicial committee, has declared to be vested in the government of Canada.

The reference in the fisheries case, to which the provinces were parties, was made for the express purpose, among others, of determining the title to any public harbors, Nova Scotia and some of the other provinces having questioned the propriety of the decision in Holman vs. Green. The decision reached upon that point has distinctly excluded from the range of the provinces the application of the provisions in question. There is no further court of appeal, and it is extremely probable that the judicial committee would upon further hearing modify its opinion as pronounced in the fisheries case. Therefore the minister sees no alternative but to disallow the act, inasmuch as such provisions thereof as are ultra vires would therefore become inoperative. So with the beds or foreshores of public harbors, the conveyances are of no avail as matters stand, and disallowance as to them would be harmful. The important feature of the matter is that the legislature of Nova Scotia has enacted a statute authorizing the Lieut.-Governor to deal with the public property of Canada, and that is a substantial change in the terms of the act. Under such circumstances the minister presumes that in the event of disallowance, the legislature would take any steps which might be necessary to confirm proceedings lawfully taken under other provisions of the statute which were competent to the legislature, and those holding vested rights must, in the minister's opinion, look to the provincial authorities for such compensatory provisions as may be necessary and expedient.

The section with regard to licensing fish traps, etc., seems, in the view of the minister, to cover a good deal more than what was intended, as stated in your letter. If you merely intend to authorize the Government in council to grant leases of fisheries or fishing privileges to the province, why not so express the matter plainly? It is the construction of the section according to its letter which, of course, would govern, and not the present intention of your government in administering it. The section is objectionable for two reasons, first, because it may be construed to authorize the Lieut.-Governor in council to license the use of traps and weirs, fishing by means of which may have been lawfully prohibited by parliament, and, secondly, because it may be held to authorize the leasing of fishing stations upon the open coast within the three-mile limit. The latter objection is, no doubt, a doubtful one, but it is, in the minister's opinion, the only objection stated to this act which is open to serious doubt.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant. E. L. NEWCOMBE, Deputy Minister of Justice.

The Hon. Attorney-General Longley to the Deputy Minister of Justice: Ottawa, 2nd June, 1900. Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 20th ultimo. I am directed to inform you that the minister does not consider the remarks contained in the first paragraph of your letter can properly apply to the present situation. There was and perhaps still is difference of opinion as to what, independently of judicial interpretation, was intended by the expression "public harbors" as used in the third schedule of the British North America Act; but, while those holding views in that respect are at issue, the minister is not prepared to administer subject to the interpretation of the courts, and it cannot, in the opinion of the minister, be assumed that the judicial committee has not clearly determined that public harbors, including the beds thereof, are the property of the government of Canada. That being so, it seems to the minister that the minister's duty upon the subject is to disallow the act in the present case but repeal or disallowance.

As to the amendments which you propose, I am to state as follows: If these were proposed in the form hereinafter suggested as an amending act by your executive council, the minister would submit to His Excellency in council the propriety of allowing the act to remain subject to such amendments as may be suggested. You propose to define the word "harbors," but the minister considers that it would be better not to undertake any such definition as a condition as to what is or is not a public harbor may be difficult to determine, and there would very likely be through the usual sequence of the definition, the amendment which your government should undertake to have enacted ought, in the minister's opinion, to be confined to the repeal of section 10, with regard to the licensing of fish traps and weirs and the adding of a declaratory section to the effect that the act in question was not and is not intended to have any application to public harbors within the meaning of that expression as used in the 3rd schedule of the British North America Act. Such an amendment would, of course, leave the question quite open to the courts with regard to any particular harbor as to whether it is a public harbor or not. If a public harbor within the meaning of the British North America Act, it would be Dominion property and not within the application of the statute. Otherwise I presume the statute would operate. If your government is satisfied to give such an undertaking, will you be good enough to have a minute passed and a dispatch sent forward through the usual channels, after which the minister will report to His Excellency. As the period for disallowance is drawing to a close, this matter will not permit of very much delay. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant. E. L. NEWCOMBE, Deputy Minister of Justice.

The undertaking asked for by the department of justice was given by the government of Nova Scotia, and at the next session of the legislature of that province section 10 was repealed, and a clause added declaring that the act was not and is not intended to have any application to public harbors within the meaning of that expression, as used in the third schedule of the British North America Act. There is a very close analogy between the Nova Scotia legislation, referred to in the above correspondence, and which was undoubtedly ultra vires of the provincial legislature, and the proposed trap fishing privileges of the foreshore of Vancouver Island by the British Columbia government. The applications, numbering hundreds, cover all the harbors, bays and open coast line from the islands in the Gulf of Georgia to the open Pacific ocean. In respect to all public harbors the province has no jurisdiction whatever, while in respect to the rest of the foreshore its claim to exercise authority is very doubtful. Under these circumstances it would seem that the British Columbia government will only be inviting trouble and leading many conflicting friends into heavy financial losses by undertaking to exercise an authority that it does not possess.



TRAP FISHING IN UNITED STATES WATERS.



A HAUL FROM THE TRAPS.

Deputy Minister of Justice: Halifax, N. S., 20th May, 1900. Dear Sir:—I must confess that I have read your letter of the 21st inst. with very great surprise and very profound regret. That any minister should undertake to advise His Excellency the Governor-General to disallow, for the mere reason of differing views on the subject of its constitutionality, an act so important in its character and so vital in its operations as that now under consideration, seems to me unusual and open to question. That the responsibility of any of the difficulties and complications of such a step should be laid to the provincial government, while not commending themselves to my judgment as being imposed by the British North America Act, yet being of no immediate practical concern, had better be abandoned as far as the province is concerned, than to be subjected to the evils which might arise from disallowing an act on the faith of which some hundreds of acres have been invested in money and are carrying on an important enterprise.

The concessions I propose are as follows: 1st. To repeal absolutely the clause relating to fish traps and weirs, about which we care nothing, and which we do not propose, under existing circumstances, to put into execution. 2nd. To define by special act the word "harbors" and to declare that the act is intended to apply to public harbors upon which improvements have been made. To leave out harbors altogether would be to abandon the act, because all our oyster beds are located in places which are not very well designated as harbors. Every arm of the sea is a harbor in the larger sense, and I am sure that the judicial committee of the Privy Council will never give any such interpretation to the word "public harbors" as found in the schedule of the British North America Act as to save them include every place of shelter along coasts.

It seems to me that, in undertaking to introduce and carry legislation in the direction indicated above, further action on the part of the federal authorities should be suspended. Yours very truly, J. W. LONGLEY.

The Deputy Minister of Justice to Hon. Attorney-General Longley: Department of Justice, Ottawa, 2nd June, 1900. Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 20th ultimo. I am directed to inform you that the minister does not consider the remarks contained in the first paragraph of your letter can properly apply to the present situation. There was and perhaps still is difference of opinion as to what, independently of judicial interpretation, was intended by the expression "public harbors" as used in the third schedule of the British North America Act; but, while those holding views in that respect are at issue, the minister is not prepared to administer subject to the interpretation of the courts, and it cannot, in the opinion of the minister, be assumed that the judicial committee has not clearly determined that public harbors, including the beds thereof, are the property of the government of Canada. That being so, it seems to the minister that the minister's duty upon the subject is to disallow the act in the present case but repeal or disallowance.

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SOUPH AMERICAN RHEUMATIC CURE. QUINER'S RHEUMATISM. It is safe, harmless and acts quick—gives almost instant relief and an absolute cure in from one to three days—works wonders in most forms of rheumatism. One man's testimony: "I spent 11 weeks in bed before commencing its use—4 bottles cured me." Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—O.R.

The Hon. Attorney-General Longley to the Deputy Minister of Justice: Ottawa, 2nd June, 1900. Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 20th ultimo. I am directed to inform you that the minister does not consider the remarks contained in the first paragraph of your letter can properly apply to the present situation. There was and perhaps still is difference of opinion as to what, independently of judicial interpretation, was intended by the expression "public harbors" as used in the third schedule of the British North America Act; but, while those holding views in that respect are at issue, the minister is not prepared to administer subject to the interpretation of the courts, and it cannot, in the opinion of the minister, be assumed that the judicial committee has not clearly determined that public harbors, including the beds thereof, are the property of the government of Canada. That being so, it seems to the minister that the minister's duty upon the subject is to disallow the act in the present case but repeal or disallowance.

