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VOL. 39.

VICTORIA, B. C., MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1904.

NO. 145.

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CANADA
CREAM CHEESE

The official information is that shortly after midnight on Friday the Russian squadron fell in with the Hull fishing fleet in the North sea. The first portion of the fishing fleet passed safely. Then the Russian ships turned their searchlights on the British vessels for some time and a little later opened fire.

The steam trawler Crane was sunk and the decapitated bodies of her skipper and mate have been brought to Hull. The boatswain and others of the crew are said to be seriously injured and are on board a mission ship. The only slightly injured member of the crew has arrived at Hull.

The steam trawler Moulmein and Mino have arrived at Hull seriously damaged by shots, the latter having 16 holes in her hull.

It is feared that other damage was done to the trawlers, and at least one more trawler was lost with all hands.

According to other reports the affair occurred 200 miles off Spurn head. The Russian ships were steaming in line. The leading ships passed without incident, though most of the vessels turned searchlights on the trawlers long enough to prevent any mistake as to identity. After the bulk of the squadron had passed it opened fire, nearly all participating in the firing. The Crane was struck below the water line and raked above deck. Skipper Smith and Third Hand Leggett had their heads carried clean away by a shot, many of the crew being seriously injured. Another trawler also was sunk, but the Moulmein, which brought the news to Hull, has no particulars as to her fate.

The news has created an intense sensation in Hull. The Moulmein arrived with her flag at half mast. Her skipper states that the trawlers were fishing about 220 miles east by north of Spurn head at 1 o'clock on Saturday morning, the weather being hazy, when the outlines of several vessels, apparently warships, sailing in a line, were dimly seen. Whilst the crew were watching, the warships' searchlights were flashed upon them, in the glare of which the Moulmein's crew observed what they took to be torpedo boats approaching, apparently with the intention of boarding the Moulmein. They steamed away, however, and soon the fishermen were horrified to find they were being fired upon. First one and then another trawler was struck by flying shot. What seemed to be a round shot went through the Moulmein's galley. The Mino, lying nearby, also was struck with many shots, but fortunately the damage was above her water line, and none of her crew was struck. The bombardment lasted about 20 minutes.

When it had ceased the fleet sailed southward, and some of the trawlers sent up rockets. The Moulmein steered in the direction of the rocket. Soon cries were heard, and the Crane was found sinking with another trawler taking off some of her crew.

Those seriously injured were removed to a mission ship and the bodies of Smith and Leggett were placed aboard the Moulmein. The other men with minor injuries were put aboard the trawler Sengill, which at a late hour had not arrived at Hull.

Crowds have gathered around the docks, but no further information is available. Representatives of the fishing fleet started late to-night for London to consult with the authorities there. No motive can be assigned for the extraordinary proceeding of the Russian warships.

Another Report.
London, Oct. 23.—The steam cutter Magpie, belonging to the Gamecock trawling fleet, which was fired on by the Baltic fleet, arrived in the Thames to-night. Her captain, Peaker, confirmed

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LADY DILKE DEAD.
(Associated Press.)
London, Oct. 24.—Lady Dilke, wife of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, died suddenly this morning at her residence in Woking. She was born on September 2nd, 1840. Lady Dilke died as the result of rupture of a blood vessel.

WERE ASPHYXIATED.
(Associated Press.)
Chicago, Oct. 24.—Frederick Soborn, 78 years old, and his daughter Cecilia, 30 years old, have been found dead at their home from gas asphyxiation. A rubber hose attached to a gas stove was found detached.

THE RUSSIANS SANK ENGLISH TRAWLER

A Fleet of Fishing Boats Shelled by Baltic Squadron in the North Sea.

Captain and Sailor of Lost Vessel Killed and Several Others Injured—Another Craft is Missing and is Believed to Have Been Destroyed.

(Associated Press.)
Hull, Eng., Oct. 23.—A. M. Jackson & Co., solicitors for the owners of fifty Hull fishing boats, have notified the foreign office and admiralty of an attack on the Hull fishing fleet by the Russian second Pacific squadron, commanded by Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky.

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London, Oct. 23.—The steam cutter Magpie, belonging to the Gamecock trawling fleet, which was fired on by the Baltic fleet, arrived in the Thames to-night. Her captain, Peaker, confirmed

the details of the story received from Hull. He said: "Friday night there were about 40 vessels of the Gamecock fleet fishing in latitude 55 degrees 15 minutes and longitude 15 degrees, 15 minutes. It was a misty drizzling night. We spread over an area of some miles. Our admiral had just previously signalled by rockets and colored lights the directions for the night. Whether that has anything to do with what followed, I do not know, the whole thing is a mystery.

"Presently through the mist there appeared the lights of many vessels, big and small. Knowing that the Baltic fleet was on route we naturally assumed that they were Russians, but I cannot say for certain. They were signalling one another, and with powerful searchlights splayed out every one of their feet.

"Suddenly some of their ships started firing at about 20 boats which were nearest to them. We at once supposed they were blank shots, and the boatswain of the Tomtit, which was close in, held the fish out at arms' length. Some say he was offering them to the Russians in fun, and others that he meant to acquaint the Russians with the fact that we were peaceful fishermen and not disguised enemies.

"In any case there was no mistaking our occupation, for we were close enough for the Russians to see that our men were all engaged in gutting fish.

"When we realized that the Russians were firing shot, and that men were being wounded, all became terror and confusion. Nets were cut away, steam was gotten up and trawlers hurried away as fast as possible.

"Judging by the rapidity of the shots they were from quick-firing guns. The shots were about the diameter, but not the length of a big cucumber, and with brass heads. What with the darkness, the rain and the confusion, we were unable to identify the warships.

"After about half an hour the firing suddenly ceased, and the fleet steamed away speedily in the direction of the English channel."

Capt. Peaker confirms the details of the fate of the trawler and her crew, and speaks with intense indignation of the conduct of the Russians. He says: "It is impossible that we could have been taken for anything but trawlers. I can only imagine that the Russians lost their heads and blazed away in confusion, and when they discovered their mistake, steamed off."

Survivor's Story.
Hull, Eng., Oct. 23.—The only survivor of the Crane who has yet reached here is J. A. Smith, son of the deceased skipper, and who with the captains of the Moulmein and Mino is going to London to consult with authorities.

Young Smith was asleep in his bunk when the firing aroused him. Just as he was getting up, a shot struck the starboard and penetrated to the forecabin, smashing a lamp near which he was standing. He rushed on deck, where the searchlights revealed the horrible sight of his father and Leggett lying headless, and the deck strewn with the injured.

It was soon found that the vessel was sinking, and signals for assistance were sent up.

Smith and others concurred in the details of the firing that have already been given.

Signals Ignored.
Hull, Eng., Oct. 23.—From interviews with members of trawler crews, it appears that the admiral of the fishing fleet burned green flares to show that they were harmless fishermen, but the signals were ignored.

Eighteen injured men are here under treatment.

One trawler, the Wren, is missing, and it is feared she has been sunk.

There were many distressing scenes at Hull during the day and night, relatives inquiring after friends.

There is a rumor that the "Great Northern fishing fleet" was also chased by the Russians. This report has not yet been confirmed.

Officials Investigating.
London, Oct. 24.—1.23 p.m.—Foreign Secretary Lansdowne will arrive in London from the country this afternoon. Until then no official action will be taken in regard to the North sea incident, in which the Russian second Pacific squadron sank one or more British fishing boats and killed or wounded several fishermen.

While public opinion insists that the fullest reparation be made, there is no evidence of undue excitement or of any belief that international complications will arise.

The foreign office this morning was crowded with seafaring people connected with the fishing fleet, who are being exhaustively examined by the officials so

that the precise facts on which Lord Lansdowne may base a protest later in the day may be established.

Will Not Publish News.
St. Petersburg, Oct. 24.—2.15 p.m.—No official information from Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky, commander of the second Pacific squadron, or from other Russian sources has reached the authorities here as this dispatch is written in regard to the firing by the squadron upon British fishing boats early on Saturday morning in the North sea.

The authorities are dumbfounded by the press reports of the affair and cannot credit the accounts as presented. For this reason the censor to-day declined to allow the publication of the foreign accounts of the affair.

Grave Situation.
St. Petersburg, Oct. 24.—Ambassador Hardine, although momentarily expecting instructions from the British government on the subject of the firing on Hull fishing boats, had not received any at to-day.

In the highest quarters where the reports were circulated, the gravity of the affair was fully appreciated and the incident greatly deplored. That Russia will offer apologies and reparation and make honorable amends is not doubted, but owing to the inflamed state of public opinion, and coming as it does after the Knight Commander and Red sea incidents, it is recognized that the situation may become acute unless the cool heads among the British statesmen proceed calmly.

Unfortunately in meeting such a situation the Russian government is so cumbersome as to render the prompt action which such a situation seems to demand almost impossible. Everything will depend upon the character of the British demands, wherein it is considered lies the principal danger of a possible rupture.

If the British go to the extent of demanding the punishment of Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky or even the recall of the squadron in its entirety, it is likely to create a situation here which would make it hard if not impossible to humble Russian pride to such an extent.

Sailed Southward.
London, Oct. 23.—The Russian Baltic fleet, comprising seven battleships and four cruisers, passed Dover in three sections between 6 o'clock this morning and 2 o'clock this afternoon, and later passed Fastboume. They were watched by large crowds from shore. Nothing has been seen of the torpedo fleet, which, however, may have passed during the night, as Lloyd's at noon reported four Russian torpedo boats passing St. Catharine's point, apparently boarding a steamer bound east.

A dispatch from Cherbourg reports that three Russian torpedo boats, escorted by the volunteer cruiser Korea, are moored in the roadstead there to take coal, water, etc.

Guarding Torpedo Boat.
Cherbourg, France, Oct. 24.—The advance guard of the Russian second Pacific squadron, consisting of torpedo boats, are in the outer harbor. The main squadron is expected here, but it is not yet certain whether the warships will enter the harbor. The vessels which first arrived here were not with the larger ships when the latter fired on the British fishing boats Saturday morning. Therefore it is not yet possible to obtain the Russian version of the affair.

The Russian torpedo boats are surrounded by guard boats and the utmost vigilance is maintained. No person is permitted to approach them, and no person is allowed to come ashore excepting the postman. The boats are furnished with the wireless telegraph equipment. They took on provisions from the transport Korea.

During last night and this morning the vigilance was redoubled, owing to fears of Japanese ships being in the channel.

The Russian torpedo boats and the transport Korea headed out to sea during the day, probably for the purpose of communication with the main squadron.

The newspapers here report that the torpedo boats received wireless telegrams from the Russian flagship yesterday evening, warning their commanders to exercise extra vigilance, as it was feared that a Japanese attempt might be made on the squadron while in the channel.

Searched Merchantmen.
Portsmouth, Oct. 23.—The report is confirmed here that vessels of the Russian Baltic fleet stopped and searched merchantmen off the Isle of Wight.

British Protest.
London, Oct. 24.—4.52 p. m.—The British government this afternoon sent urgent notes of protest to the Russian government on the subject of the Russian attack on the British fishing fleet in the North Sea, through both Ambassador Hardinge and the Russian ambassador in London.

"An Act of War."
London, Oct. 24.—As Foreign Minister Lansdowne and the Russian ambassador were out of town yesterday and all the government offices in London were closed no official view could be gleaned of the firing by Russian warships on a British fishing fleet in the North Sea.

The first reports of the affair received in London were regarded as almost incredible. When, however, cumulative evidence no longer left doubt, astonishment became bewilderment as to the possible motive which could have led the Russian officers into such an extraordinary and inexplicable course of action, which unless a satisfactory explanation is forthcoming, could be regarded as an act of war.

This is the view taken editorially by all the morning papers. The worst feature of the story, as viewed here, is the heartlessness displayed by the Russian fleet in steaming away without taking the trouble to ascertain even whether

MANY MEETINGS DURING THE WEEK

TO-NIGHT'S RALLY IN SPRING RIDGE HALL

Ralph Smith to Speak at Royal Oak This Evening—General Political News.

This week is well taken up with public meetings in the interests of the candidates. In addition to those held on behalf of George Riley and Col. Prior, there will be a series of gatherings throughout Saanich held in the interests of Ralph Smith and Olive Phillipps-Wolley.

This evening there is to be a rally in Spring Ridge in the interests of George Riley, the Liberal candidate. The doors will be open at 7.45 and at 8.15 the speaking will begin. A. B. McNeill is to preside at this meeting, and it is announced that there will be no delay in commencing. Those who are to address the electorate this evening are George Riley, the candidate, Hon. Senator Templeman, Richard Hall, M.P.P., J. D. McNiven, M.P.P., Dr. Lewis' Hall and Frank Higgins. Ladies are invited to be present at the meeting.

At the Royal Oak this evening there will be a meeting in the interests of Ralph Smith. That candidate will himself address the gathering, and will be assisted by A. F. Welby-Solomon, J. Stuart Yates and others.

On Tuesday evening there will be another Liberal rally in Seapark hall, Victoria West. At that meeting it is expected the speakers will be Hon. Senator Templeman, Chas. H. Lugin and Col. Gregory.

On the same evening, Tuesday, Ralph Smith will hold a meeting at Colquitz hall.

On Tuesday evening also a smoker will be held under the auspices of the Young Liberal club in the A.O.U.W. hall. A choice programme will be given, which will include a few short speeches.

On Wednesday evening Ralph Smith will be at Saanich and will hold a big rally there. In addition to Mr. Smith's addresses will be delivered by T. W. Patterson and Col. Gregory.

On Friday evening there will be a grand rally in the A.O.U.W. hall. At this meeting W. W. B. McInnes, M.P.P., will be present and assist. An effort was made also to have Ralph Smith present on Friday evening, but an engagement elsewhere in his own constituency prevented this being carried out. The hall will assuredly be packed on Friday evening, however, to hear Mr. McInnes, one of the best political orators in the province.

On Friday, October 28th, meetings will be held in Mr. Smith's interests at Colwood school and at Metehosin. The Colwood gathering will be addressed by Ralph Smith, W. W. B. McInnes, J. Stuart Yates and others. This meeting will begin at 4.30 in the afternoon. At Metehosin the chair will be taken at 8 o'clock. Ralph Smith, J. D. McNiven, M. P. P., W. W. B. McInnes, M. P. P., and others will address the meeting.

On Saturday evening, October 29th, a meeting will be held at Charter's hall, West Sooke. The chair will be taken at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Ralph Smith, W. W. B. McInnes, M. P. P., and B. J. Perry will speak.

The following week a meeting will be held on Wednesday evening, the night preceding election day, in the A.O.U.W. hall.

Denies Allegation.
At Friday evening's political meeting at Boleskine road, J. C. Watters, the speaker on the Socialist side, made a statement that he was refused work at the Victoria Machinery Depot because he was a Socialist. Mr. Watters said that Mr. Bechtel had said that it would never do to have Liberals coming around and finding Socialists working in his employ.

A. Bechtel denies that he makes a man's political leanings a reason for refusing him work. He did not refuse to employ Mr. Watters because he was a Socialist, and no man is asked by the Victoria Machinery Depot what political party he follows when he is seeking employment. Men are engaged on their individual merits as workmen and on that alone, and it was on that principle that the application for work on the part of Mr. Watters was dealt with.

Since the time when Mr. Watters is alleged to have been refused work on account of being a Socialist he has been given employment, Mr. Bechtel says, by his company upon several occasions. He was employed on the Point Ellice bridge and on the work on the Tees.

Wm. Sloan's Campaign.
A recent copy of the Adlin Claim tells of the success which is attending the campaign conducted by Wm. Sloan, the Liberal candidate for Comox-Atlin in the Dominion parliament, addressed the constituents of this district at Discovery on Saturday last and at Atlin on Monday. Both meetings were exceedingly well attended and quite enthusiastic. At the meeting in Kootenay hall Monday evening, Mr. J. Kirkland occupied the chair. Mr. Sloan said he was in no way connected with trusts and corporations and that he had every confidence in the success of the Liberal party in the coming election.

Dr. Young, M.P.P., who was asked to speak, touched briefly on the Grand Trunk Pacific deal from the opposition standpoint; he also referred to the lumber question.

Mr. Sloan responded by giving a long

list of figures, showing the gradual increase of exports, both of lumber and manufactured goods, under the Liberal administration.

"Mr. Woods then took the platform and stated that since '96 he had quit the Conservative party and joined the Liberals, whom he claimed the younger generation had reason to support. His remarks caused some surprise and were interrupted, amid laughter, by Charlie Queen, who in turn got free advice from our late magistrate.

"Mr. Jas. Stables confined his remarks to the candidate, Mr. Sloan, who, he said, had been 'up against it' like many of us, and had gone to Dawson in the early days; he was a miner and knew our needs, and should receive the support of the workman.

"At the conclusion of the meeting Mr. Sloan was escorted to the steambath, which was in waiting, by a torchlight procession, and he departed with cries of good wishes from his supporters.

"Mr. Sloan, the candidate, is a free miner, and has the proud distinction of having hoisted the first bucket of dirt out of Eldorado creek. He is a resident of Nanaimo, where he is greatly respected and admired."

Mr. Wolley's Meeting.
A meeting in the interests of Olive Phillipps-Wolley was held in Boleskine road school-house, on Saturday evening. It was presided over by Wm. Graham, with the candidate himself and D. B. Bogle the speakers of the evening.

Mr. Wolley spoke in favor of better terms for the province, using as an argument in its favor the inefficiency of Premier McBride, who had stated that he had had to increase the taxation of the province by 50 per cent, more than it had ever been taxed before, and had denied the province many improvements.

D. B. Bogle took up the question of the Grand Trunk Pacific, repeating the usual arguments used against the scheme.

EFFECTIVE REPLY TO MR. WOLLEY

TO MR. WOLLEY

MR. SMITH'S SPEECH AT CEDAR HILL MEETING

Removal of Duty by Conservatives on Undressed Lumber—Speakers Had Enthusiastic Reception.

The Liberal meeting held at the Temperance hall, Cedar Hill, was one of the most successful of the campaign. The hall was filled to its full capacity by an audience that was enthusiastically Liberal. John F. Chandler occupied the chair and opened the meeting by some very pertinent and amusing observations. Rev. Dr. Rowe followed in a spirited address, in which he declared his support of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal party to be based upon the fact that Canada during the last eight years had been well governed, and the policy now being carried out is one that will certainly greatly increase general prosperity.

In a graphic fashion he outlined the nature of the Grand Trunk Pacific project, pointing out that it meant the broadening of Canada, and the occupation of the fertile fields by millions of people. He closed by an emphatic reference to Ralph Smith, whom he declared to be a man in every way fitted to adorn the position of representative. He spoke of Mr. Smith as of a man whom he knew well, and with whom he had studied the great problems of the day, and declared that he possessed in an unusual degree the confidence of workmen, business men and public men throughout the Dominion.

Mr. Smith was the next speaker and he met with a most gratifying reception. He took up the Socialist and Conservative platform and dealt with them in vigorous fashion. Referring to one of the points upon which Mr. Wolley relied, namely, the failure of the Liberals to place a duty on undressed lumber, he pointed out that he had the support of every mill owner in his constituency, except Mr. Haslam, who was the Conservative member for Nanaimo in 1894, when the Conservatives took off the duty. Mr. Haslam was in his place in the House at the time, and instead of opposing the removal of the duty said in so many words that as a British Columbia mill owner he was content that all lumber should be free, provided the duty was taken off mill supplies. Mr. Smith briefly outlined his own course in connection with legislation, and the administration of affairs in the constituency, and concluded a very forcible speech amid enthusiastic applause.

C. H. Lugin then spoke. Portions of his remarks appear elsewhere in this issue.

The chairman then introduced Senator Templeman as the man who had carried the standard of Liberalism in Victoria at a time when it was not quite as popular a thing as it now is to be a Liberal.

Senator Templeman in a brief and pithy speech referred to his previous visit to Cedar Hill, when that community was a part of the Victoria constituency, and to the great change that has taken place in the political complexion of the community since that time. After complimentary allusions to the previous speakers and expressing his regret that the lateness of the hour forbade him to enter into the issues of the day as fully as he could wish, he closed by saying that a Liberal victory throughout Canada is assured, and that he was convinced the representative of the constituency in the new House would be Mr. Ralph Smith.

CREAMERY CHOP FEED
(FOR COWS)

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SYLVESTER FEED CO., 87-89 Yates St. Tel. 413.

(Continued on page 4.)

Coughs and Colds

Should not be neglected or allowed to "run"—but you know that as well as we do. We have in English Balm of Anised the best remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness and other Throat Troubles. Come and talk the matter over.

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How About Electric Light This Fall?

Have you considered how much to your advantage it would be to throw away coal oil lamps and use electricity? Make the experiment now; leave your order to-day.

B. C. Electric Railway Co.

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LOSSES PLACED AT EIGHTY THOUSAND

ESTIMATE OF CASUALTIES IN TEN DAYS BATTLE

Ten Thousand Russians Were Killed—Both Armies are Preparing to Resume the Fight.

Mukden, Oct. 22.—Field Marshal Oyama's counter offensive was definitely checked with the loss of men, guns and munitions.

Gen. Kourapatkin's army extends along a line running over 12½ miles south of Mukden, and is supported by strong fortifications on the Hun river.

The present calm is enforced by the exhaustion of the armies on both sides, which lost in killed and wounded 80,000 men during the ten days' fighting.

There is every indication that the battle will be resumed soon and that a decisive result will be achieved.

OUTPOST FIGHTS AN ARTILLERY DUEL

With the Russian Eastern army headquarters by way of Mukden, Oct. 22.—Both armies remain practically inactive. The Russians have reconquered Tanchangpu.

The Japanese hold a position on high ground sloping to the Shakhe river. There is continual outpost fighting and sniping, and the batteries occasionally engage in duels. Westward Gen. Mishchenko fought a brisk engagement on October 20th. He reports the capture of guns.

The two armies are receiving fresh supplies of ammunition, and there is indication of a renewal of hostilities, with the Russians taking the offensive.

The weather is cold. A rough estimate of the Russian losses during the recent battle places them at 45,000, of which 10,000 were killed.

The correspondent of the Associated Press who filed this dispatch was attacked by Chinese bandits while riding to rejoin his corps.

MADE RAID ON THE JAPANESE LINES.

Mukden, Oct. 21.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The total losses during the ten days' fighting (the correspondent does not mention whether they were Russian or Japanese) were 40,000.

According to information from the advance posts, the night of October 20th passed quietly. No big developments are expected for several days.

The Army Messenger to-day announces that the Russian column eastward advanced October 18th and occupied without resistance Wanfa pass and the valley of Huyn pass, lying eastward. Wanfa pass is part of Kionton pass, and on the same parallel as Sakhe Fu on the road to Fushan and Beutshapuz.

The Army Messenger also confirms the reports that a detachment of the twentieth rifles, under Capt. Denbosty, raided the Japanese lines during the night of October 18th and brought back two Japanese guns minus their breechlocks.

JAPANESE MAY LAND AT POSSIET BAY.

Possiet Bay, Russian Manchuria, Oct. 22.—A Japanese torpedo boat has been sighted in Gashvich bay in the extreme northeastern part of Korea, not far from Possiet bay. A number of Japanese spies have been arrested in this neighborhood, which is believed to foreshadow the commencement of Japanese landings near Possiet bay.

MASSING BEFORE GEN. KUROKI'S ARMY.

Tokio, Oct. 22.—The armies of Oyama and Kourapatkin continue to confront each other, but neither has again assumed the aggressive.

According to a report from the Japanese Manchurian headquarters, telegraphed yesterday, the Russians are massing a heavy force against the right army, but the purpose of this force is not indicated. It is believed that the Russian casualties

before the left army equals an army corps. The right army (Gen. Kuroki's) reports fewer losses than the left army, but there have been greater Russian casualties before it. Last night the Russians fiercely attacked the left army, but were repulsed.

NOTHING KNOWN OF LEADER'S PLANS.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 22.—With the closing of the week, the semi-panic produced by the heavy reverse sustained by Gen. Kourapatkin's army last week has, in a great degree, disappeared, and a much more cheerful air pervades the war office. The great calamity which threatened to engulf the Manchurian army has been avoided. Gen. Kourapatkin has again displayed consummate skill in preventing Field Marshal Oyama from reaping the fruits of victory. By withdrawing his shattered left wing under shelter of the right centre, he succeeded in the gigantic task of taking 30,000 wounded off the field of battle, and more than this, according to all indications, he reorganized and reformed his broken legions and again confronts the Japanese across the Shakhe river. A resumption of the conflict on a large scale is believed to be imminent.

That Gen. Kourapatkin, after losing close on to 40,000 men, was able to assume the offensive within a fortnight constitutes a feat in military history. The situation shows that he is more determined than ever to secure strong advanced positions across the Shakhe. It is known that the left has actually pushed forward slightly and the idea that the operations contemplate only rear-guard actions seems negatived. Nevertheless, dispatches to the Associated Press from Mukden to-day say that Kourapatkin has been fortifying positions on the Hun river behind him, which might indicate that he purposed only to make an active defence below Mukden.

The heavy concentration of both Russians and Japanese between the Mandarin road and the railroad makes certain a tremendous collision at this point. The Associated Press learns that a portion of the eighth army corps, which had reached Harbin, is hurrying southward. While the Japanese evidently are determined to pursue the policy followed by them since the beginning of the war, of concealing the extent of their losses, the war office believes that their casualties must be at least three-fourths as great as those of the Russians, probably in the neighborhood of 30,000.

The weather has again become clear, but it is very cold and the soldiers are reported to be suffering. A correspondent writes that twelve Japanese were found Friday night by a detachment of Cossacks. They were unconscious and half frozen, and were conveyed to the Russian camp, where they were cared for.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Judgment in Favor of Twenty-Four Ministers to Be Applied Immediately.

Edinburgh, Oct. 22.—By a majority of three to one the Court of Sessions here to-day ordered that the judgment of the House of Lords of August 1st, placing in the hands of the twenty-four Free church ministers who opposed the union of the Free church of Scotland with the United Presbyterian church the whole of the property of the Free church, valued at about \$38,000,000, be applied immediately. A petition to this effect was presented to the court a week ago by the Free churchers, when it became apparent that the differences between the Free Churchers and the United Free Churchers were irreconcilable, asking that they be placed in possession of the church property in dispute.

The United Free Churchers informed the court that they intended applying to parliament for relief from the existing deadlock, and asked for a postponement of judgment until parliament was able to straighten out the difficulty. The majority of the court, however, decided that they had no decision in the matter, and that the House of Lords decision must promptly be put in operation.

WILL BE IN DARKNESS.

New York, Oct. 22.—A London cablegram to the Times quotes the London Times insurance correspondent as saying:

"The steamer Canton, chartered to take oil, etc., to Nicholaviesk, at the mouth of the Amur river, has been unable to reach her destination owing to ice.

"In consequence of the failure of the Canton to deliver her cargo the unfortunate inhabitants of Nicholaviesk will be without light during the Siberian winter."

FRANCE AND VATICAN.

Breaking of Diplomatic Relations Approved by Deputies—A Stormy Scene.

Paris, Oct. 22.—By a decisive vote of 325 to 237, the Chamber of Deputies to-night approved the government's course in the matter of the rupture of diplomatic relations between France and the Vatican by the recall of Ambassador Nisard. The vote was taken after a hoarse session, in the course of which Deputy Baudry D'Asson called Prime Minister Combes a "brigand," and was restrained with difficulty from personally assaulting the premier.

In his speech M. Combes replied to the criticisms made during the two days' debate in the chamber. He said the rupture showed the impossibility of continuing the present concord between the church and the state. The Vatican had sought to discipline the bishop of Laval before an ecclesiastical court, which the French laws did not recognize. The Royalists had charged the bishop with frequenting a Carmelite convent and writing love letters to the nuns. Christian charity, the premier said, ought to save and protect the bishop against the Royalist charges, but it was evident that Satan was continuing in his work.

M. Combes said Pope Pius X. had seized upon the incident of the bishop of Laval in order to disavow the policy of Pope Leo. The real reason for the prosecution of the bishop, he declared, was that the latter respected the laws of France and refused to recognize the preponderance of religious over civil power.

"In the light of such incidents," said the premier, "the separation of church and state has become inevitable. Those who advise a revision of the concordat are dupes who would condemn the government to final humiliation.

"I am in favor of a free church, but with the same freedom as our other institutions have. It is the Pope who wants separation. He is not enslaved to the state and he enslaves the church. I am not one of those who will perform penance before popes. I have neither the age nor the taste for such practices."

M. Ribot took exception to the remarks of the premier, declaring him to be flippant.

After an acrimonious debate the vote was taken.

SUBMARINES FOR JAPAN.

Five Recently Shipped From New York—Will Meet Similar Boats Purchased by Russia.

With the departure from a port near New York of five submarine torpedo boats that have been hastily constructed for the Japanese, so that they may engage an equal number of similar vessels recently shipped to Russia from New York, the second step has been taken by the Mikado in what will be the first submarine battle in history, says a New York dispatch.

Somewhere in the Baltic Sea or in the waters of the Far East the Russians have the five submarine torpedoes which are the game sought by the new Japanese vessels which now are being hidden under tons of wheat in the hold of a vessel that is to take them to a point near the prospective battle ground.

Within three months the Japanese anticipate the world will be started by the report of the first battle that has ever been fought under the surface of the sea—a battle in which there will be no noise nor smoke, no booming of cannon or clash of armor, no field strewn with wounded and corpses or with the wreckage of instruments of war. No man will witness the battle; the conquered will find rest at the bottom of the sea, and even the victors may not know that they are victors until they are safely on land.

The five submarine torpedo boats were built for Japan by the Fore River Shipbuilding Company and shipped on a big freight steamer for the Mikado's land. This is the first time that ships of war have ever crossed the ocean in sections, this being done so that no time will be lost in reconstructing them when they reach a Japanese port.

Japan's evident plan is to rush the five new submarines, so that they may meet the Fulton and her sister boats recently purchased by Russia.

THE ALPINE TRIBUTE.

Some Three Hundred Lives of Climbers Lost This Year.

It is estimated that Alpine climbing has this year been responsible for the loss of 300 lives.

This terrible death roll, which increases from year to year, is being much discussed in the various Alpine clubs, and the necessity for legal action is being urged. How to bring it about is the question, and at present there appears to be no answer.

Sir Martin Conway, one of the greatest authorities on modern mountaineering, has given it as his opinion that regulations for climbers would be useless, as they could never be thoroughly enforced.

The difficulties would be enormous. Many mountains, such as, for example, the Mont Blanc, are in more than one country, and an international agreement would have to be made, and, in short, in Sir Martin's own words, "One cannot police mountains."

It is admitted that the increase of accidents is due almost entirely to inexperienced climbers attempting difficult ascents without guides. During the past four months almost every fatal mountain accident has been due to the lack of guides.

The following is the Swiss Alpine Club's record of deaths in the Swiss Alps for the past six years: 1898, 37; 1899, 47; 1900, 48; 1901, 63; 1902, 119; 1903, 148.

This season it is to be feared that over 150 lives have been lost on the Swiss mountains, while fully 150 have been sacrificed on the Austrian and French Alps, making the total loss 300.

The season this year has come to an end earlier than was expected, as the weather is not favorable.

Avalanches are much more numerous than usual, and are not common at this season, while the superabundant snow makes it difficult to locate and avoid points of danger on the cornices and hidden crevices on the glaciers.

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AND NOW HERE'S TO THE GLORIOUS FALL AND THE BUSY DAYS TO FOLLOW....

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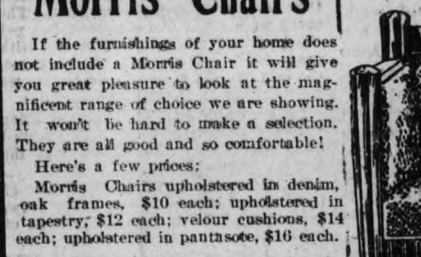


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Centre Pieces, Cushion and Table Covers, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.50, \$3.50 each; Turkish Embroidered Linen Chair Tiles, \$2 each. We have an especially fine range of these goods.



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TORONTO'S TRIBUTE TO THE PREMIER

Remarkable Demonstration in Massey Hall When Sir Wilfrid Visited the Queen City.

Toronto, Oct. 15.—The greatest political meeting ever seen, that was the consensus of opinion of those who had the good fortune to get into Massey hall last night. Only once before has it been paralleled, and that was on the 16th of October, 1890, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke in the same grand auditorium to a similarly transported audience, which like the audience of last night, had left double its numbers outside unable to obtain admission.

Warned by the experiences gleaned on that occasion, hundreds of enthusiasts had by 6 o'clock taken their stand so as to be "next" upon the scene when the doors opened. Those who thought that half-past 6 would be time enough to get to a meeting that would not start until 8 o'clock, were chagrined to find that the "early bird" had got hold of the door knob, and that between the half-past 6 arrival and that hour individual was a dense crowd, too thickly desirous of getting inside to brook the formality of forming a queue. The coming of eight or nine hundred students, in procession sent the excitement up to fever heat. The college yells were communicated to the rest of the audience with an unremitting force, enthusiasm, and particularly soft spelling that astonished the quiet citizen who had come out for an evening's tuition in current politics.

In the meantime other torrents were pouring into the body of the hall, and it might almost be said that every seat was occupied in the twinkling of an eye, and even those who considered themselves fortunate in coming early found, to their consternation, that they would have to stand during the whole evening. They consoled themselves, however, as they heard long after the meeting was under way the hub-bub and cheering outside of those who had not been able to gain admission at all.

The police calculate that fully 10,000 people, who were anxious to gain admission, had to be turned away. Sir William Mulock's opening words were that they had at last gathered some idea of the meaning of Mr. Borden's word, "Admission," for Massey hall, large as it is, was not nearly adequate to holding all that wished to see and hear their leader.

In Good Form.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was in good form, and in the opinion of most of those who heard him in the same place four years ago, he was in stronger voice than then. Not quite so playful or facetious as then, but grave and serious with the mighty matters that he has undertaken for the upbuilding and enlargement of Canada. Still there were some of the old-time flashes of humor, such as that where he compared Mr. Borden's railway policies to the rose, which bloomed to-day and died to-morrow. If there was less tendency to raise the laugh, the eloquence was given high and nobler than before.

The concluding sentences, in which he prophesied that Canada would be the prodigy of the twentieth century as the United States had been of the nineteenth, stirred the audience to a perfect frenzy of patriotic fervor. The speech was topped more than once, not by cheering merely, but by regular deafening salvos of three cheers and a tiger.

Mr. Aylesworth received almost as great a welcome as his leader, and his address was enjoyed exceedingly, and was applauded with the greatest heartiness.

Although some of the audience had been in the hall four hours when Mr. Paterson rose to speak, he held them remarkably well by his finely argumentative style of address. Mayor Uquhart, T. C. Robinette and Major J. K. Leslie acquitted themselves exceedingly well.

It was indeed the greatest political event of recent years. An interested auditor was Hon. Edward Blake, Sir Wilfrid Laurier's predecessor as Liberal

however, with the appearance of Sir Wilfrid and Sir William Mulock. Down from the galleries and up from the main floor swept the deafening, cyclonic storm of cheering, now abating and then increasing in volume, which kept the guest of the evening on his feet, and bowing for almost five minutes.

Far above the waving hats of the students in the upper gallery, Sir Wilfrid could see a huge portrait of himself framed about with flags and bunting, and lit by a massive cluster of electric lamps, which spelled the all-prevailing word "Welcome." Over his head, stretching from side to side of the stage, was a pictorial representation of a Grand Trunk Pacific wheat train, laden with golden grain and headed from the West on the "National Transcontinental Railway" towards an Atlantic Canadian seaport.

Over the picture hung a banner bearing the battle cry "Laurier and the larger Canada," and under it the slogan "Cheap transportation and prosperity." Bunting of red, white and blue had been lavishly used in the decoration of the balconies, and flags hung in graceful folds from every pillar.

Greeting Sir Wilfrid.

At 8 o'clock the band commenced the strains of "The Maple Leaf," the words of which were taken up heartily by the immense audience.

In the midst of the singing Sir William Mulock appeared at the rear of the stage with the Premier and party following, and the words of the song merged into a perfect roar of welcome, which brought every one in the hall to his feet. The noise was simply deafening, and the scene which Sir Wilfrid gazed upon has certainly never before been witnessed in "Tory" Toronto, and perhaps has never been equaled in the Dominion of Canada. Every person with anything to wear held it aloft, and hats, light wraps, handkerchiefs, newspapers and academic colors mingled in an animated welcome. Again and again Sir Wilfrid bowed his acknowledgment of such a loyal greet-

Those whom neglected coughs have killed were once as healthy and robust as you. Don't follow in their paths of neglect. Take

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The Lung Tonic right now. It is guaranteed to cure. It has cured many thousands.

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ceived a similar one anywhere at all, and my full heart vainly seeks for words to convey to you the extent of gratitude. Yet, sir, I cannot forget that four years have elapsed since I came to visit your city. In this connection, perhaps, I may be pardoned a personal reference. During the last months, the last weeks, of the last session, I received from friends in this city representations that perhaps I was neglecting the province of Ontario, since I had not been in it during the four preceding years. The same remark was made, I have found, in several of the newspapers of this city. Let me tell you, my fellow countrymen, that, though in this there was a reproach, I was deeply moved and deeply touched by it. Though the words were of reproach, still they conveyed to me the evidence, the manifest evidence, that in this city of Toronto I could count upon the personal regard and affection of a great many friends. And the words, though they were words of reproach, conveyed to me unmistakable evidence that the work I appreciated to which, above all things, have given my life, the work of uniting the heterogeneous elements of our population, of consolidating them and making of them a nation. (Prolonged applause.) A nation worthy of the British Empire

been undertaken by the Canadian government, and which has caused the admiration—the word is not too strong—not only of every right-thinking citizen of this country, but of every nation of Europe; and it is that we have undertaken to grapple with the new transportation problem which confronts us, and to build a railway from the Pacific ocean to the Atlantic ocean across the continent. (Applause.)

"I appear before you under no false pretences. I appear before you, the Canadian people, as the exponent of the Canadian government upon this subject—upon this position—that at this time of our national development the construction of a railway from a Canadian port upon the Pacific ocean to a Canadian port upon the Atlantic ocean, and every inch of it upon Canadian soil, is a political and commercial necessity. Sir, I need not enter upon a lengthy exposition of the project. You understand it and approve it. We are just at the beginning of the twentieth century. We are in the year 1904. We are a nation of six million people already. We expect soon to be twenty-five, yes, forty millions. There are men living in this audience, men over there pointing to the top gallery, the hope of the country (applause), who before they die, if they live to old age, will see this country with at least sixty millions of people. (Renewed applause.)

"Our relations with our American neighbors are good at the present time and friendly, and, for our own part, I make no hesitation in saying that I am an admirer of the American people. I admire their energy—I admire their enterprise and many qualities, but I have learned in the short eight years that I have been in office that if you want to keep the best possible relations with our neighbors, the best way is to be independent of them at every point.

"It is possible to-day that a train of merchandise leaving Montreal for St. John, N.B., may be stopped at the frontier of the State of Maine. You will tell me it is not possible. It is not possible at this moment, but there was a moment eight years ago when it was intensely probable. There was a moment eight years ago when the President of that day, Mr. Cleveland, threatened to take away from us the bonding privilege. Well, sir, that might have taken place, and if it had taken place, what position would we have been in? It was to prevent the possibility of such an occurrence that we wanted to take every precaution against it, and to assert not only to the world, but especially to our American neighbors, that we are independent and free in our communications at both ends of the continent." (Cheers.)

Financing the Scheme.

As to financing the scheme, Sir Wilfrid said:

"I will give you the figures compiled by the experts of the finance department, who calculate that what we would pay in interest for seven years represents a sum in cash which, if it were put in a bank to-day, would amount to a little more than \$13,000,000 and a little less than \$14,000,000. (Hear, hear.) That is all we would have to pay for the construction of the road if our expectations and contracts prove to be as accurate as we think they are. I ask you, my fellow citizens, if we can get that transportation railway for \$14,000,000, do you think that will be so very heavy a burden for the Canadian taxpayers, when I tell you that the surplus we had in the year 1902-03 was \$14,000,000? (Cheers.) And last year, 1903-04, it was \$15,000,000. This is the project I have to lay before you, this scheme and plan of the government.

Of government ownership the Premier said:

"The common sense of the people will not have that. They understand that we are opposed utterly and wholly to government operation. I care not for government building. That may be all right. But government operation cannot last, for the reason that you cannot have a railway operated by the government with the same efficiency, with the same economy, as by a company. This railway is, my fellow countrymen, to be built, and in six or seven years it shall be built and operated by a company."

"His closing words were: 'To those, sir, who have life before them, let my prayer be this: 'Remember from this day forth never to look simply at the horizon as it may be limited by the boundaries of the province, but look abroad over all the continent, wherever the British flag floats, and let your motto be: 'Canada first, Canada last, and Canada always.'"

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VICTORIA THEATRE

MONDAY, OCT. 24TH

John C. Fisher and Thos. W. Ryley present

Isadore Rush

In the big London and New York Comedy Success.

"Glistening Gloria"

Direct from Daly's theatre, New York. Under the same management as "San Toy." Prices, \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c.; gallery, 50c. Seats on Friday.