NORFOLK ISLAND; TOY DEPENDENCY

It Is the Site of One of the Stations of the "All-Red" Cable.

Norfolk Island, which lies some hundreds of miles from New Zealand, is one of the points touched by the "All-Red" cable, and the following description of the place will be of interest to readers of the Times. A writer in an Australian paper says:

A toy island, with little stiff trees and diminutive cattle, as if a child's Noah's Ark had capsize on the beach. That is Norfolk Island from the sea. The Norfolk pine trees, diminished by the distance, look so correct and conventional, and the attitude on the cliffs so small, that we almost expected to see Noah himself in his long blue gown, standing on the beach to meet us when we landed, and perhaps to attempt to deal in toy cattle. A melancholy place enough it seemed as the steamer swung round the coast, and anchored opposite the old convict settlement, with its ancient prison and scattered shore buildings, that are the monuments of so many unfortunates to whom the Old Bailey was the gate to the South Seas. On Nepean Island, a little terra cotta hill, jutting out of the ocean, close to Norfolk Island, it is said that even now they come on the bones of convicts who had escaped to this bleak spot, hopeful that a passing ship, from motives of compassion, might afford them an opportunity of returning to that London foe that was to them infinitely dearer than the golden sunshine of the Pacific.

A swarm of long and very narrow white boats surrounded the steamer, with whose crew they immediately started an animated discussion, in a curiously high-pitched voice, chanting rather than talking, and using a grammatical construction that is peculiar to this island. This disjointed English is for the stranger, and is used in compassion for his poverty of language, but for themselves, when they give each other the real opinion of the said stranger, they have another language, compounded of Tahitian and sailors' talk as it was on the deck of His Majesty's ship, *Bounty* many years ago. The islanders are in many shades, mostly a very dark one, for they are of mixed descent, half English, half South Sea Islanders, a colorful imitation of the kanaka, with the European framework that show in the raised bridge of the nose and the greater stature. A kindly, chattering crew, good humored, simple, childish, cunning and

BURYING SHORE END OF CABLE.

This shows how the work was done at Norfolk Island. In the tropics the cable is buried deeply to frustrate the ravages of ants and other insects.

quarrelsome in a breath, the lazy spirit of the South Seas alternating with the vigor of the sailor.

Kingsdown is the principal focus of population, and the people have swarmed into the hives left by the officials of the old penal settlement, scattered in root places, but sometimes built in little rows of stone cottages, substantial, stern, and official in character. In one of these cottages in Quality row the chaplain lives, appointed by the English government to impart to the descendants of the crew of the *Bounty* such instruction as may enable them to sign their names to their governors, teachers, spiritual pastors, and masters, should they so desire. The skeleton of the ancient prison is still the principal object in the scene, its wicked old bones being utilized as an administrative mansion, in which shelter a school and other fragments of civilization. But the island itself seems to have drifted from the stream of life—a silent melancholy holds it, and its every corner is eloquent with the burden of those stories of shame and suffering that oppressed it. The present inhabitants are poor, and they complain that they are over-governed, over-taxed, and misrepresented—in fact, that the long arm from which their forefathers fled so lucrively has once more got them in its clasp. There is an unfortunate point of view, from which the untravelled look upon all the Pacific islands, a rosy mist, that blurs the more prominent features of the "res augusta domi." The gleaming web of fiction that has been spun round the Summer Isles of Eden has even reached to the isle of old settlement of Norfolk Island, with its grotesque exaggeration. But what do we find when the cold light of fact is shed on the dead whale whose bones profane the evening gale, or the roots on which the islanders principally depend for their humble meal, or the want of money? The loneliness, the monotony, and the absence of most of those things that make life bearable the rosy mists dispel before its piercing glare. Norfolk Island before it made the acquaintance of political Australia had an existence not without a certain charm. It was ruled by a council of elders, who, though of course they did not please everybody, were probably no better or worse than their neighbor, and though it was asserted that many of the people were no better than they should be, the general tone of the South Seas is not exacting.

But the people were free in many ways. Their houses were free, their goods were free, their jail was empty,

and their little island was as like heaven as cheap whiskey and cheaper tobacco can make this sinful world. Peace, punctuated by the trivial quarrels of a childish people, brooded over the place, and fat whales' noses in the summer seas, hazy, retelling rum and tobacco, and the nights were filled with music of concertina, and the street with genial platters, full of strange oaths and strong drink. A pleasing scene! But now the minkins of an effete civilization have smeared with a sordid commercialism this smiling picture; have locked up the rum, and put a duty on tobacco. The island alms-houses had a policeman, but then he received no salary, and, amiable man, never arrested anybody. Moral suasion was his batten. He subdued the wrongdoer by the majesty of his eye. But now the government has sent down a policeman who wears boots, and thus presents an uncomfortable standard of luxury to a simple people. He draws a salary, for—ESO, it is rumored, is the yearly amount, wealth uncountable as the sands of the shore.

A schoolmaster they long resisted, but a chief magistrate they have, and, most galling burden, a custom house officer—an excise-man in the Summer Isles of Eden, a tidewater on the long, heaving l-conspicuity of it first struck these children of nature dumb, until the stern fact was brought home to them that never more in this world would they smoke tobacco that had not paid duty. Then, indeed, their bitter cry rose like a great, sorrowful wail to the council of the elders. Then the cold, appraising eye of the government considered them again, and they were charged, rent for the houses given to their fathers when they were brought to Norfolk Island first. Next the tariff swept down on them, and taxed their produce on its arrival at Sydney, and, as the islanders depend on the sale of whale-oil and oranges, they begin to cast back to the mutiny of the *Bounty* and its consequences. Truly the parish politician cannot deal with these people, who have ever lived just beyond the fringe of conventional civilization. His rule of thumb presses heavily upon them, and they have ample leisure during which to brood on these matters that annoy them. Last of all, the government

IN THE GREEN ROOM

This week Victoria theatre-goers have had their surfeit of theatrical attractions. Only on Wednesday night has the stage been empty, the hall being between classic band music and comic opera.

The Royal Italian band played a three nights' engagement, commencing with a sacred concert on Sunday night. Rivele, the new conductor, showed himself to be a worthy successor to the pantomimic Creator, as to the band itself, it is still a superb organization; but in some respects inferior to that which bowed to the will of Rivele's predecessor. When it last Deolmo, the star-clarinet player, a big hole was made in the reed instrumentation which has not yet been adequately filled. There is a more formidable array of brass instruments than on previous tours, and this was strikingly demonstrated in some of the numbers to the detriment of the reeds. Still there is little difference between the band this year and that which played here under Creator.

The attendance was not large on any of the nights, the theatre-goers apparently saving their seats for "Florence," which was largely attended, despite the price charged. To-night W. E. Nankville's production of the powerful play, "The Pentecost," dramatised from Hall Caine's story, will be presented.

Next Monday the veteran actor, J. H. Stoddart, will present "The Boy's Brer Bush," and on Thursday West's minstrels will appear at the Victoria.

Appropos of bands and conductors, somebody recently perpetrated the following in the New York Journal:

Creator! Creator! there's a fury in your form
That can lash the tamest music to a shrill and shrieking storm:
To every other telegraphed from that
Bygone eye, kettledrums respectfully
Reply,
While swaying like a wind-swept reed,
Your body cleaves the air, and
Inclining boom, and crash, and
Brawl, and blow, and blare.

You frown upon the oboe and it grievously
Makes moan,
You draw from the euphonium a grumb-
ling undertone,
You throw a double duck at, just as if
You liked to duck,
To get results from under where the
Queer tympani lurk;
Meanwhile the evolutions that you set
Yourself to do
Resemble macabre while the same is in
The stew.

Old Patsy Gilmore, bless him, was a
Leader who could show
Contortions and gymnasts things they
Really ought to know,
While our John Philip Sousa, with his
Short but gifted arms,
And his long neck, possesses many capti-
vating charms;
But as spectacles, we own it, neither one
Of them would do
For an instant in competing with a whale-
bone man like you.

Blessings on you, Creator; if we all
Could work like that,
We would not get results that seem trifling,
Same old fat,
Could we but turn ourselves at what is
Given us to do
And keep that whitening lick up till we
Get completely
We'd make a noise perhaps ourselves to
Echo through the laas
And get an instant out of life as you
Get from that band.