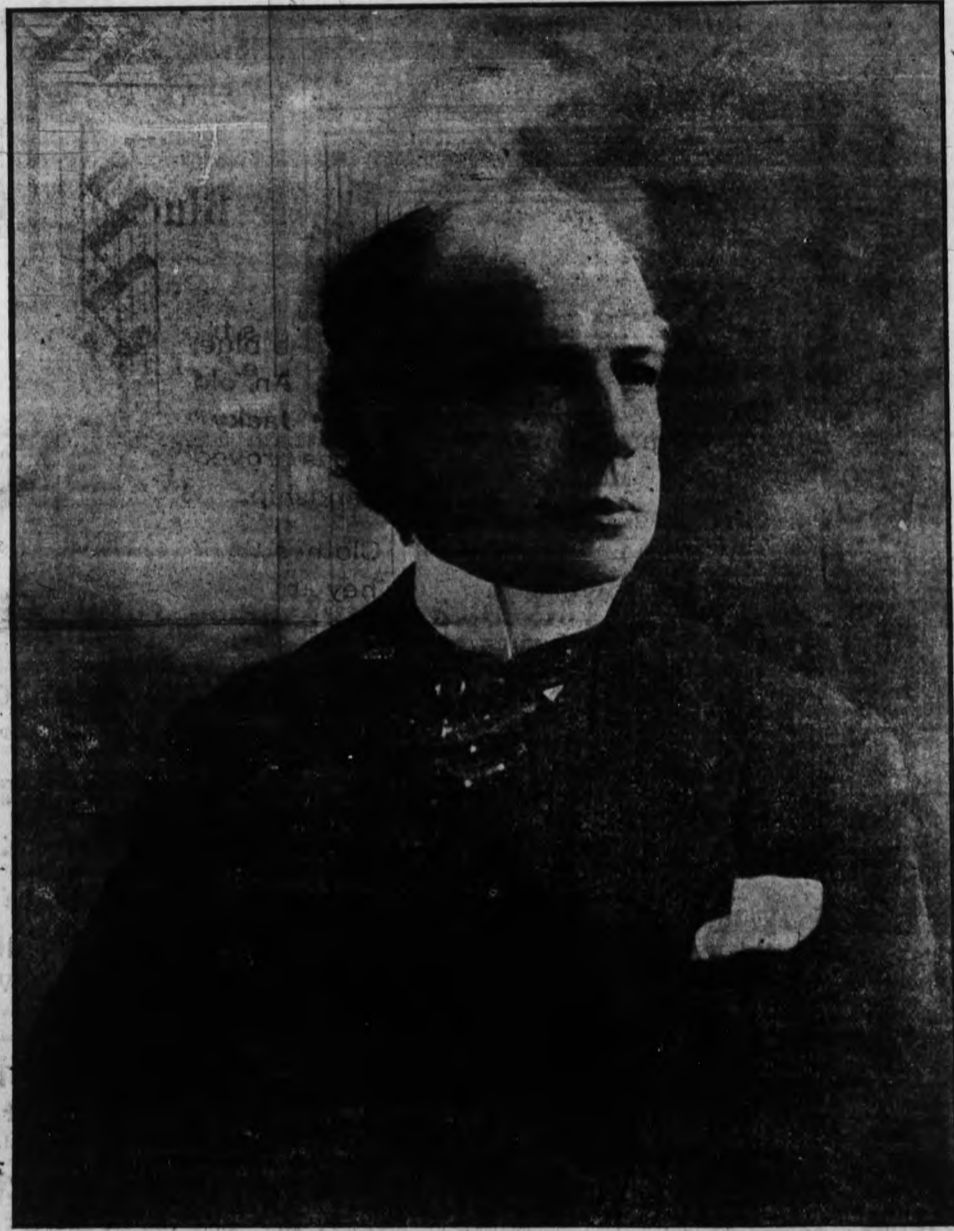
Coming, Oct. 27th, The County Chairman.

Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

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SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

leader, who, with Mrs. Blake, was in one of the boxes.

In spite of the tremendous crowd on the street, many gentlemen who brought ladies with them gained the first balcony. The rule that only one gentleman each party should be allowed to accompany each party of ladies was well observed, and as a result there was a surprisingly large representation of the fair sex. The popular favor in which Sir Wilfrid Laurier is held in Toronto, was attested by the fact that many ladies stood in the aisles from 7 o'clock until the meeting closed shortly before 11 o'clock, and none were more hearty in their applause than they.

Lady Laurier, who entered a box on the second tier some minutes before Sir Wilfrid appeared on the platform, was quickly recognized by the audience and was enthusiastically cheered.

The great scene of enthusiasm came,

and again and again the cheering rose and fell.

Sir William Mulock.

Sir William Mulock was permitted to address the audience only when the cheering died away. He was vociferously cheered as he introduced the speakers.

"I have now the honor to request Sir Wilfrid Laurier to address you," said Sir William Mulock, and a gigantic cheer went up, and it was some time before the Premier could begin.

He stood on the platform bowing and smiling waiting for the applause to cease. Sir Wilfrid said:

"Yet once more it is my privilege to appear before an audience of my fellow citizens of this, the banner city of the banner province of the Dominion. (Applause.) The reception which you have been kind enough to extend to me is such that I do not remember having ever re-

in which we live. (Renewed applause.)

The Party's Record.

"Sir, we have been in office now for eight years—our record is before the people of Canada. It is open for search, always open for search, and search under the most glaring light that can be found. To this I have no objection.

"This I rather welcome. I do not claim that we have been infallible. I do not claim that we may not have made mistakes. On the contrary, I am prepared to admit that in some things purely departmental we may have been led into errors. But this I may tell you at once, gentlemen of the province of Ontario, electors of the Dominion of Canada, we have given you a pure and honest government."

Of the Grand Trunk Pacific, Sir Wilfrid said:

"There is another measure which has

CAMPBELL'S Ball Accessories

New and Pretty Models in

Opera Cloaks and Evening Skirts

Also a Very Choice Variety of

Real Lace Berthas, New Embroidered Collars and Marabout Stoles.

FANS AND GLOVES

A new lot of Fans, Glace and Suede Gloves, Also Silk Evening Gloves and Lace Mitts.

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Liberal Meeting

-IN-

Odd Fellows' Hall, Spring Ridge,

TO-NIGHT

SPEAKERS:

RICHARD HALL, M.P.P. FRANK HIGGINS, SENATOR TEMPLEMAN
GEORGE RILEY, DR. LEWIS HALL.
J. D. McNIVEN, M.P.P.

Ladies are invited to attend. Doors open 7.45. Chair taken at 8.15

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Liberal Candidates

The following candidates for election to the House of Commons are in the field with the approval and endorsement of the Liberal party and the Liberal government:

- Victoria--GEO. RILEY. Nanaimo--RALPH SMITH. Comox-Atlin--W. SLOAN. Vancouver City--R. G. MACPHERSON. Yale-Cariboo--DUNCAN ROSS. Kootenay--W. A. GALLIHER. New Westminster--J. B. KENNEDY.

AN INTOLERABLE OUTRAGE.

The crowning act of Russia's blundering during the present war was surely the cruel outrage upon the Hull fishing fleet. The performance of the Muscovite admiral or of his subordinate officers must be set down to such a condition of public as implies absolute unfitness to meet an enemy.

The situation created by this blunder, which must on the most favorable view be considered as bordering on criminality, is of the most critical kind. It will be extremely trying to British temper. To remain calm, to maintain a judicial attitude in the face of a nation exasperated to the point of outbreak by reports of piracy and of citizens murdered in cold blood, will be the duty of the leaders of British public opinion and an obligation on British statesmen at this time.

The British public is surprised and indignant, but it is not yet fully seized of the enormity of the outrage. The nation has given no offence, and it cannot conceive of the act of the Russians being a mere wanton expression of unreasoning malice. The general opinion is that the attack on the North Sea fleet was a blunder. If that were not the opinion there would be ominous rumblings all round the world; because whether a blunder or not it was an act of war.

Having committed such an act, the Russian fleet will be under surveillance until apologies are made and guarantees of reparation are produced. No doubt a full apology, accompanied by expressions of eagerness to make every possible amend, will be speedily forthcoming. But even in the face of such promises of amends, a very tense situation has been created. And the tension will not be at an end while the war lasts. The possibility of grave complications has been increased. Such a state of mind as has been created in Britain must be a menace to the peace of the world.

A DELIBERATE MISSTATEMENT.

Our attention has been called to the following statement made by Col. Prior, at the Oakland meeting, and reported in the Colonist of October 22nd:

"Now, this letter from Mr. Hays, which Senator Templeman pretended to be security that the British Columbia section of the line would be constructed from the Pacific coast, was dated July 12th--some time previous to the day on which Senator Templeman gave notice of his motion in the Senate--that showed how much faith Senator Templeman himself placed in Mr. Hays's letter. (Laughter.)"

The above statement is untrue. Mr. Hays's letter to Senator Templeman, which pledges the company to begin construction on the Pacific coast, was written at least two or three weeks after Senator Templeman's notice of amendment was placed on the order paper. The letter was the result of the proposed notice of amendment. As a matter of fact, the letter was received a day or two before the proposed amendment was withdrawn, at which time the amendment had been printed in the orders-of-the-day for several weeks, and was held in abeyance in the expectation that the letter would be received.

If Col. Prior can substantiate his statement he will no doubt do so, otherwise he must stand charged with a deliberate attempt to falsify the record.

The performance of the Russian Baltic Sea fleet against a British fishing fleet indicates pretty plainly what would happen to it if it encountered a Japanese fighting force. The place for the Baltic fleet is in the Baltic.

THE RUSSIANS SANK ENGLISH TRAWLER

(Continued from page 1.)

their fire had inflicted any damage, and without any effort to rescue the victims.

While admitting necessity of a suspension of judgment for investigation and explanation, the morning newspapers are unanimous in demanding that the government instruct Ambassador Harding to make the strongest representations to the St. Petersburg government and obtain reparation and apology and assurances of the Russian Pacific fleet's good behavior for the future. It is held that the omission of the Russian fleet to stay its course down the channel to offer any explanation makes the case look exceedingly grave, and the only possible solution of the mystery that has been suggested is that, excited by rumors recently spread of Japanese intentions on the Pacific squadron in the event of its sailing, the Russian gunners yielded to panic and supposed that the trawlers' rockets were signals of an enemy's fleet.

The Chronicle says: "The next twenty-four hours must settle it one way or the other. Only two modes of settlement are possible. Either--explanation, apology and generous compensation to the victims' families, or an ultimatum."

The Standard says: "An explanation should be promptly and sternly demanded for the intolerable outrage. The Russian government should be informed that it is expected to recall its ill-starred squadron, first in order that proper investigation may be held, and second to keep it out of harm's way for the future." Inquiries at Devonport last night showed that no special naval movement had been reported, and that Admiral Seymour had no official news of the outrage.

Admiral Fremantle, in the course of an interview, said he was unable to believe that it could have been the Baltic fleet which fired on the Hull fishermen, but if so, he added, nothing but the most complete apology would be satisfactory.

Sir Frederick Pollock, an authority on international law, said: "If the facts are as stated, it is an act of war. It means an ultimatum or an apology within forty-eight hours or so. It will probably be found, however, that some Russian commander lost his head, suspecting Japanese designs, and that he will be censured and an apology ordered." It is remarked that but for an eleventh hour alteration of arrangements for Queen Alexandra's departure from Copenhagen, the royal yacht, which arrived home with the Queen yesterday, might have been in the neighborhood of the Russian fleet when the trawlers were fired upon.

HOME AGAIN.

To the Editor:--The Fifth Regiment band has returned from the first tour ever attempted by a British Columbia musical organization. Victoria is sending out such a band stands by itself in the West.

The band has had, without doubt, from a musical standpoint, a successful tour. There is evidence that fact in the flattering comments of some of the most conservative newspapers in Western America, copies of which have been forwarded to this office. Their playing has not only pleased, but created enthusiasm wherever they have appeared. Large audiences have greeted them. It is to be hoped that one of the largest audiences, so far as the building will permit, will assemble in the theatre to-morrow night, not only to hear, but to cheer them and to welcome them home. How often is it that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country?" But, perhaps, in a band there is a reason for this. We have them so often. They play for us on every occasion, be it grave or gay, and we do not always recognize their merit. In this case let us give them the same bumper house that we would give a strange band that had earned the same reputation. Of course, some special soloists have been added to the band and have contributed much towards its success, but that should be an additional reason why they should be heard at the theatre this evening, so that we have an opportunity of judging what kind of a band we might have in Victoria if we could only provide it with sufficient work. There is another reason why a good audience would be encouraging: They need the money to make their venture a financial success.

That twenty men on a two months' tour in such an organization could not help being a good advertising medium for the city, even if they had not a dollar's worth of advertising matter with them, is apparent, unless each man had had the power of speech. If their trip had been reasonably successful from a financial standpoint then it opens up many avenues by which splendid advertising can be done for Victoria. It is a mistake to think that the Tourist Association was not in favor of their tour and did not wish to help them. They promised all the help possible, and I am sure that no one in this city would be more pleased to see them out ahead financially and to have a crowded house than the association, whose sole creed is to help and encourage every industry, institution or organization that has its home in Victoria.

HERBERT CUTHBERT.

Victoria, Oct. 23, 1904.

A FOREIGN TRIBUTE.

To the Editor:--I had the pleasure of hearing Victoria's Royal Canadian band in Tacoma last week, and while in Victoria on Saturday took the opportunity of attending its concert on that date. During the performance here a gentleman, I don't know his name, stated that it was the band's intention to give another performance on Tuesday. If I could stay over, being a lover of good music, I would most assuredly be present. I don't know any of your bandsmen, and my sole reason for writing this is to apprise your good citizens of the fact that they have a band which is a marvel as a musical product of the West. In this sentiment I am not alone among those who heard it play in Tacoma. I have heard all the big bands which have visited the Coast in past years, and, travelling such, I have heard the bands of other cities, and, although I don't wish to flatter, I can safely say that your band as constituted is equal to the best and far better than any band in the West. You naturally ask wherein this band of

Cosing Out All Raincoats For Men

You men will appreciate this Raincoat offering right at the beginning of the wearing season. Our only excuse for selling them so ridiculously cheap is that we want to close out every Raincoat of these particular makes. They're bran new Coats, and we warrant them perfect in make, finish and rain resisting qualities.

1 only, fawn colored Coat, velvet collar; regular price \$4.00. Now \$2.25.

1 only, drab colored Coat, velvet collar; regular price \$6.00. Now \$3.65.

6 only, grey whipcord Coats, extra well made and lined; regular price \$6.50. Now \$3.90.

5 only, grey fine whipcord Coats, Currie make, warranted not to get hard; regular price \$8.00. Now \$5.75.

8 only, dark grey and fawn Raincoats, extra well finished; silk checked linings, piped seams; regular \$10.00. Now \$5.90.

3 only, blue beaver Coats, extra fine quality, velvet collars, macintosh make; regular \$15.00. Now \$8.90.

Mail orders filled by sending us your chest measure.

W. G. CAMERON, 55 Johnson St. Victoria, B. C.

yours is a marvel. The wonder consists in this, that being a band of 25 pieces it can interpret such masterpieces as Tannhauser, Kluge, Pachelbel and Semeramide, etc., with the delicacy, timbre and resonance of a band composed of many more pieces, besides playing lighter compositions with equal effect. Another pleasing feature is the absence of absurd poses on the part of its clever conductor. What I am surprised at is that your citizens, judging by their scant attendance, seem to be unable to grasp this fact, which is so apparent to a stranger, and not to know a good thing when they possess it. In my city such a band would have no such cause to complain. I wish that I could afford the time to remain another day so that I could do more towards bringing to your citizens the knowledge that they have a gem of a musical organization in their midst; but every day emphasizes the truth of the biblical expression that in some places "a prophet hath honor save in his own country." I sign my name although I am not looking for notoriety.

CHAS. D. COLLINS, Oakland, Cal.

UNNECESSARY PUBLICITY.

To the Editor:--The little fellows received glaring publicity in Saturday's Colonist, being prejudged as wilful and malicious breakers of the new concrete sidewalk at Hillside avenue. On investigation by Magistrate Hall the damage was found to consist of the scratching of an initial in the soft sidewalk or the heedless dropping of a marble. The foreman on being questioned dropped the formidable sum of \$25 damages to \$3, and the lads, after listening to some good advice, were dismissed. It is reprehensible in the extreme for any paper to lend itself to slanderous attacks of any person or persons, on the characters of our children and through them the parents. They should be very careful before they publish as facts anything not proven--very careful, indeed. Next we shall expect the Colonist to publish the names of those respectable hens found promenading on the Yates street sidewalk.

JUSTICE.

PERSONAL.

G. H. Postlethwaite, of Alaska, is in the city. He has resided near Dawson for the past four years, having left Victoria early in 1900 with three companions to try his fortune in the Yukon. While the other members of the party gave up the attempt after the first two years, Mr. Postlethwaite continued the search for gold and was successful. He has located some valuable claims at Krokuk, Alaska, which promise to prove exceptionally rich. While here he is staying at the Dominion.

Jas. Byrn, of the land registry office.

Now is the Time to Order a Dress Suit

Hospital Ball

OCT. 27

Our line of Venetians, Vicunas, Chevots, Broadcloths and Silk-Brocade Vesting is just the thing for evening wear.

COOPER & LINKLATER

FINE TAILORS, COR. FORT AND BROAD.



Pearl Brooches

We have just put in stock a fresh lot of pearl brooches in solid 14 kt. gold. They are the newest patterns and are elegant and artistic in design.

The prices are very moderate, ranging from \$2.50 to \$20.00 each, thus placing them within the reach of all who desire a pretty and useful article at a reasonable figure.

G. E. Redfern, Gov.'t Street.

Raymond's Hungarian Flour

\$1.55 Sack

B. C. Sugar, 20 lb. Sack

\$1.05

Bananas

25c. Doz.

Hardress Clarke,

86 DOUGLAS STREET.

Fit-Reform "True Blue." "When a man's true blue, he's tried and true." An old song of the sea. A "Jacky" who is "true blue" has proved his loyalty and friendship. Fit-Reform Clothes are TRUE BLUE. They are honest, all the way through. They stand every test of fine tailoring. They prove their honest quality by wear and service. Suits, - - \$12 up. Trousers, \$3.50 up.

Fit-Reform 73 1/2 Government Street.

entered St. Joseph's hospital on Friday night and was operated on on Saturday morning for appendicitis. His ailment had reached an advanced and acute stage and his condition is very critical. The many friends of "Jimmy" throughout the city will learn with deep regret of his condition.

Arthur J. Leary and Mrs. Leary, of London, England, arrived from Vancouver last evening and are registered at the Dominion hotel. They are much pleased with Victoria and the surrounding districts and intend purchasing a ranch and settling here permanently.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Davis, of London, Ont.; J. Duggan, of Guelph, Ont.; F. A. Johnson, of Calgary; and Robt. Sharpe, of Los Angeles, are among the guests at the Dominion hotel.

R. Percy Roberts and Mrs. Roberts, of White Horse; F. A. Osler, of Vancouver; and Wm. K. Leighton, of Nanaimo, are in the city. They are guests at the New England hotel.

John Smith, of Portland; J. Scott and J. T. Macdonald, of Montreal; G. O. Smith, of Seattle; and J. A. Thomas, of London, are registered at the Victoria hotel.

J. S. Shirke and Mrs. Shirke, of Indiana, are visiting John Hargerty, the well known local contractor. They expect to spend some weeks in Victoria.

Miss Isadore Rush, of the theatrical company "Glistening Gloria," which appears here this evening, is among the guests at the Drinard hotel.

R. B. Skinner and Mrs. Skinner were among the passengers from Vancouver by the steamer Princess Victoria on Saturday evening.

Col. Holmes returned from Vancouver on Saturday evening by the steamer Princess Victoria.

ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE.

Dynamite Exploded in Rear of House on Chatham Street Yesterday Morning.

About 5 o'clock yesterday morning a terrific explosion was heard in the direction of Chatham street, between Douglas and Government streets. Investigation revealed that a stick of dynamite, or other powerful explosive, had been exploded in the rear of the row of two-story houses known as the Terrace, used as resorts of questionable repute. The rear windows of the houses were shattered and a fence in the vicinity was blown down.

The police arrested a man on suspicion, but the prisoner claims to be able to prove that he was asleep at the time of the explosion. The suspect is alleged to have threatened to blow No. 14 up, having had trouble with one of the inmates.

OCTOBER 27TH, 28TH AND 29TH. World's Fair excursion tickets to Chicago, St. Louis and all eastern cities will be sold by the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY on October 27th, 28th, and 29th, in addition to October 3rd, 4th and 5th. Apply to any Great Northern agent for rates and full information.

LADIES' TAILORING

All our materials are thoroughly sponged and shrunk. They should not be confused with the cotton warp and shoddy goods used in ready-made garments. If our customers could make a careful comparison they would understand that the prices of our garments, QUALITY CONSIDERED, are the lowest in the city. WE CAREY NO MATERIALS THAT WE CANNOT RECOMMEND.

SPRINKLING & CO.

ROOM 3, UP-STAIRS, MOODY BLOCK.

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED Western Canada's Big Store

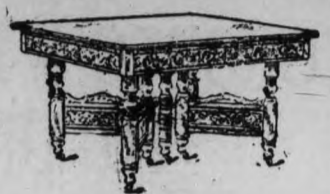
House Furnishings Dept.



Lounge Like Cut, good Tapestry covering Price \$14.50

EXTENSION TABLES

\$7.50, \$12.50, \$13.50 \$16.50 to \$75.00



JAPANESE MATTINGS

Special Prices, 10c, 15c, 25c. yard.



PILLOWS

\$1.25 \$1.50 \$2.00. and \$2.50 pair.



Chiffonieres

Without Glass

\$12.50.



TABLES

Special Price \$2.75.



Stout Shoes for Men and Women

We have this season taken special pains to have stout, serviceable Winter Shoes for men and women, that have all the graceful lines of lighter shoes. The careful workmanship and the intelligent effort made, are shown both in the good looks of these Shoes, and in the comfort they give to the wearer.

Velour Calf Shoes for Women.....\$2.00 pair. Spencer's Reliable Shoes for Women.....\$3.00 Made from heavy kid skin, with stout soles (Goodyear welted). Men's Heavy Shoes at.....\$3.75 Blucher cut and plain bals, b o x calf and heavy kid skin.

The Grover Shoe for Tender Feet (Women's)

Oxfords, Juliets and High Shoes.....\$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$4.50

New Makes of Wool Underwear (For Women)

Unshrinkable, white and natural, all sizes. Price.....\$1.50

Fiannelette Underwear

All the New Fall Styles on show in White Department.

To-day---New Fall Blouses, New Underwear, New Adjustable Underskirts

TRY Mainland AND British Lion CIGARS

For Sale Everywhere. Every Cigar Branded.

Don't take anything "just as good." Avoid everything "better." The Mainland and British Lion Cigars cost from \$5.00 to \$16.00 per thousand more than any other Ten Cent Cigar on the market.

Now are you "on"?

IT IS FASHION-ABLE!