A southern exchange says of "The Bonnie Brer Bush":

"In 'The Bonnie Brer Bush' the interest in the actor and the interest in the role are so completely merged that it is hard to separate one from the other.

"Mr. Stoddart is an old man, no longer needing to 'make up' his character as the heart-breaking tenderness and remorse which later makes him take a little girl in his arms and call her by his daughter's name. Nothing more can be said of his Lachlan Campbell than that it is a living creation, the presentation of what seems to be by some extraordinary illusion of art, an actual person, known, criticized and loved.

"There are a few strong dramatic scenes, the climax at the end of the second act being the moment of greatest excitement in the play, but most of 'The Bonnie Brer Bush' is descriptive and illustrative rather than dramatic. A quartet of harvesters sing some Scotch ballads, and a Highlander comes in with his bagpipes, while the villagers dance a reel on the common. These touches, while giving some variety to the play, are less effective than the eccentricities of McKittrick, the mail-carrier, and the fervor of the little Scotch minister in preserving the atmosphere of Ian MacLaren's tale.

"The cast supporting Mr. Stoddart is very well balanced and suited to the play. They all manage the dialect so that it can be understood and enter with zest into the humor and pathos of the life of the Scotch village."

The Bostonians are experiencing misfortune at the commencement of their tour. Not on the score of business, for the Academy success has so far been unequalled on the road. The troubles were brought about by the influx of Knights Templars to the city of Dayton, Ohio. When the seventy odd members of the Bostonians' organization arrived on Dayton about 3 p. m. in the afternoon after a weary journey from Wheeling, West Virginia, they found that three thousand strong of Knights and their ladies had possession of every room, hallway and bathroom in the place. Shakespeare had been improved in every corner to accommodate the masonic convalescence. Here was a dilemma. A performance of "Robin Hood" in the evening with no place to sleep afterwards. Prayers, or treaties, smiles and bribes were of no use, even the prettiest chorus girl in the bunch with her most winning grimace had no persuasion with the hotel clerk. "Everything engaged for a month," was the reply. Miss Van Studdford threatened to resign right away. Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Barnabee, laden down with grips, took possession of one of the hotel elevators and refused to undo. Matters were very serious indeed. Dayton was also crowded with visitors who had secured whatever private accommodation that was available, so it was useless to ap-

peal to the hospitality of the citizens. At the eleventh hour (there is always an eleventh hour in cases of misfortune, and this happened just as the town clock was striking eleven and the curtain falling) the manager of the theatre came to the rescue. He suggested that every dressing room should be cleared of the trunks and coats installed for the ladies, and that the stage should be set with a drawing room interior to keep off the draughts, and fixed up as a dormitory for the men. The telephone was set to work and various furniture dealers of the city were solicited to requisition a number of sets so that everybody was made happy.

The novelty of the situation then showed itself to the company and good humor took the place of despair. W. H. MacDonald was so delighted that after fixing up his cot he started out about midnight to get some oysters, but he forgot to notify the watchman of the theatre, and here began another series of troubles for himself. When he returned to the stage door he found the entire place in darkness and the theatre locked. Every approach was bolted and barred. He knocked enough to arouse the seventy odd sleepers, but not one could help him. The watchman had gone home after doing his duty, to wit, seeing that the theatre was secure from house-breakers. There was no help for it. Mr. MacDonald had to find shelter somewhere, so he started for the railway depot with the intention of dosing until train time in the waiting room. He arrived just in time to find a Western limited express about to pull out. Its first stop was Indianapolis. This was just the thing he thought of as the Bostonians played in that city on the next evening, so he engaged a berth in a Pullman. Again, unfortunately, he had a through ticket to Terre Haute, the next stage where the company would appear another evening. The ticket had stop-over privileges, but he forgot to inform the conductor of the change of his route. He was not aroused until the train was a good way beyond Indianapolis. However, Terre Haute is only a few hours' journey from the Indian capital, and Mr. MacDonald returned in time to make his appearance as Little John.

Signora Pietro Mascagni, the great Italian composer, who wrote the musical setting for "The Eternal City," has written a signed article for a New York newspaper, in which he pronounces Hall Caine "the greatest of all living dramatists," and says that this conclusion he has been forced to after having twice read both book and play and devoted days of careful study to them. He says that there is "a wealth of conception in the work, an evidence of complete mastery of technique and a detail of the theatre, a potent realism that compels by its fascination, a phantasy of imaginative reality," as it were, so intense, that he was compelled to conclude the play the most complete theatrical work that he had ever read. So profoundly impressed was the great Italian composer with the literary ability of the author of "The Christian" and "The Eternal City" that he asked Mr. Caine to prepare the book of an opera for him, upon stated lines, for which he will write the music, with a view to an American production.

Speaking of the unusual setting for "The Eternal City," Mascagni says: "Although I consumed but six weeks in composing this music for it, I may say that I was more conscientious and painstaking than with this work. The fever of the enthusiasm I felt for this masterful dramatic prophecy possessed me, and I could not rest until my task, a most pleasurable one, was accomplished. I went personally to Rome, where I remained in entire seclusion, studying the details which form a part of the incidental music. Thus, the intonation even of the bells of St. Peter's is absolutely accurate, as also the march and music of the ceremony in which the Pope gives the Garibaldi and the Royal March. I had every intonation of being present at the first performance in Washington, where I was most graciously invited by Mr. Geo. C. Tyler, of the firm of Liebler & Co., the New York managers, but the multitudinous duties connected with the preparation of my opera season rendered this impossible, to my great regret."

Mr. Leslie Stuart, the composer of the music to "Florodora," was recently asked, "How did you come to write the doctored sextette, 'Tell Me, Pretty Maiden'?"

"Oh, I don't know; came to me suddenly, I suppose. I always had a desire to write a concerted number for six men and six girls."

"And why six?"

"Because they would comfortably reach across the stage. The difficulty was that I could not hit upon a suitable phrase to carry the song. One evening, about two weeks before the production, I was standing in front of the Lyric theatre in London, and for some unaccountable reason the phrase, 'I must love someone, it might as well be you,' occurred to me. There, said I to myself—there is the phrase for the sextette, and I turned from the theatre and went home. Two hours later I had composed the music, thought out the business and put it all on paper."

"I don't want to seem to reflect on the judgment of my associates," further said Mr. Stuart, "but at first they were emphatically opposed to the sextette, except as a duet. They liked it, and maintained that it should be given to two of the principals, and not wasted upon a lot of chorus people. But I insisted upon trying the experiment, and the part it has played in 'Florodora's' success is well known."

"The play was seen in London and refused by almost every prominent New York manager, but Mr. John C. Fisher thought well enough of it to back his judgment, so, in conjunction with Mr. Riley it was produced at the Casino, New York, and met with instant approval."

Mr. Stuart is the composer of "The Bandoero," a noted song for a baritone voice.

Mr. David Baxter, the distinguished Scotch actor, who has been in England for America early in November, has signified his desire to his management of giving one of his first concerts on this side of the Atlantic in Canada, and as a result complete arrangements have been made for his appearance in Windsor Hall on November 18th. The coming of a few singers of Montreal has been regarded as much favorable comment in Montreal as that of Mr. Baxter, whose success

throughout the United Kingdom has gained for him the high reputation of being to Scotland what Mr. Plunkett-Greene has become to Ireland. But Mr. Baxter possesses this great advantage over the latter of having a much finer voice and more varied and enjoyable repertoire.

In fact, it is on account of his artistic and varied programmes that he has become such a great favorite throughout the United Kingdom, and on his visit to Montreal he will be heard in all the favorite songs of the great masters. Among those from whose works he draws most largely are Handel, Mozart, Gluck, Franz, Verdi, Schubert, Schumann and Tschalkowsky. Such a selection will prove that besides being favorably known as a Scotch basso, Mr. Baxter is one of the most versatile singers on the concert platform at present.

John L. Sullivan is going to star again. He has a brain new melodrama, "An American Earl," in which, the great John is the Earl. He is also stage director and has been constant in his attendance on rehearsals. The only obstacle thus far to the success of "An American Earl" is John L.'s unfortunate habit of going to sleep in an armchair during the rehearsals and disturbing the company with his snoring. This has led to misunderstandings with members of the company, but none of them has been bold enough to protest. A prominent sporting man is financing Sullivan's starring enterprise.

Notes.