Society leaders tell us that the use of perfume is coming into style again, and that during the coming season it will be used more than ever. The following list contains some of the newest and most popular odors: Colgate's "Dactyl" in bulk, 75c. oz. Colgate's La France Rose, Jockey Club and Musk in bulk, 50c. oz. Pinaud's Carnation Pink in bulk, \$1.00 oz. Guerlain's "Jockey" in bulk, \$1.00 oz. Roger & Gallet's "Vera Violetta," Heliotrope and Lilac, \$1.00 oz. Ferra's "Frode Incarnate" and "Boisris," \$1.00 oz. Arkinson's White Rose, 75c. oz. Many other kinds, too.

TERRY & HARETT DRUGGISTS, S. E. Cor. Fort and Douglas.

Subscribe for the Times.

For Chronic Coughs

OUR EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL CANNOT BE EXCELLED

Cod Liver Oil has long been known as a nutrient for remedying wasting tissues, as a powerful yet gentle alternative for purifying the blood, and as a tonic in nervous and mental debility. Our Emulsion is easy to take. If you are run down try it.

CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist, 98 Government St., Near Yates St.
Phones, 425 and 450

CITY NEWS IN BRIEF

Have you seen our "new art" electric fixtures? We will be pleased to show you them. Hinton Electric Co., Ltd.

WORLD'S FAIR RATES EXTENDED.

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All kinds of upholstery and mattress repairing at Smith & Champion, 100 Douglas street. Get our prices.

Saw and tool sharpening. General repairs, 58 Fort street.

Doctors' Prescriptions

These are the best medicine. You may be able to get a ready-made medicine that will fit your case, but isn't it better to be examined by a doctor and have him tell you exactly what you need? We do a big prescription business. Doctors like to have their prescriptions filled here for they know that we do the compounding right.

FAWCETT'S FAMILY DRUG STORE, Phone 630. Cor. Douglas St. and King's Rd.

Steamer Whatcom sails daily, except Sunday, for Seattle at 8 p. m. E. E. Blackwood, agent.

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

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is better than other soap powders, as it also acts as a disinfectant.

You are invited to visit our "new showrooms" and see our display of useful and artistic electric house fittings, which we are offering at "rock bottom" prices. Hinton Electric Co.

The depth and softness of the coloring of Doulton's Encaustic on exhibition at Messrs. Weller Bros., is very agreeable. Have you seen this ware? Do not delay, there is only a limited selection.

MODERN HOMES.—People desiring up-to-date houses before winter would do well to consult the B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, as that company are just completing a number of very desirable houses which they are offering for sale on the instalment plan. This is a good opportunity to secure a home by paying a little more than a monthly rental. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government street.

Cosy Corners.—If you are thinking of adding a cosy corner to the comforts of your home, try Smith & Champion upholsterers, 100 Douglas street.

H. H. Abbott, agent of the C. P. R. Co., has been advised of exceptionally low rates on the Atlantic. If you wish a trip to the Old Country call and see him at 86 Government street.

Fire, Life, Marine and Accident Agency, Travelers' Life and Accident Insurance Company. Tickets 25c. a day. Lowest rates for marine insurance on hulls or cargo. Agency, Lloyd's underwriters. Office, Wellington Coal agency, Atlantic S.S. lines, Hall-Goepel Co., 100 Government St. Tel. call 83.

At the B. C. Drug Store

27 JOHNSON ST., NEAR STORE ST., will be found a very fine line of fountain pens, water bottles, Frost King and Queen chamois vests, chest protectors, etc., at a special offer for the next few days. These goods are all first-class quality, and should receive your attention.

J. TEAGUE, Phone 256.

Go to the Senate saloon for oyster cocktails.

The steamer for Seattle and other Puget Sound points sails at 8 p. m. daily, except Sunday. Office, 100 Government St.

Good dry No. 2 wood, \$3.20 per cord. John Bros.

For Nanaimo—V. & S. R. and steamer Iroquois. A delightful trip among the islands, Mondays and Thursdays.

Have you seen the new sofa cushion made of "kapok." Better than feathers, and cost only about half as much. At Smith & Champion, 100 Douglas street.

Just Opened Up

ANOTHER SHIPMENT OF

FINE IMPORTED WORSTED SUITINGS

We would like you to see them, and we are satisfied you will do the rest.

PEDEN'S

36 Fort St. Merchant Tailor.

A BENEFIT CONCERT TO-MORROW EVENING

Fifth Regiment Band Will Play Under Auspices of City and Tourist Association.

The Fifth Regiment band gave another splendid programme in the Victoria theatre on Saturday night, but unfortunately the audience while larger than on the previous evening was small. The programme was presented faultlessly, and encores were frequent. It is difficult to discriminate among the numbers, but special prominence should be given to the piccolo solo, "Polka Caprice" by Sergt. S. C. Carroll, and the cornet solo, "The Lost Chord," by Bandman Driscoll. Both were enthusiastically encoered and generously responded to. "The British Patrol" was given, while the band gave a fitting finale to the night's programme.

During the intermission Lieut. Col. Gregory announced that arrangements had been made for another concert to be given by the band on Tuesday evening next under the auspices of the Mayor and corporation and Tourist Association. Mr. Bosewitz, manager of the theatre, had kindly donated it for the occasion, and admission to all parts of the house had been placed at fifty cents. Col. Gregory paid a warm tribute to the good work accomplished by the band, not only in the present tour, but since it was organized, and he particularly eulogized the services rendered by Bandmaster Finn. He hoped that Victoria would show appreciation of Mr. Finn and the band by filling the house to-morrow night.

They will be assisted by well-known vocalists. The programme for to-morrow is as follows:

PART I.
Grand March and Soldiers' Chorus fr. Tannhauser Richard Wagner
Minuet—The Celebrated Baisie Solo for Clarinet Sgt. Bandman M. Gumbert.
Excerpts fr. Victor Herbert's Serenade.

PART II.
Overture—Semeiramide (by request), Rossini
Grand Aria—The Lost Chord (by request) Sullivan
Bandman B. Driscoll.
Caprice—Mazurka Gay Grand Selection of Irish Airs Godfrey

"Glistening Gloria," a comedy in which Miss Isadore Rush has stored a crowning success this season, will be seen at the Victoria to-night. On Thursday night "The County Chairman" will be the bill.

Steamer Thistle left this morning on an eight-day fishing and hunting expedition. She has a party on board, including James Dunsmuir, F. Barnard and others. The vessel has gone in the direction of the Fraser river.

The 36th anniversary of the Ancient Order of United Workmen will be observed by a special meeting of the local societies on Friday evening. It will be held at the A. O. U. W. hall. As there are a number of initiations, besides other important business, a full attendance is desired.

The special meeting of No. 2 Company, Fifth Regiment, C.A., which was to have been held on Monday, 31st inst., will be held on Friday evening next at 8 p. m. sharp. On Monday night the school of instruction is held, and the change in arrangements is made consequently. All members are requested to be present as business of great importance will be discussed.

Frequent comment is heard by pedestrians about those streets on which concrete sidewalks have been laid, regarding the dirty condition in which many householders allow the pavement to remain. The white walk when littered with leaves and dirt has a most unclean appearance, and neutralizes to a great extent the improvement effected by the laying of the new walk. Half a minute with the broom in each instance would remedy the trouble.

This is the last opportunity to which to procure tickets for the great Cambridge sweepstakes. The drawing takes place to-morrow at 3 p. m. in Pioneer hall, and will be on the same principal as the previous draws. It will be entirely under the supervision of sporting editors of the local papers. There are 107 entries, which correspond with the number of prizes. The favorites for this event are Delaney, Wild Out and Hecker's Pride in the order named for choice. Mr. Salmon informs the Times that considering the short time at his disposal this sweep will be of fair proportions.

Those who have never seen the seals on the rookeries, the big horn and wim goats in their mountain fastnesses, the panther and lynx in their haunts, and the deer, bear, coyotes, buffalo and beaver in their homes should not fail to attend the lecture and picture entertainment in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium on Tuesday evening. There will be no charge or collection, and everybody is invited. Vocal and instrumental music will be supplied by the Misses Scowford. The lantern will be manipulated by J. Y. Eyles and J. D. McNiven, M. P. P., will preside.

WORLD'S FAIR RATES EXTENDED.
Through the efforts of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY, World's Fair excursion tickets will be sold on October 27th, 28th and 29th, in addition to October 3rd, 4th and 5th. For full information apply to any Great Northern agent.

Building Lots FOR SALE

HOUSES BUILT ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.
D. H. Bale,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,
LEIGHTON ROAD.

OCTOBER 27TH, 28TH AND 29TH.
World's Fair excursion tickets to Chicago, St. Louis and all eastern cities will be sold by the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY on October 27th, 28th, and 29th, in addition to October 3rd, 4th and 5th. Apply to any Great Northern agent for rates and full information.

The Paterson Shoe Co.'s Stores

FALL AND WINTER

SHOES



Our Stores are replete with the finest and largest stocks of FALL and WINTER Footwear that money and long experience in buying Shoes enables us to place before our numerous patrons. We show all the New Fall Styles, and we would be pleased to show them to you. We guarantee satisfaction.

The Paterson Shoe Co., Ltd.
THE LEADING SHOE DEALERS.

Something About Razors and Shaving Cutlits

Try our new "CUTWELL" RAZOR. We warrant it. Shell Razor Straps that put on the very finest edge. Soaps, Brush es, etc., all of the best quality. If you want a good outfit, we can supply you at

Fox's Cutlery Store, 78 Government St.

The Daily Times Has All the News

A GREAT BARGAIN Lot for Sale

On Cadboro Bay Road
Splendid location. Cement sidewalk.
\$550.00 Cash, Balance \$16.00 per Month
Without interest, in the Victoria Building Society.

SWINERTON & ODDY,
102 GOVERNMENT ST.

A Smile Producer, Stanley Avenue TWO LOTS

50x120 Ea., Small Cottage, Good Garden, Containing 13 Fruit Trees
\$1,050
Fire Insurance Written.
Stores and Dwellings to Let.
Money to Loan.

P. R. BROWN, Ltd
30 BROAD ST.

CLOSING OUT SALE

Having decided to discontinue the following lines, we offer them at prices below cost, in order to CLEAR them out:

Good Goods, Footballs, Striking Bags, Boxing Gloves, Basketballs, etc

A splendid opportunity to get goods in above lines at your own prices.

M. W. Waitt & Co., Ltd
44 GOVERNMENT ST.

First or Last

It makes no difference when you want the

LATEST MUSIC

Vocal or Instrumental. You naturally direct your steps to the Up-to-Date Music House, 83 Government street, knowing that if it is to be had in the city they are sure to have it.

Here is one you will want, "SUSAN"

As sung by Isadore Rush in "Glistening Gloria."

FLETCHER BROS.

Up-to-Date Music House.

PATENTS TRADE MARKS AND COPYRIGHTS

Procured in all countries. Searches of the records carefully made and reports given. Call or write for information.
ROWLAND BRITTON
Mechanical Engineer and Patent Attorney,
Room 2, Fairfield Block, Granville Street (Near Post Office).

Nestside

VICTORIA'S POPULAR STORE

READY-TO-WEAR

HATS

Our showing of Ready-to-Wear Hats covers a large and varied field, including the new Envelope Hats, just to hand from New York, the latest novelty now in demand in the Eastern cities. We have them in prices to suit all, ranging from \$1.90 to \$6.00.

Clearing Out

Our Gent's Furnishing Department at half regular prices See our window displays.

Mail Orders Carefully Filled Send for Samples.

The Hutcheson Co., Ltd., Victoria, B. C.

GREAT MONEY SAVING SALE

The People's Store

The following are a few of the great money saving bargains:

Hose From 12½c. up.	Dress Goods Black and colored. Regular, 50c. Now, 25c. yard. Black and colored. Regular, 60c. Now, 30c. yard. Black and colored. Regular, 80c. Now, 40c. yard.	Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Curtains, Etc. All at great money saving prices.
Prints From 7½c. up.	All Our Gent's Furnishings At great money saving prices. Men's Underwear, from 15c. each up. Men's Socks, from 12½c. pair up. Men's Ties, from 3 for 25c. up. Handkerchiefs, from 25c. dozen up.	Silk Buttons New styles, all shades, 10c. dozen.
Brown Holland From 12½c. up.		Apron and Shirt Gingham From 10c. yard up.
Dress Steels 10c. dozen.		Flannelette From 8c. yard up.

TO BE GIVEN AWAY A SINGER SEWING MACHINE

(Guaranteed by Singer Mfg. Co.) A ticket given with every two-dollar purchase. Drawing to take place on Monday, 31st October, 1904.

Silk Evening Gloves All shades, \$1.00. Regular, now 40c.	Ladies' and Children's Jackets and Raincoats At less than cost.	Children's White and Cardinal Eiderdown Jackets At half price.
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THE PEOPLE'S STORE, 88½ Douglas Street

Boots AND Shoes

For Fall and Winter Wear, With Waterproof Soles

We've got about 12 dozen pairs of Men's, Ladies', Misses', and Boys' Boots and Shoes that we want to sell quick. We got them at a bargain; the prices are very low to enable them to move.

Sole agent for the Ralston Health Shoe.	WE STUP TO PLEASE
30 Pairs Men's Pat. Colt. Blucher cut, at \$5.	
30 Pairs Men's Box Calf, leather lined, at \$2.50.	
120 Pairs Men's Standard Screw, good soles, \$2.	
60 Pairs Men's English Kip, waterproof, \$3 to \$4.50.	
Agent for Geo. A. Slater's Invictus fine shoes.	
30 Pairs Ladies' kid, lace, stout sole, kid lined, \$4.	
30 Pairs Ladies' Vici kid, lace, good soles, pat. tip, \$3.	
30 Pairs Ladies' kid, lace and button, a dandy, \$2.50.	
60 Pairs Ladies' Lace Boots, has no equal, for \$2.	

We are giving some great values for the next ten days for cash. Every lady in town is praising our Fall Shoes. Come, see what's what in Footwear.

JAMES MAYNARD

85 Douglas Street, Oddfellows' Block.

Just Arrived—Freshly Made
Macaroni, Spaghetti, Vermicelli in bulk and Packages
Also Quebec Eastern Townships
Buckwheat,
HONEY Finest ever offered in this city
Pint Jars... 17 1/2 cents

Mowat's Grocery,
77 YATES STREET.
FREE SILVERWARE WITH EVERY SALE.

SPORTING ITEMS.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.
A CLOSE GAME.

Victoria United, 1; Garrison, 1. This was the result of a District League match played between the teams mentioned at Work Point on Saturday afternoon. The game was very even throughout. It was a splendid struggle, and the pace set was the fastest that has been seen on local grounds since the opening of the series. The best part of Victoria's play was in the defence, the half-backs and full-backs combining forces repeatedly to repel attacks by their opponents. It was the Garrison forward division that put up the finest exhibition of effective combination. They rushed from one end of the field to the other, after time, and had it not been for the steadiness of the local defence, would certainly have scored more than once.

There was a large attendance, the sidelines being crowded with soldiers as well as a large number of civilians, attracted no doubt by the first league game between the Victoria and Garrison teams.

The first goal was scored in the initial half, and was put down so neatly that it elicited enthusiastic applause. It was the result of some pretty combination among the local forwards. They carried the ball rapidly down field, successfully eluding all opponents. Finally Tye and Thompson sent the ball to Berkeley, and the latter made a beautiful kick, completely puzzling the Garrison custodian. Of course this made the game more interesting. The soldiers increased the pace, and made desperate attempts to even matters. At first they met with no success. These tactics were effectively met by Capt. Goward, of the local eleven. He called his half-backs closer about the goal and blocked every attack. About this time Pacey and Meizies were sent off the field by Referee Brown for fouling. From one of the rushes on Victoria's goal the soldiers were awarded a corner kick, and from the scrimmage in front of the goal managed to score. This evaded matters, and the game was hotly contested until the whistle sounded.

For Victoria Jack Lawson, Berkeley and the new centre forward, Thomson, were particularly noticeable on the forward line, while Goward and Goven at full-back played their positions perfectly. As mentioned, the Garrison team was particularly strong among the forwards, their combination rushes being most effective. J. H. Brown gave satisfaction as referee.

GRAFTON VICTORIOUS.

By a score of nine goals to two the Victoria West team was defeated by the Grafton eleven on Saturday afternoon at the Oak Bay grounds. In the first half the V. W. A. boys held well together, pressing their opponents continually and defending successfully all attacks on their stronghold. The score was in favor of the Victoria West eleven in the first part of the match. They made two goals and the sailors one.

Everything was changed in the second half. The Victoria West team went to pieces, and the sailors had matters their own way, scoring time after time without any apparent difficulty. In spite of this the V. W. A. boys continued to play pluckily. Their efforts were, however, without avail, the superior combination of the Grafton eleven enabling them to elude the Victoria West defence. The result has not discouraged the Victoria West players. They intend to hold several practice games during the week in preparation for a match with the Garrison next Saturday.

LEAGUE STANDING.

Table with 4 columns: Team, W, L, D, P. Rows include Victoria United, Navy, Garrison, and Victoria West.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

CORNWALL'S TEAM WON.

At the Chaledonia grounds on Saturday afternoon a practice match was played between the teams selected from the local junior, intermediate and senior teams by J. A. Cornwall and F. A. Macrae. The former was again successful, winning by one goal and one try (eight points) against one try (three points). Play was fast throughout. In the first half the score was even, each side making three points. Foot, of Cornwall's team, made a good run, and Blackburne was responsible for a splendid attempt at goal, his place kick coming within a few yards of scoring. Then Cornwall evaded matters

by securing a try, which was not converted. There was some determined rushing in the second half. Cornwall's fifteen was continually on the aggressive, and it was not long before Barnack succeeded in scoring a second try. This was achieved by L. Bell at a difficult angle. In spite of all the efforts of Macrae's team they found it impossible to even matters.

MATCHES ARRANGED.

It is announced that the first match of the season has been arranged to take place between the Victoria and Navy fifteen's next Saturday afternoon at the Canteen grounds.

RESULTED IN DRAW.

An exciting game was played between the High school and Central teams on Saturday morning at the Chaledonia grounds. It resulted in a draw, each team scoring 3 points (1 try). At the start indications were in favor of the High school, but the Central boys put up a splendid defence. The trend of the game soon changed, however, and the Centrals showed themselves to be fully equal to their opponents. Time and again Dassonville, the High school full back, was called upon to repulse dangerous rushes. His kicking was splendid and saved the day more than once. Before long the High school managed to take the ball into their opponents' territory, and by dint of hard determined work in the scrimmage, clever passing and combined rushes, a try was secured. It was not converted.

The Centrals went in to win in the second half. They forced the pace from the start, and the High school fifteen had to play entirely on the defence. Once Keefer, Cobbet and Scott almost succeeded, but were collared before accomplishing their intention. From a scrimmage, however, a try was secured at a comparatively easy angle. It was not converted, McGinnis frustrating the attempt by a timely charge.

It is understood that a return game will be arranged between these teams at any early date.

YACHTING.

HAS NOT ABANDONED HOPE.

London, Oct. 22.—Sir Thomas Lipton entertained about 300 officers and men of the United States cruiser Olympia at the Crystal Palace to-day. Sir Thomas toasted the American navy and said he had good reason to know the merits of American seamanship, and also of American generosity, judged by the number of kickings they have handed out to me. He expressed the hope, however, that at no distant date he would take another Shamrock to America.

HANDBALL.

INITIAL MATCH.

The James Bay handicap tournament commenced on Saturday afternoon. In a game between F. W. Smith and J. Sutherland, scratch, and J. Hunt and T. Watson, two 5s, the former was victorious by two sets to one.

LACROSSE.

SEASON AT END.

The Victoria team has been disbanded. There will be no more exhibitions of the Canadian national game on local grounds this year. It is expected that the annual meeting, at which a number of important matters will receive attention, will be called before the end of October. Both officers and members desire that the business should be wound up as soon as possible in order that it may be ascertained whether the season has proved a financial success. At the last meeting of the club the treasurer's statement was most reassuring, and most of those interested are confident that the association will be able to meet all liabilities.

There is no doubt that considerable progress has been made during the past season in building up a strong senior team and in encouraging the juniors and intermediates to take up the pastime. A number of fast intermediates have been promoted to senior ranks in order to make up the full team. Of course it could not be expected that an aggregation so formed would sweep everything before it immediately. The re-

quired strength, however, will develop. It is safe to predict that either next summer or the year following Victoria will have a twelve that will be the equal of any British Columbia team.

Once the local team has reached that standard it will hold its place. No such mistakes as have been made in the past will be committed in the future. The senior club will continue to train the juniors and intermediates by offering trophies for competition—as was done this year—so that when places in senior ranks fall vacant they can be filled by capable intermediates.

Therefore, when everything is taken into consideration, it cannot be said that the showing of the Victoria team has been discreditable. On the contrary, the boys have held well together and several of the league games with Vancouver proved exceedingly fast and exciting. They also helped to encourage the game throughout Washington state, playing in Seattle on a number of occasions, and once making a trip as far as Portland, upon receiving a special invitation from that club.

The feature of the summer, in fact, has been the increased popularity of the American side. Seattle and Everett both have first-class twelve and have taken the game up with so much enthusiasm that they intend applying for admission to the British Columbia league next spring. From present indications it is not unlikely that the request will be granted.

A PROPOSED TOUR.