Loie Fuller is to return on November 8th for a tour of the variety theatres. Richard Golden's tour in "Foxy Quiller" is proving to be a remarkable success financially and artistically.

Suzanne Adams, the opera singer, has arrived from abroad to take part in the musical festival in Massachusetts.

Fritz Williams has secured his release from Weber & Fields and is now to return to Charles Frohman's forces. The Harrington-Reynolds Stock company is playing through California, with Theodore Roberts featured, to excellent business.

Neille McHenry made her third visit to Philadelphia recently in "M'liss," and her receipts were over a thousand dollars greater than on her two previous engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Milton Boyle have closed their valuable engagement and returned to New York to prepare for their starting tour under the management of Ben Stern.

The Neil Stock company at Baker's theatre, in Portland, Ore., has made excellent progress and is being warmly commended for its work. The players singled out for praise are Robert Morris, Charles Wyngate, Mina Gleason and Elsie Esmond.

Charles Klein, who wrote the book of "Mr. Pickwick," in which De Wolf Hooper is starring, is in receipt of box office statements calculated to make him feel that he can embark on a tour of the world with his family without impoverishing himself.

May Edouin has finished her long and successful engagement in London, and returns to America this month. She expects to star in a new play which a well known author has written for her. Fred Edwards will again be the leading man in her company.

James K. Hackett has returned to J. O. G. Duffy and Cyrus Townsend Brady their dramatization of the latter's "Hohenzollern," and the manuscript is now being considered as a medium for Edward Morgan after his New York city engagement with Viola Allen in "The Eternal City."

Kathryn Kidder, who has passed under the management of Jules Murry for a term of years, is engaging her supporting company for the coming tour, which begins in December. The play has been selected, but not yet named. It is said, however, to be eminently adapted to Miss Kidder's qualities as an emotional actress.

Blanche Ring, the girl who made the hit of "The Defender" in singing "The Good Old Summer Times," and Mrs. Robert Osborn, who has the playhouse in New York, had a tiff last week because Miss Ring claimed that she had been engaged to play the title role, since changed in favor of the comedian. Later on they made it up. So Miss Ring will appear in "Tommy Rook" after all.

Charles Frohman has secured Wyndham's theatre, London, for the purpose of continuing there the run of "The Marriage of Kitty," with Marie Tempest in the principal role. The comedy is now running at the Duke of York's theatre, but it must make way for the production of J. M. Barrie's new comedy, the title of which has not yet been decided upon. It will be removed to Wyndham's theatre to-night.

Kirke La Shelle just at present is heard over heels in business. Having started his "Arizona," Frank Daniels and "Sergeant James" companies, he is now preparing for the coming production of "Checkers," which promises to be a notable event. He has also a view on the early production of a new melodrama called "The Great Lynnwood Robbery." Mr. La Shelle, by the way, is recovering very quickly from his recent illness.

"A Chinese Honeymoon" has passed its 400th performance in London, where, strangely enough, it was taken to fill an odd week or two, with no hope that it would be accepted as good entertainment in the metropolis. It had been staged cheaply for provincial exploitation, and had nobody of note in the cast apart from Louie Frear. Those who have seen both say the American production is infinitely superior.

The critics in New York city do not like "The Two Schools." One impression gained from what they write is that Alfred Capus's company has been badly made over for use on the stage. Mr. Winter, writing in the Tribune, went at it violently, and had the assistance of Mr. Towse, in the Post. Of the players, none would appear to have done very well with the single exception of Jessie Bursey, as a low born, coarse whose amours involve the action.

Charles Dalton, whose name is familiar throughout the country from his long association with the "Sign of the Cross," has been engaged by Managers Wagenhals and Kemper as leading man for Blanche Walsh, contracts to which effect were signed last Saturday. Mr. Dalton will appear as the barbarian warrior Macho, in Miss Walsh's new play, the "Daughter of Hamilar." The character is a sort of Ingomar.



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NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that I have purchased the market garden business of Shong Yee Yuen Co., Cedar Hill road, and that I will make a final settlement on the 20th day of October, 1902.
SAM KEE CHOW.

Victoria & Sidney Railway Co.
Anyone having accounts against the Victoria & Sidney Railway previous to October 10th, are requested to present statement of the same not later than 20th inst. J. P. MACKENZIE, General Manager.

THE ADROBILITIES OF THE OCEAN

TORPEDO BOATS OF THE EMPEROR'S NAVY

The Officers of the German Fleet Take Long Chances and Know No Fear.

Prince Henry of Prussia has been put this year in command of the first torpedo boat flotilla of the German navy, putting it through those dashing manoeuvres which are peculiar to this branch of the German naval service.

Some remarkable photographs which have just been received in America illustrate this tendency very well. They were taken during the manoeuvres of Prince Henry's fleet and show the arrow-like vessels steaming in line at full speed with such slight intervals between the boats that the most trifling accident to one of them would result in the almost inevitable destruction of the boats astern; for it is a matter of fractions of a second between a safety and destruction when torpedo boats steam so closely together at such speed as these are making.

Automobilists of the Sea. With her torpedo boats Germany has displayed a disposition to take long chances which have resulted in her losing more vessels of this class in proportion to her fleet than any other nation. The German naval officers went into torpedo boat work with all the enthusiasm and recklessness that marks the automobilists with a new high-speed machine. In fact the German torpedo boat commanders may not inaptly be called the "automobilists of the sea," because of the way in which they dash about with the long, lean vessels and because of the chances they take.

The loss of the torpedo boat commanded by Duke Frederick William of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, a disaster in which the duke himself went down with his boat and entire crew, was a catastrophe that called the attention of the whole world to the things which the Germans were attempting with their torpedo boats. The rank of the Duke made his loss a matter of such moment as to rivet attention from all parts of the globe. Since then the torpedo boat officers of the German navy have been a little more careful, though they still take risks which officers of other navies would consider as unnecessary and unwarranted.

Known by Numbers. The Germans do not name their torpedo boats as most of the other nations of the world do, but give them numbers and letters. So in the list of Prince Henry's flotilla, instead of reading such suggestive names as "Viper," "Scorpion," etc., we find that the fleet of His Royal Highness consists of torpedo boats 8, 105, 8, 102, 103, 104, 105, 107, 8, 98, 99, 100, and 101—eleven boats in all of the newest type. The fact that the Germans give their torpedo boats numbers and letters in place of names somehow seems to make the dash with which they handle them all the more remarkable. It would seem to the ordinary person that it would be comparatively easy to show a little dash when in command of a torpedo boat named the "Adder," or the "Waap," while to display the same quality on torpedo boat "two and carry one," or "X 1014" would be next to an impossibility. But the Germans do it.

The torpedo boats which comprise the fleet of Prince Henry are built on the proportion of 183 feet of length to 21 feet of beam. Some are larger and some are smaller, of course, but that is the general relation of beam to breadth in the newer torpedo boats of the German navy. In the older torpedo boats the relation of beam to breadth was in the ratio of 108 feet of length to 18 feet of beam. So it will be seen that the torpedo boat which foundered at the mouth of the Elbe some years ago.

Defying the Gales. It is less of a most dramatic affair and almost such a disaster at the time as to the possibility of making a torpedo boat thoroughly seaworthy and still have it of proper dimensions for the use for which it is intended.

The German fleet had been manoeuvring in the North sea and with it was of course a small flotilla of torpedo boats. The weather became stormy, and the fleet, having no special reason for staying out longer, put into port. The torpedo boats, which should have been sent into port as soon as the weather became unfit for them to be out in, were not ordered to leave the fleet, and instead of preceding the warships into harbor they stayed out until the last in what would seem to have been a spirit of bravado, though the excuse given—and it was a plausible one—was that the officers desired to test thoroughly the sea-going qualities of the boats in heavy weather.

As the torpedo boats approached the mouth of the Elbe the sea became more and more disturbed. One of the two boats which tried to make port got through. The other "torpedo turtle" just as it had nearly reached the harbor's mouth, and plunged beneath the waves.

Other Boats Lost. In 1895 the Germans lost the torpedo boat 8, 41 off Jutland, and it was in September of 1897 that Duke Frederick William of Mecklenburg-Schwerin went down in his boat, S. 23. In 1898 the S. 85 went down. In the course of the naval manoeuvres of last year the Germans lost torpedo boat No. 76, a vessel of 150 tons. Only one man went down with it. Last July the German torpedo boat S. 43 was run

THE WAR CLOUD IN EAST EUROPE

DARDANELLES STRAITS AGAIN THE THEATRE

Mutterings From the Region of the Balkans Again Over the Eastern Question.