Matters are still indefinite regarding the visit of a representative English team to Canada next year," says the Vancouver News-Advertiser. "James Melrose Macdonald, secretary of the Toronto Lacrosse Club, who has returned from a visit to the Old Country, was unable to make any definite arrangements for the visit of an English team. He found that the members of the South of England Lacrosse Association were decidedly enthusiastic in regard to a Canadian trip, but, owing to the absence of Secretary Sachs, he failed to accomplish one of the purposes of his trip. Mr. Macdonald thinks that it is quite probable that a team will come over in 1905 to try conclusions with the best Canadian twelve."

MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION.

Classes Will Be Conducted by Sergt.-Major McDougall on Friday Evenings.

Lieut.-Colonel Hall, commanding Fifth Regiment, has issued the following order: The following men, having been granted their discharge, are struck off the strength of the regiment: No. 19, Gr. F. Smith, October 19th; No. 42, Gr. E. P. Farr, October 19th; No. 43, Gr. E. John, October 19th; No. 50, Gr. G. D. Black, Oct. 19th; No. 75, Gr. H. Bailey, Oct. 19th.

Officers commanding companies will reorganize according to lines laid down in Canadian Infantry Drill, 1904.

Officers commanding companies will hand in at office on October 26th a list of those men who were absent from the parade of the 17th inst.

Capes will be issued from the Q. M. stores to officers commanding companies on requisition.

A class of instruction in musketry under Regimental Sergt.-Major McDougall will be held on Friday evenings in the drill hall. Members of the regiment wishing to join this class will parade on October 28th at 8 p. m.

By order, (Signed) D. B. MCCONNAN, Capt., Adjutant.

"WOMEN NOT SELFISH ENOUGH."

Series of Remarkable Statements from "John Oliver Hobbes," the Novelist.

Mrs. Craigie, better known as "John Oliver Hobbes," the well known novelist, has sent the following communication to the London Mail as a contribution to the discussion of "The Growing Handicap of Marriage." "Women, where their feelings are in question, are not selfish enough; they appear to sacrifice themselves not only dear, but far too cheaply; it is the suicidal selfishness of women which makes the selfishness of the modern bachelor possible. Bachelors are not all misbegotten, and the fact that a man remains unmarried is no proof that he is inimicable to the charms of a woman's companionship, or that he does not have such companionship, on irrefragable terms, to a most considerable degree. Why should the average vain young man, egotistic by organization and education, work hard or make sacrifices for the sake of any particular woman, while so many are too willing to share his regard, his time, and so many more wait eagerly on his steps to destroy any civility or tenderness he may have born with? Modern women give bachelors no time to miss them, and no opportunity to need them; their devotion is undisciplined, and it becomes a curse rather than a blessing to its object. Why? Because women have this strange power of concentration and satisfaction in their love; they cannot do enough to prove their kindness. And when they have done all, and have been at no pains to secure their own position, they realize that they have erred through excess of generosity and the desire to please. This is the unselfishness shown toward bachelors."

PATENT OFFICE REPORT.

Rowland Britain, patent attorney, of Vancouver, sends the following abstract from the Official Gazette of the United States patent office for the week ending October 11th, 1904. During this week 713 patents were issued to citizens of the United States: 1 to Austria-Hungary; Belgium, 1; Canada, 6; Great Britain, 14; France, 6; Germany, 9; New Zealand, 1; Sweden, 1 and Switzerland, 1. E. O. Mahony, manager of the Royal City Mills, of Vancouver, received during the past week a British patent on his construction of knock-down houses.

A £200 bank draft, belonging to a farmer at Bevezac, France, has been devoured by a cow.

THE ONLY GENUINE HOUSE OF LORDS OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY
HUDSON'S BAY CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR B. C.

Bargains This Week
WATSON'S SHOE STORE
65 YATES STREET

THE WAYS OF ORATORS.

Orators would probably be quite common if it were the custom to speak in public sitting down. "At a literary dinner where Tenyson's health was proposed, the poet, pleading his inability to make a formal speech, returned thanks without rising from his chair. "Why, you are making a speech," said Sergt. Teifourd, who was presiding. "Yes," answered Tenyson, "but not upon my legs."

QUEER FADS OF SMOKERS.

"Men who can afford to smoke really good cigars have more fads than other men. You will meet in a day's walk," said a Broadway manufacturer who makes a good many cigars to order for his customers. "I know men who throw a cigar away the moment the ashes fall from it. They believe the taste of it is ruined there. For such customers I make very close rolled cigars.

"BOUGHT MY LIFE FOR 35 CENTS."

This was one man's way of putting it when he had been pronounced incurable from chronic dyspepsia. "It was a living death to me until I tried Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets. Thanks to them to-day I am well, and I tell my friends I bought my life for 35 cents." 60 in a box—50.

Regular and Frequent Analyses
Martell's Three Star Brandy.
For Sale by All Leading Wine Merchants

S. O. E. B. S.

Pride of Island Lodge, No 131. All brethren are requested to meet at the K. of P. Hall on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 8 p. m.

To meet the Past Supreme President, Bro. Aldridge, and on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 8 p. m. in Sir William Wallace Hall for a smoking concert.

J. S. MULLINS, Secretary.

Liberal Committee Rooms
15 Broad St.

"Progress" Clothing
Sold by Leading Clothiers Throughout Canada

EGYPTIAN CURIOSITIES.

There is a well-known story that a visitor to Egypt on one occasion, seeing a little stone image of some local god dug up from the sand by an Arab, purchased it for a high price, took it home, and set it in a place of honor on his mantelpiece. One day a clumsy servant knocked it down and broke it, and inside it was found a piece of a Birmingham newspaper. This curious incident is recalled by the fact that a French writer is warning all and sundry to refrain from buying Egyptian curiosities. A friend of the writer's recently bought the splendidly preserved mummy of a "distant cousin of Pharaoh." He brought it to Paris, where a medical friend proposed to experiment upon it with the X rays. This was done accordingly, when it was discovered that Pharaoh's soul, consisted of old rags. The mummy was opened, and was found to be full of rags, stones and newspapers, dating from 1896.

A hairdresser's apprentice at Darmen, Germany, lost the whole of a legacy of \$3,000 in two nights' gambling at cards.

Kingham & Co.
NEW WELLINGTON COAL

An Entertainment
Admission, 25c; children, 10c.

SAVOY THEATRE
W. G. Stevenson, Mgr.
WEEK OF OCTOBER 17th.

LINOLEUM
Large Variety of

Art Squares
A.C. SMALL MATS.

Cocoa Mats
From 50c. each.

G.A.D. FLITTON
83 and 129 Douglas St.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

CHILLIWACK.

Ah Han appeared before W. Norman Bole, S. M., on the 17th inst., on a charge of shooting on Sunday. The accused pleaded guilty. As this is the first offence a small fine of \$5 and \$5 costs was imposed with a warning that a heavier penalty would be enforced if a similar case was brought before His Honor.

VERNON.

Mr. Justice Duff presided at the Full court of Assize here. On the charge of breaking into Lawson, Rowcliffe & Co.'s store and receiving stolen goods, Frederick Theriault, was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. In the case of Rex vs. Brett, the prisoner, charged with forging H. W. Wright's name to a check on the Bank of Montreal, pleaded guilty. He was also sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

The inquest into the cause of the death of the late Mark P. Weer, the V. W. & Y. engineer, who was fatally injured in the wreck near Burnaby Lake during fair week, has concluded. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death. The finding continues: "The jury further find that the collision was caused by misunderstanding of orders. The jury further find that the V. W. & Y. Railway Company were very negligent in employing conductors of trains, and especially dispatching a train when travel was unusually large and heavy, without proper examination as to fitness to run ahead of trains. The jury further find that the V. W. & Y. Railway Company were not careful in not requiring conductors, acting as dispatchers, in making changes in the time changes in writing and furnish copies of same to the engineers of each train; and they further find that the V. W. & Y. Railway Company are negligent in not employing a regular train dispatcher and in having no telegraphic or telephonic communication between the stations on their line."

NELSON.

J. S. Lawrence, superintendent of the C. P. R. Kootenay division, before leaving on a general tour of inspection, stated that 50 steel ore cars have just been ordered by the Canadian Pacific railway to be used in the Boundary. The Montreal & Boston, which is beginning to operate on a large scale, promises in time to furnish a large tonnage for the railways. When all of the large lodges of low grade ore which are known to exist in that country are developed, the tonnage should be very large. As a matter of fact the tonnage in the Kootenays is increasing each year, and it is Mr. Lawrence's opinion that this state of affairs will continue for many years.

Alfred Parr, secretary of the Atlin Mining Company, says Ymir is in a fairly prosperous condition. Several stamp mills are added, constantly in operation, contributing largely to the prosperity of the town. The largest of these stamp mills is at the Ymir mine, where 50 stamps are kept in steady operation on ore from the mine. The recent strike on the Ymir is regarded as an important one. The Queen has ten stamps which are kept falling on ore that yields a good profit to the fortunate owners of the property. The Wilcox has four stamps, and as with these the value of the ore bodies in the mine have been demonstrated and expenses paid, another mill is to be put up of ten stamps. This will greatly increase the output of bullion and add to the profits of the company.

VANCOUVER.

T. Tagatawa, a Japanese working in a logging camp on the North Arm, met his death in a peculiar way Wednesday. He was sawing down a large dry tree, and had got nearly through it when the bark broke off near the top, and a heavy piece fell on him striking him in the stomach and killing him almost instantly. Christ church was crowded Thursday on the occasion of the marriage of Mr. Ernest A. Earle, routine inspector of the Royal Bank of Canada, to Miss May Salsbury, second daughter of Mr. W. F. Salsbury, divisional treasurer of the Canadian Pacific railway. The ceremony took place at 2:30 o'clock, Rev. G. C. Owen, rector, officiating, assisted by the Rev. Henry L. Roy, M. A., and Mrs. Earle will make their home in Montreal. The groom is well-known in Vancouver, having been for three years assistant manager of the local branch of the Royal bank.

The induction of Rev. W. H. Fraser, D. D., to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church took place Thursday evening.

Rev. A. Silva-White has been offered by the Bishop of Columbia the rectory of St. Paul's, Nanaimo, and has accepted. Rev. Mr. White, who had just taken charge of the new All Saints' parish, was meeting with much success. Another clergyman will take up the work, and the church will be built immediately.

The body of John Johnson, a logger, who was drowned at Malaspina Inlet, was brought to the city on the steamer Comox. Coroner McLaughlin held an inquest as to the cause of death, and learned from one of Johnson's companions that three of them had been travelling in a small sailboat to Lund to work at

Advertisement for Cellulose Starch, featuring a logo and text: "Never sticks, Requires no boiling." The logo shows a box of starch with the brand name "Cellulose Starch" and "Warranted Pure" written on it.

Thulin's logging camp. They anchored for the night in Malaspina Inlet. It was cold and Johnson had been drinking. When they woke in the morning Johnson was not in the boat, but on looking they saw his body floating on the water about 60 feet away. He must have fallen overboard while they were sleeping soundly. The deceased was 50 years of age and a man of giant stature.

"Henry Offer is the name of a young man locked up in the city jail, who claims to be an English sailor, but whom C.P.R. Detective McLeod thinks to be one of the gang who held up the C.P.R. train at Mission," says the News-Advertiser. "Offer arrived in custody from Seattle on Saturday, and the night before he left that city he made a desperate leap for liberty. As he was being led by the jailer from the cells to the chief's office he made a dash for the door, but was quickly caught and overpowered. He was first arrested in a Seattle saloon, and when taken to the police station there was found on his person \$45 in Canadian bills and one \$5 American bill. This latter is said to be identical with a peculiar bill stolen from the express packages on the train. In some of the Canadian bills also there are little holes such as might be made by passing a needle and thread through as is done in fixing up money in express packets. He told the police that he had got the Canadian money in Victoria, though previously he had told them that he had never been in British Columbia. It was noticed, however, that the hat he wore bore the mark of a Vancouver hatter. No charge has been laid against him, and he is simply being held pending further investigations."

ROSSLAND.

The mining situation for the past week has improved beyond the expectations expressed in the last review. A week ago it was supposed that the Rossland Power Company's pipe line would not be finished for ten days. As a matter of fact the line was completed Friday, and the water has been turned on with a flow of something over 100 inches. The mill is consequently now absolutely free from all difficulty, and can never be hampered again in its water supply. Good luck is also noticeable in other directions. The White Bear mill is ready for a steady run, and the Northport smelter has overcome the difficulties of a shortage of coke. There is an increase in the total tonnage for the week ending Saturday, although the shipments from the Le Roi No. 2 fell off nearly one-half. All the shipping mine are preparing for winter work, and there are excellent prospects for a steady run, with the gradual increase of the camp payroll to the extent of 200 men. The mill will be made at the War Eagle, Centre Star, Le Roi, Jumbo, White Bear and Spitzee. The tonnage of ore shipments from and crushed at the Rossland mines for the week ending October 23rd was 5,935 tons, and for the year to date, 281,420 tons.

A WELL KNOWN MAN.

One of the best known men in Minneapolis writes: "Last night I came from Chicago on the North-Western Limited. I thought I knew what a fine train was, but after riding on any other train, this train is really a new revelation. I am not 'jolly' when I say that a finer train would be beyond human ingenuity to construct and the human intellect to appreciate."

This refers to the famous 12-hour train every night, Minneapolis and St. Paul to Chicago.

STORE IMPROVEMENTS.

Substantial Alterations Have Been Effected in the Fit-Reform.

It is quite evident that the general prosperity in the country at the present time is being felt in this city. There seems to be a tendency toward improving the business centre, particularly store fronts, where greater efforts are being put forth to display to the best advantage the goods for sale. Victoria in this respect stands pre-eminently. Nowhere in the West, and for that matter in the Dominion, are there better displays made or more elegantly dressed windows. The owners of property on Government street are to be congratulated on their public spirited efforts to improve their store fronts. Messrs. J. A. & John Douglas are setting a whole-some example, having just spent considerable money in effecting excellent work in this respect on the store occupied by Mr. Allen of the Fit-Reform. This front is certainly a great and important improvement, and Maxwell Muir, the architect in charge for the Messrs. Douglas, has to be congratulated on what has been accomplished. The store front presents an elegant appearance, and the firm occupying the remodelled premises will be able to make a splendid display, and no doubt increase very considerably their already flourishing business. The Messrs. Douglas are extending their operations, and within a few weeks' time the well-known store of Hibben & Co. will hardly be recognizable. It is to be hoped that the other property owners will follow the good example above referred to, and so improve their premises as to add to the already pleasing appearance the business centre now presents.

THE YOUTHFUL ARTIST.

Young artists and the parents of youthful prodigies will be interested in Mr. C. D. Gibson's brief and direct advice in Collier's for October 15th. Mr. Gibson says: "Beginners are worried needlessly over the quality of paper and ink to be used. It is only necessary that one should be white and the other black."

"For some reason all beginners draw the hardest as the first to get away from this sameness. First of all a start must be made before any guiding is possible. Nearly all children draw more or less, consequently there are a great number of parents fearing that if they withhold their encouragement a career may be destroyed. It is more likely to be the other way about, for it is entirely a matter to be worked out by the beginner himself. And too much help is bad for the self-reliance, without which there is no chance."

A definite treaty of peace between Chili and Bolivia has been signed. The German Emperor is appointed arbitrator in case of difficulty.

Choice Up-to-Date Goods Are

Cowan's Cocoa and Chocolate Cake Icings, Etc.

The Cowan Co., Ltd., Toronto

By Book Post

I have delayed extended notice of the work of Father Morice in "The History of the Northern Interior of British Columbia" (1) for several reasons relating to its importance. I wished to know something of other work on the subject. But I find that I am able to procure only chaotic information, so that I cannot give a relative estimate of its value. But from the book itself one could gather material for many articles. I think it will hardly be easy for us in this generation to place a proper value upon such a record. When one considers the industry and perseverance of what must have been daily labor extending over almost a lifetime in the midst of dangers and discomforts, one is filled with admiration of the wonderful hardihood and self-sacrifice. The records of this whole province when they come to be written will be hair raising to our far-away friends. But what strikes one in this as in other historical narratives as standing out in contrast as the early history of the neighboring Hudson's Bay country, proved the way for the later deference to colonial government. The narrative is given to us matter of fact a way that one realizes with difficulty what a marvelous tale it is. The record of long marches, of bloody encounters with excited red men, of periods of slow starvation, of difficulties over language and customs, of dangers heaved and overcome, of the first Catholic mission in the interior, is of itself so full of interest that no exterior aids are needed. It is not too much to say that every British Columbian should possess this volume and that it should be in every school and public library throughout the Dominion.

In the preface Father Morice writes in justification of the work "Who knows, for instance, that long before Victoria and New Westminster had been called into existence, the province had been settled in a way, and had possessed a regular capital—at Stuart Lake—whence a representative of our own race ruled over reds and whites? Not only in a thousand miles from pre-European times up to its discovery by Alexander Mackenzie. There does not seem to be any authentic record earlier than 1600, the year in which the hereditary nobleman of the Stuart Lake sept was born, famous as being the first one who could boast the acquisition of an iron axe or adze." The fight between the Chilcats and the Denes is described. In the second chapter occurs this pleasing bit of description: "The natives were not at that time so seditious as they are to-day. As spring opened the ancestors of the population now stationed near the southern end of Lake Stuart moved generally to the mouth of Beaver creek, some five miles to the southwest of the outlet of that lake. There they subsisted mainly on small fish, carp and trout, with an occasional duck or goose, until the middle of August, when they transferred their penitents exactly to the outlet of the lake, where they set up their weirs and traps. Finally late in September they migrated again up the lake and dispersed themselves along the shores and on the various islands, where the women caught white fish and trout in the preserves allotted to them by hereditary right, while the men trapped the various fur-bearing animals."

Alexander Mackenzie's first crossing of the Rockies and subsequent encounter with the Indians, which led to his being carried from his habit of carrying a few charred bones from the funeral pyre, is graphically told. In 1793, Mackenzie found in the village near the mouth of the Blackwater river several articles of European manufacture, among which he mentions a lance resembling a sergeant's halberd, which had lately come from the sea coast. This was not unusual on his exploring trips. A chapter is devoted to the Fraser expedition in this region. Then comes the erecting of a new Hudson's Bay fort and subsequent exploring of the rivers. The author explains where Bancroft is unfair both to Mackenzie and Fraser, and adds "Simon Fraser, though an altogether self-made man, became the founder of New Caledonia, the explorer of the main fluvial artery of British Columbia, and one of the first residents of that province. Less brilliant services would entitle him to the respect of every Canadian."

The work of the Hudson's Bay Company in New Caledonia, its organization and methods and its effect upon the moral welfare of the Indians is described in the ensuing chapters. Then follows a record of barter and trouble. Such names occur as Governors Simpson, Douglas, Conolly, Fisher, John McLean and other names familiar to the early British Columbian. The author points out Dr. Bredt's and Bancroft's mistakes. When Prier S. Ogden takes charge of the district there are more lively times, and many pathetic and many comic incidents are told. The author's happy faculty for

putting things in a humorous light is displayed in the account of the administration of this gentleman. What will be of general interest is the narrative of the first Catholic missions in the interior, the work of Father Demers and Father Nobil. The characteristics of the Shu-waps in this connection are curious and interesting. The troubles of the company's officers with their incompetent and unruly assistants are shown, and how very discouraging it is to do work with shiftness assistance only the man who has tried it knows. How a single head can destroy the finest bit of work of his employer is one of the sad facts of life. Their anxieties too about the increasing length of the pack trains added to their troubles.

Speaking of Alexis Bonerger, Father Morice says "His life, his death, and its consequences throw such a flood of light on the ways of the lonely traders in the wilds of what is now the northern interior of British Columbia. Coming down to times well within the recollection of many Victorians, the history of gold discovery in the interior is described from the first traces of gold until "New discoveries followed one another in quick succession until the Cariboo mountains, which so far had known hardly any other sound than the hoot of the owl, with the occasional stamp of the deer and the shrill notes of the Carriers' love song, were now alive with the thump of the miner's pick and the rattle of his rocker." Then more familiar names are mentioned. Mrs. McLaughlin, William Dietz, McFlicking, Pemberton, Barker, Dunlavy, Dewdney, Hickey, Reid, Murray and others to whose hardy intrepid pioneer work the province owes so much.

The charm of the volume is such that one lays it down with much reluctance. The pleasing quality of the writing, the stamp of truthfulness, the sympathetic tribute to the work of others in many fields, the glints of rare humor, the cheerful optimism, the scholarly character of the prose make it a remarkable volume. Rev. Father Morice's special knowledge, which makes his book of geographical, historical and ethnological value, has been widely commented upon and praised. And I should like to add my humble tribute to the literary art which selects apt points, which welds diverse material into harmony, which makes dry and statistical information entertaining and to the keen perception of moral values, which points a lesson where the thoughts would vote only the act. The work is a noble work and must be a source of great pride to the friends of the reverend father.

MADGE ROBERTSON.

(L.) William Briggs, Toronto.

What is believed to have been an attempt upon the life of Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and of Public Works Salazar occurred at Barcelona Saturday. A dynamite bomb was exploded in the street, while crowds were welcoming the minister.

United States secret service officers in New York Saturday night arrested five alleged counterfeiters of Austro-Hungarian 20-kroner bank notes and seized the counterfeiting plant.



Mrs. Rosa Adams, niece of the late General Roger Hanson, C.S.A., wants every woman to know of the wonders accomplished by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I cannot tell you with pen and ink what good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for me, suffering from the ill peculiar to the sex, extreme lassitude and that all gone feeling. I would rise from my bed in the morning feeling more tired than when I went to bed, but before I used two bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I began to feel the buoyancy of my younger days returning, became regular, could do more work and not feel tired than I had ever been able to do before, so I continued to use it until I was restored to perfect health. It is indeed a boon to sick women and I heartily recommend it. Yours very truly, Mrs. ROSA ADAMS, 819 12th St., Louisville, Ky."—\$5.000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE TO WOMEN. Don't hesitate to write to Mrs. Pinkham. She will understand your case perfectly, and will treat you with kindness. Her advice is free, and the address is given below. No woman ever regretted having written her, and she has helped thousands.



Plumbing and Sewer Connections. If you want a first-class job of Sanitary Plumbing and Sewerage. Which will do credit to your home, call on the undersigned for a tender. A. SHERET, 102 FORT ST.

\$3,250.00 REWARD FOR THE CLOSEST ESTIMATES OF THE TOTAL VOTE TO BE POLLED AT THE DOMINION ELECTIONS, ON NOVEMBER 28th, 1904. Will be paid by THE CALCULE COMPANY, 9 Toronto St., Toronto.

CERTIFICATE. \$3,250.00 has been deposited with The Trusts and Guarantee Company, Limited, 14 King Street West, Toronto. The money will remain in the Trusts Company's hands and payment will be made by them for the best estimates when the official figures of the total vote polled in the General Elections are issued by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada.

Figure it Out for Yourself. The following statistics may help some—In the General Elections of 1887 there were 655,533 votes polled throughout the Dominion; in 1891 there were 720,094, an increase of eight per cent. over the figures for 1887. In 1896 there were 855,000, an increase of sixteen per cent. over 1891; in 1900 there were 925,458 votes polled, an increase of fourteen per cent. over 1896 for 1901 was 5,371,051.

Form for submitting estimates for the reward. Includes fields for Name, Address, P.O., and a section for the estimator to write their estimate and name.

The Calcule Company, 9 Toronto Street, Toronto.

Superior To All Others. E. B. EDDY'S Latest Improved Indurated Fibre Ware Tubs, Pails, Etc.



For Sale By All First Class Dealers. Give it a trial and you'll never go back to the old wooden ware. INSIST ON GETTING EDDY'S. James Mitchell, Agent for B. C.

Shorthand in 20 Lessons. FIRST LESSON FREE. Absolutely most complete and up-to-date methods. LESSONS BY MAIL EXCLUSIVELY. No interference with regular occupation; no difficulties; everything simple and clear. Indorsed by boards of education and leading newspapers. Thousands of graduates. Department 25, Campaign of Education, 211 Townsend Building, New York.

Hotel Victoria. E. CAVE, Proprietor. SAMPLE ROOMS. Having taken over the premises lately occupied by Geo. A. Campbell, corner Government street and Tronson avenue, we are prepared to supply the most complete and well equipped rooms in the city for our commercial guests.

NOTICE. All persons having clothing at the Tailoring and Dyeing Establishment of the late T. W. Pierre will kindly claim it inside of 30 days. MRS. T. W. PIERRE.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE. To-Morrow will be the last day but FIVE to pay taxes to receive the abatement of one-sixth. CHARLES KENT, Treasurer-Collector. Victoria, B. C., Oct. 22.

SYNOPSIS OF REGULATIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF MINERALS ON DOMINION LANDS IN MANITOBA, THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AND THE YUKON TERRITORY.

Coal.—Coal lands may be purchased at \$10 per acre for soft coal and \$20 for anthracite. Not more than 320 acres can be acquired by one individual or company. Locality at the rate of ten cents per ton, 2,000 pounds shall be covered on the gross output.

Quartz.—Persons of eighteen years and over and joint stock companies holding free miners' certificates may obtain entry for a mining location. A free miner's certificate is granted for one or more years, not exceeding five, upon payment in advance of \$7.50 per annum for an individual, and from \$50 to \$100 per annum for a company, according to the value of the place, many located a claim 1,000x1,500 feet by marking out the same with the legal posts, bearing location notices, one at each end on the line of the lode or vein. The claim shall be recorded within fifteen days if located within ten miles of a mining recorder's office, one additional day allowed for every additional ten miles or fraction. The fee for recording a claim is \$2.

At least \$100 must be expended on the claim each year or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When \$500 has been expended or paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at \$1.00 an acre. Permission may be granted by the Minister of the Interior to locate claims containing iron and mica, also copper, in the Yukon Territory, of an area not exceeding 100 acres.

The patent for a mining location shall be for the payment of \$2.00 per acre, 2 1/2 per cent. of the sales of the products of the location. Placer Mining.—Manitoba and the N. W. T., excepting the Yukon Territory.—Placer mining claims generally are 100 feet square; entry fee, \$5, renewable yearly. On the North Saskatchewan River claims are 100 feet by 100 feet, the former being 100 feet wide and extending between high and low water marks. The latter includes bar ditches, but extends back to the base of the alluvial bank, but not exceeding 1,000 feet. Where steam power is employed, 200 feet wide may be obtained.

Dredging in the Rivers of Manitoba and the N. W. T., excepting the Yukon Territory.—A free miner may obtain only two leases of five miles each for a term of twenty years, renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior. The lessee's right is confined to the submerged bed or bars in a river below low water mark, and subject to the rights of all persons who have, or who may receive, title for the digging or benching of claims, except on the Saskatchewan River, where the lessee may dredge to high water mark on each alternate lease.

The lessee shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease, and one dredge for each five miles or fraction is sufficient. Rental, \$10 per annum for each mile for the first year, \$10 per mile for the second year, and a half per cent. collected on the output after it exceeds \$10,000.

Dredging in the Yukon Territory.—Six leases of five miles each may be granted to a free miner for a term of twenty years, also renewable. The lessee's right is confined to the submerged bed or bars in a river below low water mark, that boundary to be fixed by its position on the 1st day of August in the year of the date of the lease. The lessee shall have one dredge in operation within two years from the date of the lease, and one dredge for each five miles or fraction within six years from the date of the lease, \$100 per mile for first year and \$10 per mile for each subsequent year. Royalty, same as placer mining.

Placer Mining in the Yukon Territory.—Creek, gulch, river and hill claims shall not exceed 250 feet length, measured on the base line or general direction of the creek or gulch, the width being from 1,000 to 2,000 feet. All other placer claims shall be 200 feet square. Claims are marked by two legal posts, one at each end, bearing location notices. Entry must be obtained within ten days. If the claim is within ten miles of mining recorder's office, one extra day is allowed for each additional ten miles or fraction. The person or company staking a claim must hold a free miner's certificate. The discoverer of a new mine is entitled to a claim of 1,000 feet in length, and if the party consists of two, 1,500 feet altogether, on the output of which no royalty shall be charged, the rest of the party ordinary claims only.

Entry fee, \$10. Royalty at the rate of two and one-half per cent. on the value of the gold shipped from the Yukon Territory to be paid to the Comptroller. No free miner shall receive a grant of more than one mining claim on each separate river, creek or gulch, and the same miner may hold any number of claims by purchase, and free miners may work their claims in partnership with other miners, paying fee of \$2. A claim may be abandoned, and another obtained on the same creek, gulch or river, by giving notice and paying a fee. Work must be done on a claim each year to the value of at least \$200. A certificate that work has been done must be obtained each year; if not, the claim shall be deemed to be abandoned, and may be taken up and entry by a free miner. The boundaries of a claim may be defined absolutely by having a survey made and publishing notice in the Yukon Official Gazette. Petroleum.—All unappropriated Dominion lands in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and within the Yukon Territory are open to prospecting for petroleum, and the Minister may reserve for the use of the company having machinery on the land to be prospected an area of 1,000 acres for such period as he may decide, the length of which shall not exceed three times the breadth. Should the prospector discover oil in paying quantities, and satisfactorily establish such discovery, an area not exceeding 640 acres, including the oil well, will be sold to the prospector at the rate of \$1 an acre, and the remainder of the tract reserved; namely, 1,280 acres, will be sold at the rate of \$3 an acre, subject to royalty at such rate as may be specified by Order in Council. JAMES A. SMART, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior, Dept. Interior.

TO SMOKERS. Who wish the best brands of cigars, cigarettes and tobacco, call on and have their needs supplied to their tastes at my store. HOTEL DAVIES CIGAR STORE, 63 1/2 FAYE STREET. SAVOY CIGAR STORE, GOVERNMENT STREET. Agents for all local and Pacific Coast daily and Sunday papers. Post cards, etc. G. C. ANDERSON, Mgr.

NOTICE. All mineral rights are reserved by the Esquimaux and Nanaimo Railway Company within that tract of land bounded on the north by the south boundary of Comox District, on the east by the Straits of Georgia, on the north by the 50th parallel, and on the west by the boundary of the N. W. T. RAILWAY. LEONARD H. BULLY, Land Commissioner.

DUTCH BULBS. Splendid Quality. Just Imported. JOHNSTON'S SEED STORE. ONLY MARKET.

Your Prescription

In its preparation we guarantee: 1. Purity. 2. Accuracy. 3. Professional Skill. 4. A Reasonable Price. Let us fill your prescription. Delivery made anywhere in the city. John Cochrane, CHEMIST, N. W. Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets.

W. JONES

DOM. GOVT. AUCTIONEER. Owing to our having rented to the FEDERAL GOVERNMENT for Election purposes our SALE ROOM, KNOWN AS THE OLD CHURCH, corner of Broad street and Pandora street, WE MUST dispose of every article on the premises at our regular sale. This sale will comprise a large quantity of DESIRABLE FURNITURE AND EFFECTS Which must be sold without reserve. ALSO 100 ACRES OF LAND, Situate at Beecher Bay, Sooke District; Section 57; very desirable location; easily drained. Lot of alder bottom and good timber. (Title) Crown Grant; half mile from bay; fronts on main road. Terms cash. Phone B703.

HARDAKER AUCTIONEER

I will sell without reserve at Sale rooms, 77-79 Douglas street, FRIDAY, 28th, 2 p. m.

Valuable Furniture Carpets, Etc.

Particulars later. W. T. Hardaker, Auctioneer.

SEE OUR Goat Shirts Of the latest designs. Guaranteed fast colors. JUST ARRIVED \$1.50 Finch & Finch HATTERS AND HEMSTITCHERS, 57 GOVERNMENT STREET

PASSENGERS. Per steamer Princess Beatrice from Seattle-Sunday-H H Abbott, Mrs Abbott, W H Tipping, J B Corey, Mrs Corey, J R Bradley, H F T Bode, N G Gray, D C McGregor. The Glistening Gloria Theatrical Company (17 people), Mr MacInure, Babe Lapouin, J Kennedy, Mrs Kennedy, Mrs J Stamp, J G McLaren, R Emerson, G H Posthwaite, T Ryan, R Ryan, R P Roberts, Mrs Roberts, A Waterman, Matt Winkerton, Mrs Pinkerton, Master Pinkerton, T R Stokoe, E J Parsons, J Thomson.

A PUBLIC TESTIMONIAL OF MERIT. Clark's delicious Pork and Beans are more generally used throughout Canada than any other food preparation. Sold plain or with Chili or tomato sauce. W. Clark, manufacturer, Montreal.

Windsor Grocery

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, GOVERNMENT STREET. JUST RECEIVED, A FEW CASES OF Peek, Fren & Co. English Biscuits OUR PRICE, 2 lbs. FOR 25 CENTS.

THE LIBERALS AND PROSPERITY

POLICY OF THE TWO PARTIES CONTRASTED

Some of the Measures Whereby the Laurier Government Has Given Us Good Times.

At the Liberal meeting held at the Temperance hall, Cedar Hill, on Saturday night, C. H. Lugin was one of the speakers. One of the points with which he dealt was the condition of business in Canada under the Liberal administration. He said: "It is Saturday night and twenty minutes to ten o'clock. You have already heard two excellent speeches and Senator Tompkins is to follow me; therefore you will not expect more than a few remarks from me. I do not know whether you are all Liberals or not, but of one thing I am certain: You are all loyal-hearted Canadians, desirous of seeing your country prosper. When Mr. Smith said that a few minutes ago a gentleman near the door said the prosperity has been world-wide, but he must have spoken without consideration, because it is true that during the past eight years there has been serious depression in the United Kingdom, France, Germany and the United States. Canada has stood out conspicuously as the one country which has enjoyed great and increasing prosperity, resulting in an expansion of trade and industry to a degree that is without precedent in the history of this or any other nation. There must be a reason for this. A change of government alone would not produce it. The fact that Sir Wilfrid Laurier succeeded Sir Charles Tupper will not account for it. There must have been something in the policy of the Laurier administration which brought into existence such exceptionally favorable conditions in Canada. I have sought for the explanation and I think I am able to give it. "The corner stone of the Conservative policy was protection to manufacturers. They believed, and it may be conceded honestly believed, that if they gave manufacturers high protection the number of employees would be increased and a demand would be created for the products of agriculture and general prosperity would ensue. They believed that protected manufacturers would be prosperous and would draw the whole country along with them on the road to prosperity. I think this is a fair statement of the Conservative policy—a policy of putting all our eggs in one basket. Its unwisdom was demonstrated by events, and in 1896 times were hard in Canada, so hard, indeed, that to this fact the Conservatives attributed their defeat in that year. "The Liberals in the policy inaugurated in 1897 recognized that Canadian industry is many-sided, and the course which they took was decided upon in view of this. They appreciated the importance of manufacturers, but instead of imposing higher duties on manufactured goods, they increased the free list by placing raw materials on it to a greater extent than ever, and the result has been that never in the history of Canada have our factories been as busy as since the Liberals came into power. They recognized that the greatest of all Canadian industries is agriculture, and under the able guidance of Sidney Fisher, himself a successful farmer, they set to work to develop a policy that would assist the farmers. The British preference was a most important step in this direction, although the whole credit of this is not due to Mr. Fisher. This preference increased the sales of British goods in this country, and, in accordance with one of the invaluable laws of trade, these larger exports from the United Kingdom to Canada were balanced by larger imports to the United Kingdom from Canada, and those exports are chiefly farm products. "But this was not all. To enable the farmers to handle the export business to advantage a system of cold storage was perfected, agents were appointed at points of shipment in Canada to see that produce went forward under the best conditions, and other agents were appointed in the United Kingdom to see that our exported produce was properly handled on its arrival. The export of fruit and butter was taken in hand so that a high standard was insured and inferior products sent from the United States to this country for reshipment to England were excluded. The quarantine on cattle exported to the United States was removed through the efforts of Mr. Fisher. A bureau was established for the distribution of improved seeds, and a commissioner was appointed to take up the question of improvement of farm stock. These are not things over which a speaker can grow eloquent, but they have an eloquence of their own which for the last seven years has been speaking to the farmers of Canada through their pockets. "The Liberal government believed that the time was auspicious for the establishment of the iron and steel industry, and offered substantial bonuses. The result was that in Cape Breton a great establishment, employing hundreds of men, was set up and a profitable market provided for the products of Canadian farms. The same

line of policy was pursued in regard to the lead industry, and in consequence that important business in British Columbia at once revived. "Besides encouraging these and other industries the Liberal government determined upon the adoption of an active immigration propaganda, and thousands, tens of thousands—yes, hundreds of thousands of settlers were induced to come to Canada, nearly all of whom brought money with them, which immediately went into circulation in this country. So wisely was this campaign of education carried on that Canada is now receiving the very pick and flower of the emigrants from Europe, as well as thousands of the best class of settlers from the United States. The influx of so many people, all, as I have said, having more or less money, which they necessarily had to expend, has vastly increased the volume of domestic business and thus added materially and permanently to the prosperity of the country. "Such, Mr. Chairman, is a moderate and I think, perfectly fair statement of the policy of the two parties in regard to those things which directly touch the business affairs of the people, and judged not only by the principles of political economy, but by their results—and especially by their results—they establish a claim on behalf of the Liberal party for a renewal of the confidence of the country which cannot be successfully controverted."

TESTED THE WAYS.

Big Ship Hauled on Slip of Victoria Machinery Depot on Saturday.

On Saturday evening the British ship Crown of Germany was hauled on the new marine railway of the Victoria Machinery Depot. The undertaking was accomplished in less than an hour, to the entire satisfaction of all interested. It was arranged that if the work was carried out without a hitch the local company would take over the slip from the contractors, H. J. Cranford & Son Company, of Boston, and this was done, the firm having been represented since the departure of Mr. Musgrave, a week ago, by Robert Cameron.

A great deal, therefore, depended on the successful hauling out of the Crown of Germany. She is a big craft, sufficiently large to put the ways to a good test, but not of a size to demonstrate the maximum capabilities of the plant. Her tonnage is 2,154, while the ways are supposed to handle a vessel of 3,500 tons. The cradle is also capable of supporting a vessel of 40 feet greater length than the Crown of Germany, or 324 feet.

However, the Crown of Germany is about as large as the biggest merchantmen, and her appearance on the ways makes an interesting picture. She is a four-master, and her spars and rigging loom in sight from all parts of the city. She is only receiving a cleaning and painting, the work being done under the direction of Capt. David Jones, and she will be launched tomorrow.

Capt. Davidson, who commands the vessel, is very much pleased with the working of the slip and unhesitatingly says so.

The Crown of Germany will be followed on the ways by other vessels.

CAPT. McLENNAN SAFE.

News Has Been Received of His Arrival at Porto Rico.

Mrs. James McIntosh, of this city, has received information by telegram from Porto Rico announcing the safe arrival there of her brother, Capt. McLennan, of the British ship Kelvin, which was reported abandoned at sea off the coast of Florida. The vessel was reported by the Hamburg on October 7th, but no mention was made of the fate of the crew of the ship, and the relatives of Capt. McLennan in British Columbia were consequently very uneasy until the news of his safety was received yesterday. No particulars of the Kelvin's misfortune were obtained. She was a new steamer, having made a voyage out to Japan from Glasgow, thence to Manila, and was returning to Europe when disaster overtook her.

A Death From Heart Disease

Overtakes Those Who Neglect Their Weak Heart and Tired Nerves.

Ferrozone

Is the one Sure Heart Tonic That Always Cures.

An attack is liable to come at any time from over-exertion, excitement or emotion. If blood rushes to your head and palpitation and shortness of breath are noticeable, there's great cause for alarm.

A. F. Beattie, of the Allen Hotel, Bay City, Mich., was cured of heart disease by Ferrozone. See if your case is similar to his:

The Symptoms: Nervousness, Palpitation, Trembling, Dizziness, Sinking Feeling, Heart Pains, Short Breath, Weakness.

Mr. Beattie says: "I was weak and miserable. I was subject to heart palpitation and dizziness. "As I grow worse I began to have trembling and sinking sensations. "Ferrozone strengthened my heart, gave vigor to my nerves, soon made me well. It's a great restorer. "The one medicine for the people with weak heart and poor nerves is Ferrozone, 50c. a box or six for \$2.50, at all dealers in medicine, or Poison & Co., Hartford, Conn., U.S.A., and Kingston, Ont.

PETER McQUADE & SON,

78 WHARF STREET. Wholesale and Retail Dealers Ship Chandlery Varnishes Hardware Brushes Paints and Oils 74° and 76° Gasoline

10c. Gen. Admission. 20c. Res. Seats. 2.80 to 4.30—DAILY—7.30 to 10.30. Matinee 10c. All Over. R. JAMIESON, Mgr.

GRAND THE WHITESIDES. MAUDEVILLE SISTERS. KENNEDY AND VINCENT. YOUNG AND BROOKS. FRED. ROBERTS. NEW PICTURES. 50 JOHNSON ST. Go where the crowds go.

A. O. U. W. HALL ONE NIGHT ONLY. WEDNESDAY, OCT. 26th. The first public performance of Madame Mee and her Pupils in a big triple bill.

The Afternoon Rehearsal, Forget-Me-Nots and Barbara. Prices, 75c, 50c, 25c. Tickets at Waitt's. Curtain punctal at 8.15 p. m. Carriages may be ordered for 40.30 p. m.

Impressive ceremonies marked the unveiling of the monuments on the sites of the British and American camps on San Juan. President Thomas F. Kane, of the University of Washington, presided over the exercises at the American camp, while Judge C. H. Harford was the presiding officer at the British camp.

Through the efforts of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY, Wedgitt's Fair excursion tickets will be sold on October 24th, 28th and 29th, in addition to October 3rd, 4th and 5th. For full information apply to any Great Northern agent.

WORLD'S FAIR RATES EXTENDED. Through the efforts of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY, Wedgitt's Fair excursion tickets will be sold on October 24th, 28th and 29th, in addition to October 3rd, 4th and 5th. For full information apply to any Great Northern agent.

See the \$7.50 Furs, at \$1.75. See the \$15.00 Furs, at \$7.50.

BLYGH'S BARGAIN DAYS

Whirlwind Bargains For All This Week

You'll wonder how we do it. Well, it's just to get the people used to coming here as we know we can save you money, and you will know it after you have visited us and find our prices and compare them with others.

China Silks 200 yards of China Silk in red, blue, white, green and pink. Regular, 40c, and 50c. quality. Sale price, 25c. yard.

Flannelette 500 yards of Plain and Striped Flannelette. Regular, 10c. yard. Sale price, 5c. yard.

Coats We have put 15 Jackets in a lot to sell at \$5.00 each. These coats are all new and compose the latest in fashion. They are worth \$12 each. Sale, \$5.00.

Waterproofs We have 9 Cravenette water or dust proof coats in light weights, which were \$6.50, \$7.50 and \$10 each; your choice sale, \$3.75 each.

Blankets and Quilts The Bargain Day whirl hits the Blankets in the middle and smashing prices right and left. \$7.50 imported, pure wool, extra large Blankets, on sale this week at \$4.95 pair. \$5.50, pure wool, heavy, sale price \$4.