There are mutterings again from the region of the Balkans, and once more a rumor that the intermittent "Eastern Question" may raise its head and cause war. There may or may not be truth in the report that Turkey will restrict the passage of war vessels through the Dardanelles to those of Russia. But it is evident to those who have kept an eye upon the affairs of Eastern Europe during the past few months that certain things are in progress which betoken change. The steady decline of Turkey is a visible process. One after another its provinces are given semi-independent status as tributary states, and ultimately bloom out into nations. Bulgaria, Serbia, Montenegro have been emancipated, and now Macedonia is disturbed, a revolution threatened, with the possibility of a quasi-independence being granted in the future. This piecemeal partition of the Turkish Empire is probably the best way in which the Turk can be "turned bag and baggage out of Europe," since the evolution of independent countries in its old region of misrule gives promise of future stability and prosperity. Meantime there is diplomatic anxiety as to immediate effects. Turbulence exists in certain regions. The rapacity of the Sultan's officials is a constant menace. Russia's designs are pushed forward with increasing boldness. It is improbable that Turkish weakness has turned the Dardanelles into what would be practically a Russian channel.

Russia and the Dardanelles. Russia has great interest in getting free access to the Mediterranean for the Black Sea fleet. At the close of the Crimean war the terms forced on Russia by the treaty of 1856 forbade the fortification of Sebastopol, the fortifying of any Black Sea port, or the passage of the Dardanelles by any but Turkish warships. These terms were relaxed in 1870, but the Dardanelles was maintained as a closed strait. This restriction has brought many inconveniences upon Russia. Her fleets in the Mediterranean and Black Seas were kept separate. The vessels in the foreign squadron have been cut off from Russian ports, arsenals, and bases of supply, except those in the distant Baltic. This has always been galling to Russian pride. When in 1870 during the Russo-Turkish war the victorious Russians wished to take Constantinople, Great Britain intervened at the Sultan's request, and refused to allow a naval demonstration which would necessarily have involved a passage of the Dardanelles. At the subsequent Congress of Berlin in 1878 Russia secured "peace with honor," but Lord Salisbury, his colleague on that occasion, confessed to two great regrets that England had at that time: one on money on the wrong horse. In other words, Turkey was not worth the rescue from Russian hands, has since failed to keep the Berlin treaty, has aroused the whole Christian world by hideous misrule and massacre in Bulgaria and Armenia, and in 1902 is more than ever at the mercy of the Russians. This is the situation to-day. British interests are less in that region. Russia's mere. Only the jealousy of the powers keeps the Turkish flag flying over Constantinople.

Recent Events in the Balkans. Now comes the significance of recent events. Among the new Balkan principalities Bulgaria is the one Russia desires to aggrandize. The other day an elaborate military celebration took place in Bulgaria to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the emancipation of the country in 1877 from the Turkish yoke. The Russian participated. The Czar sent the Grand Duke Nicholas and General Ignatieff as his representatives, and the popular and official welcome given to the Russian envoys left nothing to be desired. It must have afforded food for curious speculation by the Sultan, Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, who is, strictly speaking, a vassal of Turkey, to the Russians at a state banquet, to the admirals of Bulgaria from Turkish oppression. Subsequently the Grand Duke visited Constantinople, for what purpose? To assure the Sultan that the Bulgarian celebration meant nothing, or arrange for the Dardanelles agreement, or what? Out of this uncertainty arises the present anxiety. Matters in the Balkans at present, well-informed persons believe, are in a condition of great affairs in 1877, when Russia intervened to free Bulgaria. The Macedonian and Albanian districts now so disturbed are largely inhabited by members of the Orthodox church, so that Russia could plead religious duty if she once more declared war, and except Austria, no European power is at present likely to resent a Russian intervention.

The Outlook for Intervention. Some time ago the Sultan allowed certain torpedo boats of Russia to pass through the Dardanelles on the nominal understanding that the guns were unmounted. This is now followed by the warship bearing the Grand Duke Nicholas, a visitor, of course, but one so powerful that the Sultan received him with all the distinction accorded a crowned head. The Turk finds himself nearer than ever to the paw of the bear. England is estranged. France is Russia's ally. The Pan-Slav movement which is the influence overlordship of the East is stronger than ever. The wish for power of Austria to prevent an attack on Turkey is problematical. Almost the last prop supporting the Turkish Empire in Europe has been knocked from under. The end may come suddenly. It cannot be very far off. The Sultan now experiences the fruits of not living up to the Berlin treaty so as to have kept the friendship of England and be able to

Dr. Clifford, speaking at Birmingham Liberal Club, said he was talking to Lord Rosebery as to what was the great difficulty in the way of returning Liberalism to power, and had told him that he (Dr. Clifford) thought it was the love of sport in the British people.

A party of British agriculturists is visiting Berlin, there to study machines, artificial produce, etc., controlled by the minister of agriculture.

Dr. Fletcher asserts that any farmer can treat his own seed easily and with perfect safety in the following way: Place the quantity of peas to be treated in an ordinary 45-gallon coal oil barrel, which will hold about five bushels of peas. The quantity of carbon bisulphide that has been found necessary to destroy the weevil is one ounce to every hundred pounds of seed. The treatment to last for 48 hours. Therefore, for the above quantity, as peas weigh from 60 to 65 pounds to the bushel, three ounces would be required if the barrel were filled. The chemical may be poured right on to the peas, and the barrel must then be covered quickly and closely, first with a thick cloth of canvas which has been dipped in water, and then with lead. The contents of the barrel will injure the seed in any way either as to vitality or as to its wholesomeness as food. Carbon bisulphide is a colorless fluid which readily turns into vapor when exposed to the air, except in very cold weather. This vapor is quite invisible, but has a very unpleasant strong odor. It is to be used in the form of a gas, and quickly to the bottom of and permeate the contents of any closed receptacle in which it is used to free grain of infesting insects. It is, however, extremely inflammable both in the liquid and vapor form; consequently great care must be taken not to bring any flame, not even a lighted pipe or cigar, near the liquid or vapor during the treatment. The peas or other grain must be left in the tightly closed barrel for 48 hours to destroy the weevils; it will, therefore, be best to place the barrel in an outside shed at some distance from the living house.

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THE WAR CLOUD IN SOUTH AFRICA

SHE GIVES HER VIEWS ON THE SITUATION

Some of the Colonials Say They Have Not Been Fairly Treated.

Miss E. M. Rothwell, one of the Canadian teachers in South Africa, writes to the Ottawa Citizen: "I hardly think that there will ever be another such experience for anyone as that through which our educational pioneers of the Transvaal have passed since these camps were established. Picture to yourselves the wonderful spectacle we have witnessed! A proud and powerful nation providing all the necessities and some of the luxuries of life for the enemies who, but a short time ago, were puffed up with the belief that God had entrusted them with a special mission to bend the haughty necks of the English to His divine will—to show them in their arrogance that out here in this obscure far-off country there existed a people who basked in His brightest sunshine, and in His most particular protection. That is undoubtedly the feeling which every Boer cherishes in his heart, and no Israelite ever believed more implicitly in his birthright as one of God's chosen people than did each individual Boer in the close paternal protection of the Almighty, who was to deliver them from the ruthless hands of the godless enemy and establish their nation on the banks of the Orange River. Yet here now, in these refugee camps, while the earth is still fresh upon the graves of their dead, they are taking the goods which the gods—in the shape of the British government—provide with a nonchalance which makes it hard to believe that less than a year ago they were struggling in a Death-Grip with the very people whose bread they ate now as if it were unconcerned and with no thought of a possible, apparently, as if they had earned it themselves."

Sometimes I think these Boers are the simplest, most straightforward people in the world, ready now that they have seen the perfidy of their leaders and their own ignorant foolishness in declaring war against the British empire, to bury the hatchet as hastily as possible. Under the Union Jack on every flagstaff in the country with a feeling of thankfulness that they are at last living under a banner that stands for all that is great and progressive and under whose glorious folds they may feel themselves a part of one of the mighty nations of the world. And then, again, "I have my doubts," and it was but to-day I was told that only an innocent child could believe in the real submission of the burghers. They were just resting on their oars, so to speak—looking back on the mistakes they had made, and trying to come to a true estimate of their strength. The war would break out again and next time England could not count on her colonies. "Go on," I burst out, fairly glad to fall back on Canadian slang in my indignation at such a statement. "You needn't think that Canada would desert her dear old mother."