\$4 pure wool, on sale, \$3.10. \$4 Comforter Quilts, at \$2.75. \$2.50 Comforter Quilts, at \$1.75. \$2.50 Comforter Quilts, at \$1.50.

Furs Fourteen Fur Ruffs, 6 feet long, with 8 tails, worth \$7.50 each; sale \$1.75. Nine Fur Ruffs in other, mink and sable, worth to \$16 each; sale \$7.50 each. Ten children's Ruffs in black and white; regular \$1.50 each; sale 75c.

Whirlwind of Things You Need Perrins' Kid Gloves in black and tan; regular \$1.25 a pair; sale 75c. pair. 35c Black Cashmere Hose, ribbed or plain; sale price 20c pair. 25c Waisting Flannelettes, sale 10c. yard. 25c Ribbons, 5 inches wide, 10c. yard. 60c French Flannels, sale 35c. yard. 15 Old Lace Curtains, were up to \$3 pair; 40c each. Two pair Swiss Curtains, regular \$10 pair; sale \$4.95 pair. 3 Spools Cotton, 10c. 4 Papers Pins, 5c. 2 Papers Needles, 5c. 2 Yards Elastic, 5c. 2 White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 5c.

Silk Blouses

7 only White and Black Silk Blouses, worth to \$5 each; sale sale only \$2.25.

BLYGH'S

48 Government St., Opp. Redfern's Jewelry Store. Don't Miss Those \$2.50 Hats, at \$1.25. See the China Silks, 25c.

Money to Loan

At Lowest current rates, on approved security. Large and small amounts. B. C. LAND AND INVESTMENT AGENCY, LD., 40 GOVERNMENT STREET

Lands For Sale

ALBERNI—Lots 54 and 55. COMOX—Lots 79 and 129. NEWCASTLE—Lot 27. APPLY TO A. W. JONES, 28 FORT STREET, VICTORIA.

AMBERITE CARTRIDGES

ALSO SMOKELESS AND BLACK Sporting Gunpowders Of celebrated Curtis & Harvey's manufacture. For sale at all the leading Gunsmiths. Wholesale by Robert Ward & Co., Limited Sole Agents for British Columbia.

E. B. MARVIN & CO.

74 Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, TURPENTINE AND MIXED PAINTS in Various Colors; ALSO PAINT BRUSHES of All Kinds. Agents for R HOOD, HAGGIE & SONS' well known WIRE ROPES for MINING, LOGGING, AND SHIPS

Boots! Boots! Boots!

Get a good reliable boot for the Winter, one that will keep out the wet. We have them. The best on earth for the money. Nailed or Unnailed \$2.50 Sole Agent for "Dick's" Old Country Waterproof Boots. "Dick's" English Kip Watertights \$4.00 Grain Blucher, Leather Lined \$5.00 Agent for Empress Shoe for Ladies. Agent for Slater's Shoe for Men. Munday's Shoe Store, Government St., Victoria. Send Cash With Order.

FLOUR! FLOUR!

HUNGARIAN, ENDERBY, OGILVIE'S and LAKE OF THE WOODS, per sack, \$1.00 SNOW FLAKE and DRIFTED SNO W, per sack \$1.40 THREE STAR, the family flour, per sack \$1.50 See Our Stock of New Dried Fruits THE SAUNDERS GROCERY COMPANY, LIMITED PHONE, 28, 30 AND 41 JOHNSON STREET. THE "WEST END" GROCERY COMPANY, LIMITED PHONE, 88, 42 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Grocers and Confectioners

Will Need Paper Boxes For CHRISTMAS Order Now From T. N. HIBBEN & CO. Government St. Tel. 1037A.

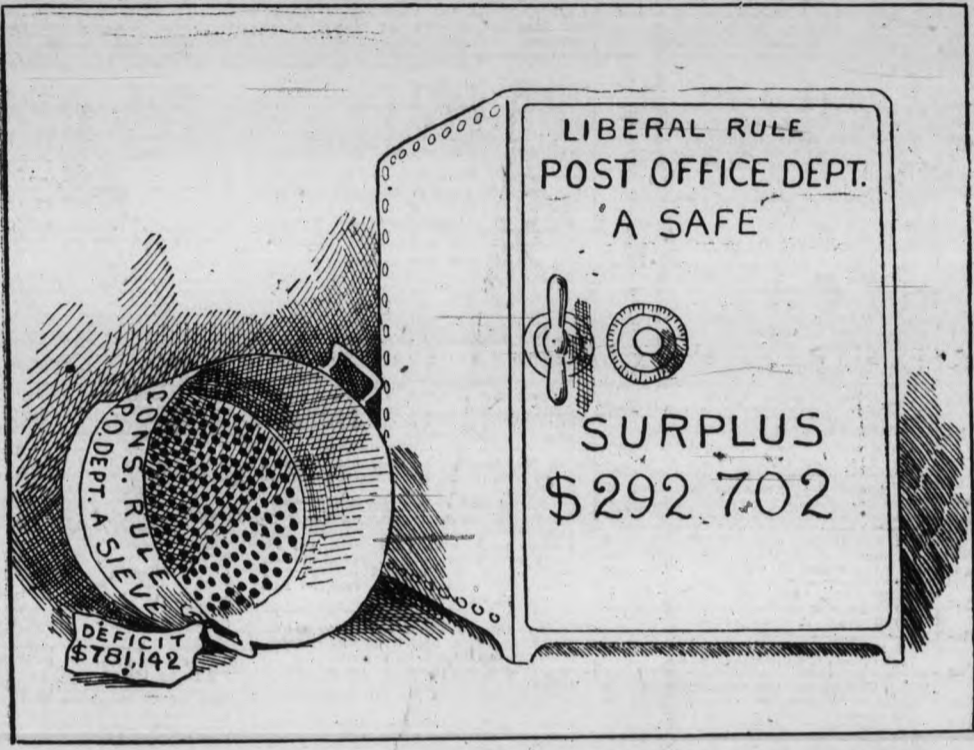
Watson & Hall, Phone 448

Family Grocers, 58 Yates Street. JUST ARRIVED New Valencia Raisins are Now In All goods guaranteed first quality. Prompt delivery to any part of the city.

VICTORIA, B. C., MONDAY OCTOBER 24, 1904.

VOTE for the candidates of the Liberal party and secure the immediate construction of a new transcontinental railway, together with branches, the establishment of steamship lines and the inauguration of great works which will cause a transformation on the face of the province.

CONTRASTS IN NATIONAL PROGRESS ILLUSTRATED



When it is remembered that in addition to reducing the rates of postage from three to two cents on domestic letters and letters to the United States and from five to two cents on letters to Great Britain and the rest of the Empire, the salaries have been increased of postmasters, post-office clerks, railway mail clerks, inspectors, letter carriers, and, in fact, the whole clerical staff of the Post-Office Department; the achievement of a surplus of such proportions, in contrast to the huge deficits which the Post Office Department showed under Conservative rule, speaks volumes both for the business-like character of the present Administration, and for the growth and prosperity of the Dominion under Liberal rule. The above is the surplus for the fiscal year 1903. The accounts of the Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, show a net surplus of \$304,771, after meeting the expenses of the service in its various branches throughout Canada, including Atlin and the Yukon districts.

Kuroki and His Silent Army.

Manchuria, Aug. 12th.

"The lessons of the campaign" is a text constantly before the eyes of the military observers with this army. They have made no revolutionary discoveries thus far; indeed, the chief lesson has been the overshadowing importance of that complete preparation which has made every cog of every wheel of the great machine slide quietly into its groove at the appointed minute, the attention to details, for lack of which the servants of the Czar are wasting so much brave food for powder.

The work of the Russian artillery on the 31st of July commanded the highest praise from everyone. It was in strong contrast to the showing made at the Yalu, and was in every respect a credit to that arm of the Russian service.

Many statements have appeared in European newspapers about the superiority of Japanese guns, but their work so far has illustrated the Western aphorism that "success is not in holding a good hand, but in playing a poor hand well." It is conceded by the experts who have seen their work in the field that the Russian guns are better than the Japanese, and that the ratio to insure equality should be about six Japanese guns against four Russian.

But the showing made by the Russian infantry leaves much to be explained. If their trenches had been held by marksmen like the Boers, there would have been no question of the Japanese reaching them without heavy losses, if at all. At Hentling, where a thousand were cut to pieces, and where, as at Hamatan, they had a brass band that left its instruments on the field, they gave one of the finest exhibitions of futile bravery witnessed during the war. They were marching in close column of fours under a destructive fire, and although men were cut down by squads they never broke rank nor retreated. The uselessness of the sacrifice was as eloquent as its courage, and the credit for the former belonged to the officers.

Methods of Generalship—A Contrast.

The great number of casualties among the Russian officers, and particularly their generals, is due largely to the different theories of generalship followed in the two armies. The generals of the Japanese are directors, while the Russians cling to the old Skobelev tradition

of a commander at the head of his men leading the fighting.

Probably electricity has never played so great a part in warfare before as it does with the Japanese. Every general of brigade in the field is, like a modern ambassador, "at the end of a wire," which his divisional commander controls, and the generals of divisions are in touch by telegraph or telephone with the corps commander. The engineers run wires after the columns with marvellous rapidity.

The Russian generalship is more spectacular, and, perhaps, inspires the soldiers with greater courage, but the Japanese is essentially business-like. These generals do not play to the galleries at all. The censorship which they enforce tends to deprive them of their just dues in reputation. Often correspondents are forbidden to mention the names of the leaders of daring and important fights, because the names might give the enemy a clue to the identity, and, therefore, to the strength and the characteristics of the organizations opposing them. Gen. Okasa gathered his troops in the fog of early morning on the 4th of July, and prevented the Russians from seizing the Motien-ling; he turned Keller's almost successful attack of the 17th into a disaster, and his soldiers from the rocks above the Yush-ling shot down a thousand Russians without any compensating damage to themselves. He is a strategist and a fighter. In England or America he would be a popular hero.

Gen. Kuroki is a quiet and unassuming gentleman, rather the Moltke type than the theatrical general who gallops about exhorting and cursing his men. His type is apparently the prevailing one in the Japanese service.

The Silent Army.

Gen. Kuroki's force partakes of his character. It might be described as the silent army. The Russians have their regimental bands which play at sunset hours, and on the march and during battles, and their soldiers advance to the sound of drums. They chant their evening hymn around the soup kettles, and sometimes the roar of a patriotic chorus rolls through the hills from the Russian camp fires to the ears of Japanese pickets. But in this campaign, although the infantry carry banners, by whose notes they march in peace times, I have never heard the sound of a trumpet near the front. No war songs are sung. Their enthusiasm is displayed to the ear only in moments of victory by that weird and

stirring cheer, "Banzai!" with which they charge.

Nor is this a convivial army. The few camp followers, whose presence near the front is sanctioned, sell cigarettes, fans, sandals, handkerchiefs, towels, soap, tooth brushes, writing paper and envelopes. The nearest shop where a bottle of sake or beer can be bought is at Feng Wang Cheng, fifty miles to the rear, and that means that the officers get very little, and the soldiers none. There are none of those restaurants dispensing champagne and vodka which figure so conspicuously in accounts of the Russian army, and no cafes with yellow-haired singing girls—indeed, no women of any sort in the wake of the army.

Ten, fans and cigarettes are the soldiers' luxuries, fishing, writing letters and reading newspapers their amusements. The field post carries an enormous amount of mail every day between Antung and the front. Riding about the camps one always sees hundreds of soldiers sitting cross-legged under the trees painting artistic epistles to relatives, with brushes on rolls of thin paper. The greatest indulgence of the officers are the big iron kettles, carried in netting, two on a pony, which are used for heating water for hot baths, as well as to cook the company mess of rice. A few squares of straw matting to construct a bath house, a fire, and an immense stone jar for a tub, spell comfort.

Another souvenir of home life which the soldiers have brought into Manchuria is a fishing line in every knapsack. From Gen. Kuroki down to the humblest coolie who trots after his master's horse they are disciples of the rod. Seeing these mid-eyed boys sitting for long hours by the banks of mountain streams waiting for a three-inch minnow to bite at an angle worm, it is hard to realize them as the same fighting men who storm rocky embankments under showers of shrapnel and bring back the huge Cossacks, of awesome reputation, docile captives.

The Soldier's Courtesy and Honesty.

No description of the Japanese soldier would be just which failed to mention his courtesy and his honesty. Living in the midst of the army, displaying many luxuries which must be tempting to soldiers kept on a most economical basis, the correspondents leave their effects about the camps without fear for the safety of them. Nothing is stolen, not even tobacco or food. The same thing could hardly be said of other soldiers. There is none of the boorishness or "guying" that strangers in the camp of a

European army may have encountered. Some account for this by the "strict discipline" of the service. It seems rather that pride in the uniform they wear, and innate courtesy, is the explanation. While they were new to the army for signers two or three times offered money to Japanese soldiers for small services which had been done. They will not be apt to repeat the mistake.—Reuter.

THE POPE'S CIRCULAR.
No Reference to Politics in Note to Be Addressed to French Clergy.

Rome, Oct. 22.—The Pope is now working on the circular to be addressed to the French clergy. It will make no reference to politics. The pontiff will merely encourage the social and religious action of the clergy.

The fact that there will be no allusion to politics in the circular is looked upon here as ending the policy inaugurated by the late Pope Leo XIII. and Cardinal Rampolla, former papal secretary of state, which aimed at the transformation of the French Catholics into supporters of the republic. Pope Pius's reconstruction being a union of all good Catholics to defend religious institutions.

NEWFOUNDLAND ELECTION.
Polling Will Take Place on Last Day of Month.

St. John's, Nfld., Oct. 22.—The general election campaign was officially opened yesterday, candidates being nominated for all the constituencies. The government party, led by Sir Robert Bond, nominated a full ticket of 36 names. The opposition, led by former Premier Whiteway, Winter and Goodridge, nominated 35 candidates, allowing one member, Cashin, of Ferriland, to secure his election unopposed. The polling will take place on October 31st.

REVOLUTIONISTS ACTIVE.
Infernal Arsenal Discovered by Russian Police—Officer Shot at a Meeting.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 22.—The police continue to discover in various parts of Russia, and notably in the south and in Poland, evidences of revolutionary activity such as described in the St. Petersburg dispatch to the Associated Press on October 8th.

According to reports received at the ministry of the interior, most of the revolutionary literature that is being disseminated comes from Jews. At Minsk, a great mass of proclamations, pamphlets, false seals and passports were discovered in a Jew's lodging, together with evidences that they came from abroad for distribution throughout Russia. At Kerch, a Jew reviser, who escaped service on account of physical disability, was found printing addresses to revolutionaries, using them not to the colors. At Tonia, where an infernal arsenal was located by the police, several Jews were arrested for fomenting strike disturbances and street manifestations among workmen. At Grodno a Jew was arrested at the railway station whose baggage was full of revolutionary literature. At Odessa, the police on October 15th surprised a few revolutionaries, and a number of revolutionists, socialists and anarchists, and during the attempt to arrest the participants a police officer was shot. At Vitebsk on the same day some Jews were arrested for gathering at the theatre and distributing proclamations.

PENALTIES OF CONSCRIPTION.

During the past three months five officers and 37 non-commissioned officers of the German army have been convicted by courts-martial of mistreating privates.

Owing to mistreatment two soldiers committed suicide, one attempted suicide twice, and several were driven to desert. The sentences were, as usual, very mild. The heaviest being 18 months' hard labor.

In December a few non-commissioned officers named Franzki was convicted of mistreating subordinates in 1,620 cases and sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

The commander of the company, Capt. von Hoymeyer, gave evidence in court that he had never noticed any ill-treatment, although, as the president of the court remarked, Franzki had behaved with the brutality of a cattle drover.

The papers now announce that Capt. von Hoymeyer has been decorated by the Kaiser with the Order of the Crown.

LIGHT OF ST. PETERSBURG.

Finland is to bring light for St. Petersburg. Imatra Falls, in the south-east of Finland, at the point where the great lakes of the country communicate with the sea, are to be used for the generation of electricity for lighting and other purposes.

These are the greatest falls, not only in the "land of a thousand lakes," but in Europe.

For a long time the Finn owners would not cede the falls to the government contractors, but this difficulty has been got over, and great works are at once to be started.

WORLD'S FAIR RATES EXTENDED.

Through the efforts of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY, World's Fair excursion tickets will be sold on October 27th, 28th and 29th, in addition to October 3rd, 4th and 5th. For full information apply to any Great Northern agent.

Cabinet of Empire Builders.

The ministry of the day in Canada is the strongest, safest and most progressive this country has ever had. Under the beneficent administration of Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Canada has enjoyed an unprecedented season of prosperity, and the Liberals have shown to the old Conservative party that they have "the instincts of government" in a fuller measure than any Tory government that ever mismanaged the affairs of the Dominion.

Perhaps in no better way was the sagacity of Sir Wilfrid Laurier been shown than in the choice of his colleagues. He is a judge of men. When he was called upon in 1896 to form a government there were shouts of derision from the Conservative press. Tory papers overflew with ridicule at the idea of Grits having in their ranks enough men of affairs to fill the portfolios. What was the outcome? The result was the famous "cabinet of premiers" when Sir Oliver Mowat, Sir Louis Davies, Hon. W. S. Fielding, Hon. A. G. Blair, Hon. Clifford Sifton, Sir Henri Joly and others who had wisely guided the affairs of the provinces, were called to the larger sphere of Dominion politics. Since then there have been changes in the ministry. Some of those in the first Laurier cabinet have passed away to their long home; others have accepted positions of the highest dignity and trust—but at no time has Sir Wilfrid Laurier ever had any difficulty in finding plenty of strong, able men as his colleagues, and his judgment has never been amiss in choosing the man who is adapted by natural talent and training to do the best service to the country.

To-day Sir Wilfrid has at the council board some of those who held office with him in the first cabinet. Sir Richard Mulock, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Paterson, Sir Frederick Borden, Mr. Sifton, Mr. Fisher and Mr. Scott are still at their desks in parliament, and still giving service to the full measure of their great abilities to the land they love.

The great achievement of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's public life, so far as internal affairs go, will be the construction of the National Transcontinental railway. When the Canadian Pacific was first built, Sir Charles Tupper, with the utmost extravagance of his rhetoric, was used to plugging a Northwest filled with fleeing millions of people, happy and prosperous. The C. P. R. was built, the money was expended, and the Conservative party rested. People drifted in as they would. But under the vigorous immigration policy of the Laurier government the great west is rapidly filling up with the best class of nation builders—men of energy and enterprise. It is a fact what Conservatives had been content to see only as a vision—a possibility in the remote future.

But the land grants made to the C. P. R. by the Conservative government had forced settlement to the north where there were millions of acres of wheat land still in virgin soil. These settlers were with-

out railways. They were burdened by excessive freight rates. Their condition was only made tolerable by the abundance of the land they lived in. Sir Wilfrid, with prophetic vision, saw the needs, the growing and imperative needs of this country, the future before it, and speedily sought to relieve the situation. By an agreement with the Grand Trunk directors, he has made sure a railway that will meet the requirements of the Northwest for many years; a railway that will make possible the rapid moving of the season's crops; a railway that will carry the traffic of the four continents. Sir Wilfrid has explained his plan in luminous speeches in the House during the past session, and it is looked upon as the crowning achievement of a long and honorable career.

Genial, affable and with a winning courtesy, Sir Wilfrid is yet forceful and firm—a born leader of men, and pre-eminently the greatest figure in Canadian political history.

A Genius of Finance.

In the person of Mr. Fielding, Canada has a minister with a genius for finance. Resourceful in expedient, skilful in planning and clear and logical in setting forth his views and measures, Mr. Fielding has done more by wise tariff legislation for the prosperity of Canada, for the encouragement of her manufactures, for the equitable distribution of the burdens of taxation, than any of his predecessors in the office. In the past session he added to his other achievements—the preference tariff and others—the anti-dumping law that will effectually prevent the use of Canada as a slaughter market for American goods to the ruin of Canadian manufacturers.

Sir William Mulock has one of the greatest records in the world as an administrator of post office affairs. Eight years ago, when he became postmaster general, there was the burden of a deficit of \$700,000 for him to assume. Since then he has increased the postal facilities of the country, provided for carrying mails to the far north, and the Yukon, increased salaries of postmaster clerks and letter carriers, reduced the postage rates within the Empire, and with foreign countries, and closed the last fiscal year with a surplus of over \$300,000.

Sir Frederick Borden's great work of the past session has been the reorganization of the militia of Canada, under the new Militia Act. Under his administration, the militia of Canada have yearly drills, they are being properly equipped with modern arms, they have been made an efficient fighting force, well-housed, well drilled and well supplied, and the annual expenditure has not been felt as a burden on the people. He has lately arranged for the acquisition of an immense central camping ground where an army corps may be put through its evolutions.

In the interior department Mr. Sifton has done wonders in inducing immigration. Last year there were more new

settlers brought into Canada than in any year since Confederation, and as the business of the department has grown with wonderful strides, Mr. Sifton's great capacity for work has been shown to be marvellous.

Under Mr. Fisher, the department of agriculture has been revolutionized. He has established new departments of work, notably the exhibition branch which has done so much to advertise Canada abroad and the record of things accomplished by him in aid of the dairying interests, for bettering live stock, for the protection of fruit trees and for the improvement of all the varied departments of agriculture, would include more than what was done by all his predecessors under Tory rule.

Hon. Raymond Prefontaine has been in the Dominion cabinet only for a short period, but he has shown a remarkable aptitude for work, ably sustaining the great administrative record he had before he entered the cabinet.