"Well, you South African colonials would not fight again," was the answer. "But why?" I asked, irritated beyond measure to think that any one with English blood in his veins could speak in such a way. "Because we have been Slighted and Wronged. Because the Boers, who did all they could to annihilate the British nation are forced to go and considered, and coddled and comforted while we who suffered more than tongue can tell, who lost our property, who gave up all that we possessed, and were willing to give our lives too—we are forgotten, or pushed contemptuously aside to make room for those who took up arms against a country which is now putting forth all its efforts to make smooth the part of its erstwhile enemies while their friends are left to make the most of their raised fortunes and their rifled homes."

O, surely it cannot be true that those who gave their heart's blood, who lost kindred and property and home to establish the power of the Empire, are being forgotten and neglected now that victory has passed upon our banners, and the opportunity for an expression of gratitude for their loyalty and unwavering devotion has come. I know that I should not meddle with this matter—that I am too near for a clear perspective—but it is hard to refrain from the subject altogether, when every day almost one has to fight a pitched battle in defence of the Empire and its policy. I wish I had a more definite knowledge of policy, and could explain more satisfactorily (to myself as well as others) why the staunch adherents of the government are being treated with less consideration than its late enemies.

But, after all, I dare say it is not so bad as it is made out, and, at any rate, it is more than probable that Mr. Chamberlain will be able to put things to rights without any assistance. It was quite the fashion in the camp to say that we were tired looking at the ubiquitous khaki, but I have missed the "military" very much since I came to this part of the country, where they are not nearly so much in evidence. The day before I took my departure from the tented town the band of the Seaforth Highlanders gave the first of a series of open air concerts in the big square in front of the commissariat store. I was sitting in my tent, feeling rather forlorn and a bit homesick, when some one called to me, "Come out and look at the 'Kilties' coming over the kopje"; and when I ran out and saw them marching down through an opening between the hills, in all the bravery of their Highland Array, their kilts swaying, and the brass of their instruments glittering in the afternoon sunshine, my spirits went up at a bound, and I felt a great throb of pride

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CANADA'S MINERAL PROVINCE

What One of the Visiting Editors Thought of British Columbia—Tells of a Visit to Crofton.

Among the British editors who recently visited Canada was James Lumsden, of the Leeds Mercury, and his impressions of British Columbia and a trip to Crofton are published below:

Mines, forests and fisheries constitute the natural wealth of British Columbia. To these may be added agriculture, which is yet in its infancy, but for which a future is in store probably equally rich with, and incalculable as their apparent inexhaustible wealth is, more durable than any of the others. At present it takes from \$100 to \$150 to reclaim an acre of land in the fertile valleys of British Columbia, and when, after prodigious labor, the land has been put under cultivation, unremitting tillage is required to prevent the bush regaining ascendancy. If land is left in pasture for three or four seasons a dense impenetrable forest of willow, spruce and

heavily timbered and well-lit impassable. The forest vegetation frustrates the work of the prospector, who has often been indebted for a discovery to the chance sprouting of a tree by the wind, when the uprooted roots lift the soil from the rock and reveal its mineral composition. It was in this way that the existence of whole mountains of low-grade copper ore was at first discovered. The lumber here is far too valuable to allow the prospector to resort to his favorite device of setting fire to a whole mountain side to facilitate his operations. Even when ore bodies are located, and the existence of pay ore in abundance is placed beyond the shadow of a doubt, almost insuperable obstacles lie in the way of development. This is true of almost the entire surface of British Columbia, and accounts for the slow and often unsatisfactory progress of mining

English companies out here; but no one who visits the mines can entertain a shadow of doubt as to the wealth awaiting development, or the fortunes in store for those who bring prudence and honesty to the assistance of capital investment.

Although up to the end of 1901 British Columbia had produced placer gold to the value of \$13,500,000—and there is no reason to suppose that further alluvial finds do not still await discovery in the almost unexplored beds of the head waters of some of the northern rivers—it was not until 1893 that the lode mines really began to be productive, the output from this source during the six years immediately prior to that date amounting to no more than an average value of about \$60,000 a year, derived from selected rich ores found near the existing lines of transportation. In 1893, however, the value of the production in the lode mines of the province rose to \$200,000, since which time there has been a steady increase, until last year the output from this class of mines attained a value of \$13,688,044.

Richer Than the Yukon.

A total of \$3,000,000 sterling, however, does not represent the entire mineral production of the province, which, many may be surprised to learn, was actually greater last year than that of the Yukon. The latter was credited with an output of \$18,000,000, while British Columbia produced \$20,000,000. The per capita mineral production of the province was \$134, or 23 per cent. This is all the more remarkable as, owing to the unfavorable conditions prevailing in the market, some of the lead mines were shut down and production was reduced 25 per cent. Placer gold mining also showed a decrease of 27 per cent, offset by an increase of 26 per cent. in the production of gold from sulphide ores. The great feature of recent mining enterprise has been the opening out of copper mines and the creation of smelters, with the result that last year copper production was increased 175 per cent., and this year the increase will be much greater still.

As showing the great importance of its mines to British Columbia, it may be mentioned that last year this province produced 82 per cent. of the gold, 96 per cent. of the silver, 67 per cent. of the copper, 96 per cent. of the lead and 30 per cent. of the coal produced in the whole Dominion of Canada. That it is pre-eminently the "mineral province of Canada" appears from the appended table of the production for 1901 for the entire Dominion, British Columbia alone, and all the other provinces combined:

	British Columbia	Other Provinces	Total
Gold	\$ 6,422,222	\$ 5,318,703	\$ 11,740,925
Silver	2,993,698	2,884,745	5,878,443
Copper	9,998,191	4,898,938	14,897,129
Lead	2,190,794	2,092,733	4,283,527
Iron	702,284	17,238	719,522
Coal	4,269,469	4,380,423	8,649,892
Coke	14,671,122	4,380,423	19,051,545
Total	\$24,546,037	\$19,686,789	\$44,232,826

Mountains of Copper.

A visit to the Mount Sicker mining camp, on the east coast of Vancouver Island, proved one of the most thrilling of our Canadian experiences in this favored region, business and festivity are charmingly blended, and the hospitable

A.P.C. BEERS
The Highest Priced but the Best Quality.
Order from Turner Beeton & Co.

up the face of Mount Sicker, the ascent being effected on the switchback principle. At last the mining camp was reached, the perils of semi-artificial transportation were over, and we could congratulate ourselves upon escape from combustion from the red-hot cylinders from the engine funnel.

Working at a Profit.

On the hill-top we found quite a town, and a commodious hotel commanding views which even in Switzerland might be famous. We were shown over the workings by Mr. Croft, an English gentleman, who owns the mine, the railway and the whole undertaking. The Lenora is one of his most properties in Vancouver Island, and now being worked at a profit. When the lode was first discovered an English company acquired the mine; but after a year or two being worked at a profit, Mr. Croft took over the location, lives upon his property, and has made the most yield copper and gold to pay for the railway, development work and plant.

The ore body of the Lenora mine averages from 20 to 50 feet in width; the ore is a pyrites, containing an average of 8 per cent. of copper and about 85 of gold to the ton. It is said to be the first mine which shipped copper from this district, having shipped some 30,000 tons of ore during the past two years. At present some 55,000 tons of ore are awaiting treatment, and development cannot be said to be more than commencing.

The Lenora mine is typical of the mining conditions of British Columbia. Its present promising condition is entirely owing to the enthusiasm of the owner, which has surmounted every obstacle which Nature could place in the way of development. In the hands of an absentee board of directors in London such a property would have little chance to succeed, but will reward the patience of a practical mining engineer who devotes his whole attention to the work of development, and while recouling from no engineering schemes, however difficult, studies economy at every point.

Vancouver Island abounds in low-grade copper and gold deposits; but here, as elsewhere in British Columbia, immense difficulties must be surmounted before they can be turned to account. The work of development will be slow, but the reserves seem to be inexhaustible. The erection of smelters at convenient points for shipment along the shore, which is now proceeding briskly, will effect a great saving in treatment, and co-operation in other respects among the various properties may still further help to promote the industry.

A cow eats 100 lbs. of green food a day.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound
Is essentially used monthly by over 2,000,000 ladies. Safe, effective, Ladies ask for Cook's Compound. It is the only medicine that is so safe, so effective, and so pleasant. It is the only medicine that is so safe, so effective, and so pleasant. It is the only medicine that is so safe, so effective, and so pleasant.

No. 1 and No. 2 are sold in Victoria at all reasonable Drug Stores.

TENDERS

Steel Bridge

At Point Ellice, Victoria, B. C.

Sealed tenders, endorsed "Tenders for Point Ellice Bridge," will be received at the office of the undersigned, until Monday, the twenty-seventh day of Oct., 1902, at 4 p. m., for the construction of a steel superstructure of a bridge at Point Ellice. Plans and specification and all necessary information will be furnished by Mr. O. H. Topp, City Engineer.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, G. M. O. City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B. C., August 15th, 1902.

CLEARANCE SALE OF SPORTING GOODS

In order to wind up the estate of the late Henry Short, the business carried on at 72 Douglas Street, will be opened up on Tuesday, the 21st instant, and all goods will be offered for sale at cost.

The sale will afford opportunity an excellent chance to stock up at a small outlay. DRAKE, JACKSON & HELMCKEN, Solicitors for Executors.

College of Physicians and Surgeons of B. C.

EXAMINATION. An examination of candidates for registration under the Medical Act will be held at the Parliament Buildings, Victoria, on Monday, October 27th, and following days. The Registrar will attend at Board of Health Rooms, Parliament Buildings, on Saturday, October 25th, from 10 to 1 p. m., to receive names and examine diplomas.

For further particulars apply to DR. C. J. FAGAN, Registrar, Victoria; or to DR. W. J. MCGUIGAN, Treasurer, Vancouver.

CURE YOURSELF!
The Big G for Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Syphilis, etc. It is the only medicine that is so safe, so effective, and so pleasant. It is the only medicine that is so safe, so effective, and so pleasant.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

South-Eastern Alaska. LEAVE VICTORIA, 5 P. M. City of Topeka, Oct. 20, Nov. 1, 13, 25. LEAVE SEATTLE, 9 A. M. City of Seattle or City of Topeka, Oct. 14, 20, 26, Nov. 1, 7, 13, 19, 25, and every sixth day thereafter.

For Nome. LEAVE SEATTLE, 9 P. M. Senator, Oct. 10.

For San Francisco. LEAVE VICTORIA, 3 P. M. Umattila, City of Puebla or Queen, carrying H. E. M. mail, Oct. 11, 10, 21, 24, 31, Nov. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, and every fifth day thereafter.

Steamers connect at San Francisco with Company's steamers for ports in California, Mexico and Humboldt Bay. For further information obtain folder. Right is reserved to change steamers or sailing dates.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co., Ltd.

Time Table—Effective September 12th, 1902

ALASKA ROUTE—FOR SKAGWAY DIRECT.

Lv. Victoria	Lv. Vancouver
1 a.m.	11 p.m.
Per Chamuel	Per Chamuel
Oct. 25	Oct. 25
Princess May	Princess May
Oct. 25	Oct. 25
Amur	Amur
Oct. 29	Oct. 30

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL authorized \$4,000,000
CAPITAL paid up 2,500,000
Reserve 1,250,000

T. E. MERRITT, President.
D. R. WILKIE, Vice-President.
Wm. Ramsay, Cashier.
T. Sutherland Stayer, Elias Rogers, Wm. Hendrie.

Head Office, Toronto.

D. R. WILKIE, General Manager
E. HAY, Assistant General Manager
W. WOFFAT, Chief Inspector.

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN—"Lloyds Bank Limited," 72 Lombard St., London.

with whom money may be deposited for transfer by letter or cable to any part of Canada.

AGENTS IN UNITED STATES—New York—Bank of Montreal; Bank of the Manhattan Company, Chicago—First National Bank, San Francisco—Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, Portland, Oregon—Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, Seattle, Wash.—Seattle National Bank.

AGENTS IN PARIS, FRANCE—Credit Lyonnais.

Drafts Sold available to all points in Canada, United States and Europe.

Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd

In Transvaal, Cape Colony, Natal, Rhodesia.

VICTORIA BRANCH: Cor. Government and Broughton Sts.

J. S. GIBB, ACTING MANAGER.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorized - \$3,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital—Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,791,882.00

SAVINGS BANK

A General Banking Business Transacted.

Office, Cor. Fort and Government Sts.

Horse Sale

J. A. McNeill Livery Stables
109 Johnson Street

Has received a carload of riding, driving and general purpose horses, which he will dispose of at prices to suit everybody. Don't miss this opportunity.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RY. CO.

TIME TABLE NO. 45. EFFECTIVE OCT. 25th, 1902.

Northbound.	Southbound.	Northbound.	Sat. Sun. & Wed.	Southbound.
Leaves	Daily	Arrive		Arrive
	A.M.	P.M.		P.M.
Victoria	9:00	12:06		Victoria
Shawnigan Lake	10:20	10:46	3:00	Shawnigan Lake
Duncan	11:00	10:42	4:20	Duncan
Ladysmith	11:55	10:37	5:00	Ladysmith
Nanaimo	12:40	8:20	6:33	Nanaimo
Ar. Wellington	12:55	Lv. 8:50	6:45	Ar. Wellington

THROUGH TICKETS TO CROFTON
Via Westholme. Stage leaves daily, connecting with North and Southbound trains. Double stage service Saturdays, Sundays and Wednesdays, connecting with morning and afternoon trains. Fare from Victoria, Single, \$2; Return, \$3.50.

THROUGH TICKETS VICTORIA TO COWICHAN LAKE
Via Duncan. Stage leaves Duncan Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Fare from Victoria, \$5.00 return.

Excursion Rates in effect to all points good Saturdays and Sundays, connecting with morning and afternoon trains. Fare from Victoria to Shawnigan Lake, tickets good Saturdays and Sundays.

GEO. L. COURTNEY, TRAFFIC MANAGER.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

And Soo Pacific Line
WORLD'S SCENIC ROUTE

LOWEST RATES. BEST SERVICE.
To all points in Canada and the United States. The fastest and best equipped trains crossing the Continent.

JAPAN AND CHINA.
EMPERESS OF JAPAN NOV. 2
ATHENIAN NOV. 17
EMPERESS OF CHINA DEC. 1
HONOLULU, HAWAII, AUSTRALIA.
MOWHEA NOV. 14
AORANGA NOV. 19
MOANA JAN. 9

For full particulars as to time, rates, etc., apply to
R. J. COYLE, A. G. P. A., Vancouver, B. C.
H. H. ABBOTT, General Agent, 75 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

NORTHERN PACIFIC

TICKET OFFICE
Cor. Government and Yates Streets, VICTORIA, B. C.

WHEN GOING TO St. Paul, Chicago, New York or Eastern Canadian Points

TAKE THE Northern Pacific Railway, And Enjoy a Ride on the Famous North Coast Limited

The only up-to-date train crossing the continent. Cheap rates from Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis and Kansas City during months of September and October; also cheap rates to Portland during the Elks Celebration.

Steamship tickets on sale to all European ports. For further information apply to
A. D. CHAPLTON, G. E. LANG, General Agents, Portland, Ore. Victoria, B. C.

The Best Of Everything

North-Western Line TO CHICAGO

By Way of the Two Big Cities, Minneapolis and St. Paul

All through trains from North Pacific Coast connect with trains of the Line in UNION DEPOT, ST. PAUL. Right of the Best trains in the world every day in the year between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago. Call or write for information.

F. W. PARKER, General Agent, 151 Yester Way, Seattle, Wash.

"The Milwaukee"

A familiar name for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, known all over the Union as the Great Railway running day and night between St. Paul and Chicago, and Omaha and Chicago. "The only perfect train in the world." Understand: Connections are made with ALL Transcontinental Lines, assuring to passengers the best service known. Luxurious coaches, electric lights, steam heat, of a verity equalled by no other line.

See that your ticket reads via "The Milwaukee" when going to any point in the United States or Canada. All ticket agents sell them.

For rates, pamphlets or other information, address
J. W. CASEY, H. S. BOWEN, Trwy. Pass. Agent, General Agent, PORTLAND, OREGON.
R. M. BOYD, Com'l. Agt., Seattle, Wash.

THE WHITE PASS AND YUKON ROUTE.

To the Atlin, Galt House, White Horse, Hootaniqua, Stewart River, Klondike, Koyukuk and Yukon Mining Districts. Through Line, Skagway to Dawson. Daily train service between Skagway and White Horse.

J. FRANCIS LEE, Traffic Manager, Seattle, Wash., and Skagway, Alaska.

Spokane Falls & Northern R'y Co., Nelson & Ft. Sheppard R'y Co., Red Mountain R'y Co., Washington & C.N. R'y, Van., Vic., & E. R'y & N. Co.

The only all rail route between points east, west and south to Rossland, Nelson, Grand Forks and Republic. Connects at Spokane with the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and O. & N. Co. For points east, west and south; connects at Rossland and Nelson with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Connects at Nelson with the E. R. & N. Co. for Kettle and E. & S. points. Connects at Curlew with stage for Greenwood and Midway, B. C. Buffet cars run on trains between Spokane and Republic.

Effective Aug. 17th, 1902.
Leave Spokane Arrive
9:25 a.m. Rossland 5:10 p.m.
10:30 a.m. Nelson 8:00 p.m.
11:47 a.m. Grand Forks 8:58 p.m.
9:30 a.m. Republic 5:45 p.m.

H. A. JACKSON, General Passenger Agent, Spokane, Wash.

OCEANIC

HAWAII, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

S.S. SONOMA, for Auckland, Sydney, 10 a. m., Thursday, Nov. 6th.
S.S. ALAMEDA sails for Honolulu, Saturday, Oct. 25, 2 p. m.
S.S. MAHIOA, for Tahiti, Oct. 23, 10 a. m.
D. S. BEBEOKIWA & PROR. CO., Agents, San Francisco.
Or R. P. RITZEL & CO., LTD., Victoria.

THE GREAT NORTHERN

75 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

Passengers can leave and arrive daily by steamers Rosalie or Montreal, connecting at Seattle with overland flyer. JAPAN-AMERICAN LINE.

KINSHUI MAIL will leave Nov. 4th, 1902, for China, Japan and Atlantic ports. K. J. BURNE, General Agent.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

TICKETS TO KOOTENAI, CANADIAN, AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN POINTS.

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST LINE

St. Paul, Duluth, Minneapolis, Chicago

AND POINTS EAST. Through Palace and Tourist Sleepers. Dining and Buffet Smoking Library Cars. DAILY TRAINS TO ST. PETERSBURG AND SOBERY UNOUBLED.

For Rates, Folders and Full Information regarding Eastern Trip, call on or address, K. J. BURNE, General Agent, 75 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

A. B. C. DENNISTON, G. W. P. A., 612 First Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

Atlantic Steamship Sailings

Montreal.
Tunislan-Allan Line Nov. 1
Corinthian-Allan Line Nov. 15
Fretorian-Allan Line Nov. 15
Lake Megantic-Elder-Dempster Oct. 30
Lake Simcoe-Elder-Dempster Nov. 6
Lake Champlain-Elder-Dempster Nov. 13
Lake Ontario-Elder-Dempster Nov. 20

Boston.
Commonwealth-Dominion Line Nov. 5
Merion-Dominion Line Nov. 8
Iceland-Canada Line Nov. 12
Saxonia-Canada Line Nov. 1
Ivernia-Canada Line Nov. 23

New York.
Eturia-Canada Line Nov. 1
Oceania-Canada Line Nov. 8
Umbria-Canada Line Nov. 15
Lucania-Canada Line Nov. 22
Majestic-White Star Line Oct. 20
Celtic-White Star Line Oct. 27
Germanic-White Star Line Nov. 3
Pentonic-White Star Line Nov. 12
Cymric-White Star Line Nov. 19
Philadelphia-American Line Oct. 20
St. Paul-American Line Nov. 5
New York-American Line Nov. 12

For all information apply to H. H. ABBOTT, 88 Government St., Agent for All Lines.

THE LENORA MINE.

Operations all over the province. Mixed sulphide ores, of low grade in the majority of cases, are found in vast deposits in many parts of the province; but they are invariably almost inaccessible, and successful development is dependent upon the construction of railway facilities. Nothing more forcibly attests the daring spirit of enterprise of British Columbia than the engineering triumphs which have brought railways for thousands of feet up among the mountains of Vancouver Island and the camps of Rossland and Boundary Creek. In some cases these railways are private properties, the cost of which has been defrayed out of revenue from the mines; in others they are owing to the foresight of the Canadian Pacific and other railway companies, which are certainly en-

abled to praise for enterprise in this part of Canada.

Rapid Increase of Production. Nothing could be more foreign to my purpose than to boom mining properties. With individual propositions I have no concern, and I decline to express any opinion even with regard to those I have visited; but as mineral wealth constitutes one of the chief natural assets of the Dominion of Canada—an asset of incalculable value lying almost dormant—any inquiry into the resources of the country which left its mines out of account would be ridiculous; and it is sufficient for my purpose to indicate the extent of the mineral wealth I have seen, and to explain the conditions which affect the mining industry as a whole. Any one who has visited British Columbia can understand how disappointment has so often attended the operations of

A Thrilling Railway Ride. Our first landing-place was at Crofton, in Osborne Bay, where the train from the Mount Sicker mines is shipped, where a smelter is being erected and a new town is coming into existence. A train composed of a small mountain locomotive, a covered car and an open wagon, was in waiting to convey us up the newly constructed switchback railway to the Lenora mines, in the heart of the hills, and at an elevation of 2,500 feet. Our route lay through the virgin forest. The powerful little engine started away bravely, plunging sometimes into the dark chasms of giant firs and cedars, then around the skirts of a mountain, whence glimpses might be obtained of the valleys of unbroken forest lying far below.

In the presence of ladies a man must be superior to nervousness; but even the bravest might draw his breath when dashing down a giddy incline to take a wooden trestle bridge, spanning a gloomy canyon hundreds of feet deep. These half-breath escapes, as they seemed to the strangers, followed in rapid succession; then came the zig-zag climb right

maple proclaims the supremacy of the native flora, the beauty of the climate, and the fertility of the land. British Columbia at present imports a large part of its food supply. The farmers of the Okanagan valley and the Fraser River Delta cannot cope with the ever-increasing demands of the cities of Victoria and Vancouver, and the mining camps of the southern districts; and, in addition to these, a new demand for food products has sprung up in Dawson City and the Yukon.

Beautiful Farms. To farm in British Columbia requires capital, but here farming has many attractions superior to those of Manitoba. The winter is mild and genial. The citizens of Victoria and Vancouver city would think it a severe winter indeed if there were no roses blooming in their gardens on Christmas Day. The English farmer who acquires land in British Columbia can have all, and more than all, that he has in the finest agricultural counties of England. His house is surrounded by orchards, shrubberies and lawns; he is within easy access of a home market, and everything that he rears is equally remunerative. He obtains splendid prices for all the minor products of his farm—poultry, dairy produce and fruit, and can never rear sufficient to meet the demand. His only trouble is with the native vegetation, the persistent encroachment of which renders it difficult to farm upon a large scale.

English farmers with a few hundred pounds of capital, who are minded to throw up the anxieties of farming in the Old Country and make a bid for fortune in the new, would be well advised not to settle in Manitoba or the Territories until they have paid a visit to British Columbia, where they would find an equally brilliant prospect of making money, and, to my mind, a more desirable mode of living. It is possible even for those who have little or no capital to make money by farming here; but English farmers are seldom successful in adventures of this description. Along the new lines of railway and the steamboat routes up the lakes you find Swiss and French settlers who burn out an acre or two of timber, start in with a few cows, and by selling cream, milk and butter push a lucrative trade along the lines of communication. Far in the recesses of the lakes and mountains you often strike these settlers, whose picturesque wooden houses, perched on some romantic promontory, at once bring all the peripatetic photographers into action.

Lode Mining Industry. It is only within the past few years that lode mining on Vancouver Island has emerged from the tentative stage. The greater part of the Island consists of rugged and lofty volcanic mountains,

English companies out here; but no one who visits the mines can entertain a shadow of doubt as to the wealth awaiting development, or the fortunes in store for those who bring prudence and honesty to the assistance of capital investment.

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