In the last of the great spending departments, Hon. James Sutherland is the minister, able, shrewd and industrious, but latterly he has been forced to refrain from active work on account of ill-health—a fact which Canadians deeply regret. In the meantime the department is being administered by Hon. C. Hyman, the young and active minister recently taken into the cabinet, who has taken hold of the work with a remarkable zeal and thoroughness.

Hon. Wm. Paterson is a well known statesman. His conduct in the affairs of the customs department has been wise and careful. He is a strong debater and industrious to a degree. In the campaign his greatest qualities shine out, for he has a knowledge of affairs possessed by few.

Of the rest of the cabinet, those who are in what may be called the quieter departments, little need be said. Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, cultured gentleman, able jurist, eloquent speaker, stands at the top of the legal profession. Mr. Scott brings to the councils of the country the experience of years of service. Sir Richard Cartwright has grown old in the world of public men. Hon. L. P. Brodeur comes to the inland revenue department with an admirable record as Speaker of the House. Mr. Templeman, without portfolio, is a ready and cautious adviser and an able representative of the great west.

Last, but not least, is Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, called to the cabinet this week. He brings with him a reputation for legal acumen and forensic ability that is almost unmatched. While without portfolio at present, it will not be long before Mr. Aylesworth will be called upon to fill some important office, when he is certain to win fresh laurels.

Though not in the cabinet, Hon. Rudolph Lemieux, as solicitor general, is the right man in the right place, as was shown in his brilliant argument before the judicial committee of the Privy Council in London last summer when the redistribution case was heard.

SPORT AND TRAVEL IN THE NORTHLAND OF CANADA

Away up in the Canadian northland there is a country where the finest sport on the continent may be had. Not many travellers have visited it, but with each year's movement northward, the great hunting ground of subarctic Canada becomes measurably nearer. There is much in those fascinating regions to attract the adventurous sportsman, who, properly equipped, may put in a very enjoyable holiday, and one which may always be recalled with pleasure. Along the main waterways of the north travellers have come and gone for more than a century, and exploring parties have penetrated for considerable distances into the country on either side of these great river systems. But large tracts still remain unexplored. For instance, there is a vast country practically unexplored between Chesterfield Inlet and Great Slave Lake, reaching northward to the Arctic coast. The region west of Hudson's Bay was visited by Mr. J. B. Tyrrell in 1893 and 1894; under the auspices of the geological survey; beyond Mr. Tyrrell's limits, however, was a tract of unknown country bounded by the Coppermine river and the Arctic seas. The first white man to enter this region was Mr. David T. Hanbury, who has learned to know the Canadian north as even no Canadian knows it. Mr. Hanbury, with two other English companions and a band of faithful Esquimaux guides, pushed confidently, during 1902, into the unknown depths of these barren grounds, and a record of his adventures, recently published, is valuable also for its geographical discoveries, as well as for its description of the subarctic as a sporting ground. On such a journey and so far from civilization, a time is certain to arrive when to kill indeed becomes a necessity for subsistence. As a rule, the northland abounds with game, and hunting has an added zest because of its necessity. It is the land of the musk-ox, deer and fish, all of which

exist in great numbers, with other smaller game less abundant. Mr. Hanbury says: "On the main Ark-Ilink river (between Great Slave lake and Chesterfield Inlet) there is a stretch of country about eighty miles in length, into which no human being enters. The Eskimo do not hunt so far west, and the Slave Lake Indians do not go so far east. Thus there still remains one spot in this great barren northland which is sacred to the musk-ox. Here the animals remain in their primitive state, exhibiting no fear, only curiosity. I approached several herds within fifty yards, photographed them at my leisure, moving around as I wished, and then retired, leaving them still stupidly staring at me as if in wonder. When deer were not procurable, a musk-ox was killed. Fish were plentiful all along the Ark-Ilink; in fact, I never saw such a grand river for fish. All animals appear to be good on the barren lands; or is it that one's appetite is good? An occasional goose was shot, or duck, or ptarmigan, or an arctic hare; we always had enough, being indifferent as to the exact kind of animal which satisfied our hunger." Again, "I have always maintained that 'barren ground' is a misnomer for the northland of Canada. No land can be called 'barren' which bears wild flowers in profusion, numerous heaths, luxuriant grass in places up to the knee, and a variety of mosses and lichens. It is barren only in the sense that it is destitute of trees."

The flesh of the musk-ox, as diet, Mr. Hanbury declares: "In spite of the strong smell of musk, is excellent eating, but it is generally pretty hard and requires much cooking. When the animal is in prime condition and rolling in fat, the meat is as tender as English beef. But he is not so often in this condition."

The great dependency of the northern explorer for his food supply is the deer, of which Mr. Hanbury says:

"The deer arrive in bands of from about a dozen to as many as twenty. Trotting quickly down to the edge of the river, they take the water without a moment's hesitation. They swim with marvellous speed, almost appear to be gliding, and they keep up a peculiar grunting noise while in the water. The deer show no signs of diminution at present, nor will they so long as the population of the north remains as it is. They exist in hundreds of thousands; it is safe to say millions; and the few killed by the Huskies are insignificant."

"Occasionally, in fact very often, deer in the northland behave like mad animals. Sometimes when travelling on large lakes, and on very flat, open country, where an attempt to stalk an animal would be waste of time, a band of deer will approach as soon as they see the dogs and sleigh. They will come right up within easy range, and even after several have been killed the others will continue to run round and round the sleigh, and keep the party company the whole afternoon."

"It had often been a puzzle to me to account for the number of wolves which died of starvation during the winter in a country where deer were so plentiful. I questioned the Huskies about this, and they replied that wolves had great difficulty in running down a deer. The safety of the deer, no doubt, lies in their number."

Mr. Hanbury says furthermore that he found the natives simple, honest, willing and invariably cheerful, while as companions and sportsmen "it was a great pleasure to hunt with Eskimo."

A curious thing recently happened at London. Just as the tide in the Thames reached a very heavy rainstorm swept over London, and the sewers sent great quantities of bad water into the river. This met the fish as they were coming up stream and killed hundreds of them.

REMEMBER when considering your vote that under Liberal rule Canada has made vastly greater progress in eight years than she did during the previous eighteen years under Conservative government.

TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEYING.

"Topographic Surveying by Means of Photography" was the subject of an extremely interesting paper before the Geographic Congress by Arthur O. Wheeler, F. R. G. S., who is the topographer of the Department of the Interior of the Dominion of Canada, says the New York Post.

It is a notable fact that topography survey work in that country began in the tourist region of the western mountains, and it is for these visitors chiefly that the maps are made, although they are of some practical value to timbermen and prospectors. It is doubtful if the means of tourists have before this been the means of opening up a new country in this continent.

This method of surveying, in distinction from the plane-table system of our survey, was invented by a geographer of France, and was brought out in 1849; but his methods have been greatly perfected in this Canadian work. The story of how elevations are obtained with exactness by photography is too technical for a newspaper article. Practically speaking, the photographs are perspectives, which, by the rules of geometry and the inverse problem of perspective, the visible lines, or points, marking topographical features may be projected upon the ground plane. The features to be mapped must be seen in at least two views taken from stations some distance apart and of which the elevation above sea level has been ascertained. The two stations form a triangle of which the line between the stations becomes the base. The best results are obtained from having the photographic station about two-thirds as high as the mountain peak which it is aiming to measure. This method is said to be as accurate as any other that can be employed in a highly mountainous country, and on occasions our surveys, the Coast and Geodetic and the Geological, have availed themselves of it, but to nothing of the extent that prevails in Canada.

Interest in the Canadian Rockies. The development of interest in the Canadian Rockies has been largely aided by these maps, which make the region more accessible to travellers. The peaks are not so high as those of Switzerland, but they have all the attributes of Swiss mountains in the way of snow-fields and glaciers. They lack the pretty little villages which cling to the hillsides, because there has been so much free grazing land at lower levels that population has never been pushed into the mountains. Flocks of wild goats and sheep pasture there, and sometimes they may be made to serve as domestic animals.

It is to be regretted that so few good old Indian names have been applied to these Canadian mountains. The more common practice has been to name them after some individual, as Mt. Vaux, and Mt. Thompson, Sir William Van Horne has had named in his honor a whole range, so that he will be well remembered. The chief trouble with the Indian names has been their length, and the difficulty of condensing them for use in deciding their spelling. As a rule the Indian names have been retained only to avoid duplicates, there will be, for example, a Goose lake, and another with

crystal (glass would cut off the ultra-violet rays) through which they constantly pass a stream of cold water. Otherwise, of course, the patient would be fearfully burnt, assuming that he tolerated the heat for more than a second. The sittings occupy an hour, during which the nurse stands while the patient enjoys himself at his ease. There is sometimes a little skin-irritation, but that is all. A cure takes weeks or months, a great disadvantage, and the London hospital has always cases booked for more than a year to come. Each lamp, if I remember aright, costs several hundreds of pounds a year in electric energy alone. The results are as near perfection as anything could be. First of all, the light treatment is practically infallible; and, secondly, the cosmetic result is unapproached, even by the Röntgen rays. Where all was horrible, there results a soft, pliable scar only distinguishable by close inspection from the original skin with which it is contiguous. Notably, the scar contracts so little as to produce none of the distortions to which I have alluded. Finson, then, has revolutionized the

Experience in Mountain Climbing "I had a peculiar experience on one of my surveying trips," said Mr. Wheeler to the Evening Post correspondent today. "I was one spring afternoon on the top of a mountain when suddenly the transit which I was using began to buzz, giving out a sound similar to that of an insect, but much exaggerated in volume. I put out my hand to turn the screw and got a shock that nearly knocked me down. Several subsequent attempts, though more cautiously made, resulted in the same way. There was a thunder-storm in the distance coming on, and the hill where I stood had become charged with the electricity. "We have had few accidents in the mountain climbing of western Canada. I was descending the Bishop's Glacier one day with a party. Two of us who were going before had crossed over on what looked like a streak of snow extending across the ice; suddenly we heard a shout behind, and turning around saw nobody. Soon the rim of a hat and the top of a nose above a snow bank appeared; their owner had disappeared into the crevasse, but had been saved in his downward flight by his ice-axe, which caught on the two edges. He was soon relieved from his dangerous position. A similar accident occurred to Charles S. Thompson, the explorer, but instead of being arrested he went down 70 feet into the crevasse. He happened to be carrying a plane-table, and probably saved by his plane-table, all the rope available to lift him out, but when he reached the surface he had not suffered a scratch—a most wonderful thing to fall so far without injury. "Sir Martin Conway has described mountaineering as the art of doing difficult things in a comparatively safe way, and the better the mountaineer the more the less danger he risks. This has often been proved true in the Canadian mountains, and we have been wonderfully free from accident. This we attribute in no small part to the careful and intelligent guides who have been established at all important points. Perhaps the best statement of the possibilities of the region, which has been surveying comes from Prof. Fay, president of the American Alpine Club, to the effect that from a single viewpoint in the Canadian Rockies one may see a hundred unnamed peaks, all over 10,000 feet above the sea, and covered with snow."

for choice, and especially the youthful face. Doubtless this incidence of the death of a Schubert as a "crucial fact." In some such terms of fortunate patients and many followers of Niels Finson, all the world over, might be tempted to stigmatize as the untimely death of one whose invocation of light has brought sweetness to countless faces where was putrefaction and decay. Only in his forty-fourth year, Professor Finson lived long enough to establish, after many years of doubt and dispute, the value of the remedial measures with which his name will be associated until the last tubercle bacillus shall have been exterminated—and after. He was the last recipient of the Cameron Prize in Therapeutics, awarded by the University of Edinburgh, and of the Nobel prize in medicine—the latter giving him the means to further the work for which he lived. He was spared long enough to earn universal recognition, but, saviour of others, himself he could not save; and his years of suffering and all but incapacitation came to a quiet end on Saturday—cleanness of brain being spared him to the end, and being used, as ever, in furtherance of his mission. His assistants are not likely to forget his dying charge. But Finson would have much preferred that this article should treat of his work rather than himself. It is his apostolate that alone concerns your true apostle.

The British public knows something of Finson's work as his gracious fellow-countryman who introduced the new method into this country. Every one knows that it was Queen Alexandra who transplanted the Finson treatment from Copenhagen to Whitechapel. If Stielens justified in saying of his lady friend that to love her was a liberal education, we are certainly justified in asserting the name of a visit to the Finson department at the London hospital, which was recently opened by their Majesties. Let us look at the facts. Lupus vulgaris is a form of tuberculosis of the skin.—Its technical name is of the terrible frequency of its occurrence. Generally disfiguring, it commonly attacks exposed parts—the face

treatment of lupus. His method, there is no doubt, will be superseded; the veritable anti-toxin for tuberculosis may be granted us any day. But if that were tomorrow, Finson would still have given health and happiness to tens of thousands; and no one can yet foresee the future of the principle which he has so splendidly illustrated by one direction, the principle of systematically employing other waves as a therapeutic agent. Though there is no curative action exerted by ultra-violet light upon cancer—yet rays of other wave-lengths, and notably the Röntgen rays, have already brought under control the most superficial form of malignant disease. At the least estimate, then, Finson utilized his twenty years of disabling heart disease in a manner that constitutes him the pioneer of a new method, which means everything in matters scientific, and that has already brought from a mangled body, though much less distressed, a disabled, and deadly than his, yet brightens the life, and makes a goblin of the sun. But Finson caused the sunlight to make many rejoice in the noonday and its source. He being dead yet healthful.—Pall Mall Gazette.

A MARRIAGE HAS BEEN ARRANGED.

A couple of officers in the uniform of the Life Guards ride towards Knightsbridge barracks. The Row is absolutely deserted except for a mounted policeman (the one with the Kitchen moustache) and Lord Arthur. Lashbridge, one of two unemployed Hooligans move listlessly about preparatory to lying down. A man in a dissipated frock coat and a square felt hat is feeding the sparrows and an occasional pigeon with crumbs of bread. A traction engine that has given up business is standing near the Park corner. British workmen come and inspect it from time to time; it shows no sign of returning to work; so they heave sighs of reassurance and continue to do nothing in a businesslike manner. The Mounted Policeman: Good morning, my lord. Lord Arthur: A well-dressed young man, with white bowler, breeches and moustache, on a light chestnut; Morning, sergeant. The Mounted Policeman: I hope nothing in the nature of illness is keeping your lordship in town. Lord Arthur: O, no; merely a matter of business. I've got the place pretty much to myself. The Mounted Policeman: Not a soul, my lord. Lady Pamela Ashmore was out on Tuesday—(irrelevantly)—an illness in the family, I fancy; and Mr. Conyngham was riding a new Mustang on Wednesday last week. Lord Arthur: So that's all the fashionable intelligence? The Mounted Policeman: All, my lord. But I did see a queer thing this morning—a thing I never see before—not in all my experience. As I was standing by the French embassy, I see a queer thing. You'll hardly believe me, my lord, but a motor car comes in by the Albert Gate and dashes into the Row! I holds up my hand I never see such a sight—a motor car in the Row! Lord Arthur: Man dotty? The Mounted Policeman: In a way, my lord—that is, he was French. But he could speak good English—sort of English that American ladies speak. He was quite civil—after his fashion—said something about a Boy de Boulogne; I told him that this wasn't Boulogne, and he couldn't motor here. So he went away, peaceably but muttering. Still, it does show that this is the dearest season we've ever had. Lord Arthur: Anyhow, there's room to have a gallop. In the season the place is merely a mass meeting of people who have just mastered the art of sticking on a horse when in motion, and . . . the Bayswater Harriers. The Mounted Policeman: I wonder they don't stick to their own magazine. Then they could have a horse show on their own. (As Lord Arthur gallops off.) Good morning, my lord. (Muttering to himself.) A motor car in the Row—what self. (Consults his watch.) Ten o'clock. Blessed if I don't move off. What's the good of me being a blot on the landscape? Haven't I had a run away or an accident for three weeks. Exit with great dignity at Albert Gate. Lord Arthur: (opposite Knightsbridge barracks) It is, upon my soul, it is Birdie. (A smart figure in a brown holland jacket, blue skirt, and white felt hat, a black charger approaches; he realizes that he is right in his surmise. Miss Allardye is delighted to meet him.) Birdie: Hello, Wuggles! Lord Arthur: Thought it was you; and then thought it couldn't be. What's doing? Birdie: Nothing. My father is on duty at the barracks, so I had to come down from Scotland to be with him. Lord Arthur: Beastly bore. Birdie: Thanks. Lord Arthur: (reassuringly): I meant nothing personal. Mean it's a bore for you. Birdie: O, I don't know. There's lots of people in town. The evenings are all right—theatres and restaurants. But the days are pretty tedious. Lord Arthur: I've not seen a soul except my lawyer. You've no idea how horribly hot a lawyer looks in summer. Birdie: What are you litigating about? Lord Arthur: I'm not exactly litigating—or rather, I've won my case. Birdie: Good. How've you won your case? Lord Arthur: Come off with flying colors. Settled it out of court. Birdie: Settled what? Lord Arthur: Why, my breach of promise case. (Reflectively.) At one time I thought it would come cheaper to marry the girl. You see, when all's said and done she goes two pounds ten a week. . . . She's in the Gaiety chorus. Mill-cent says "Hurray" in the first act and

"Hurray" in the second—a poor part, but she makes it stand out. However, my lawyer said it would be false economy for me not to pay up. So we settled the matter yesterday, and I'm off to-morrow. (He heaves a sigh of relief.) Birdie: It's a great weight off your mind? Lord Arthur: I should think it is! You've no idea what a handicap it is to a man to be privately engaged to a public person. Birdie: A Gaiety girl is a public person? Lord Arthur: For sheer publicity I'd back the society of a Gaiety girl against Trafalgar Square, if you take my meaning. Birdie: I don't know that I do. But I'm so glad you're—disengaged. Lord Arthur: Beginning to take an interest? How's the hat of hats? Birdie: O, you haven't forgotten! You never liked it. Lord Arthur: (gazing admiringly at her huge soft white felt hat with the Guards' ribbon): It was your own idea. Mind you, the thing's too big; it flops in the wind. But it suits you. Birdie: Thanks, Wuggles. Good heavens! my hair is coming down. Hold the reins. (He holds her reins, and eventually her hat and later her hat pins, while their hair rub noses and become firm friends. Her hair is wonderfully beautiful. In fine, she is thoroughly rearranged.) Lord Arthur: That's the first disaster I've ever seen happen to you. As a rule, you're a dented well-groomed girl. Birdie: (apologetically): Out of the season! I suppose one gets careless. (They continue to ride together for an hour and exhaust all subjects of conversation.) Lord Arthur: By the bye, I knew I had something to say to you. I was awfully busy during the season with Millicent and so on, but every time I saw you I said to myself, "I know I want to speak to Birdie about something," but for the life of me I couldn't remember what it was. Birdie: Something about me? Lord Arthur: (pooch-pooching the idea): No, no—something to do with myself. (Conversation flags again.) Birdie: I must be going in unless you can think of anything to say. Lord Arthur: My dear Birdie, whenever I bore a girl, I have one unfailing rule—I promise to marry her. If you're doing nothing on the sixteenth of next month will you be my wife? Birdie: (nonplussed): O, Wuggles! Lord Arthur: O, don't you worry about accepting or refusing me—at once. We can always talk about the matter when we meet. (Eventually she is bored into accepting him; and the marriage alluded to above has now been arranged. It will be solemnized at St. Mark's, North Audley street.)

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion. WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE. Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

WANTED—Position as housekeeper for gentleman. Address A. D. Times.

WANTED—Dressmaking or plain sewing, by the day. Corner Catherine and Edward streets, Victoria West.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS. Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

WANTED—Carpenter's tools, trunks, chest of drawers, mirrors, bedsteads, mattresses, etc., at 55 Blanchard street. Phone 8518.

FOR SALE—Two contracts, Nos. 57 and 58, in the People's Loan & Deposit Co. 80 Yates street, up-stairs.

BULBS FOR SALE—Hyacinth, tulips, narcissus, crocus, etc., just received, at Jay & Co.'s, 13 Broad street.

FOR SALE—Irish terrier puppies. Apply Thos. Plimley, Government street.

WE HAVE, in the Old Curiosity Shop, all kinds of furniture and stoves. Look in our window for ladies' coats and skirts. Pierce O'Connor, Cor. Fort and Blanchard.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

MISCELLANEOUS. Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

CHIMNEY SWEEPING—No mess from 50c. smoky chimneys cured; any kind of brick work done. Leave orders 4 Brough-ton street, shoe repairing shop.

TO LET—PRINTERS—Our artists are now making cover designs, sketches, etc., for the best catalogue work produced in the West. Send your ideas, and outline sketches will be furnished without charge. B. C. Photo-Engraving Co., Victoria.

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TO LET. Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

TO LET—Small well furnished cottage. Apply 32 Quadra street.

TO LET—Unfurnished room. 54 Pandora St.

TO LET—Furnished bedroom for gentleman, with use of bath. Gordon Hotel, Yates street.

BED AND SITTING ROOMS TO RENT. Private family, new house, modern. 50 Hayward avenue.

TO LET—Furnished, large front room, with use of bath. 170 Johnson.

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS TO LET—Single or en suite; cheapest in city; across from Dominion Hotel. 126 Yates street.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

The Stuart Robertson Co., Ltd. A. Stuart Robertson, J. B. Smart, Pres. Mang. Dir. 30 Broad Street.

To Let—Richmond Ave., 9 rooms . . . \$20 To Let—Vancouver St., 9 rooms . . . 18 To Let—First St., 8 rooms . . . 15 To Let—Yates St., 10 rooms . . . 30 To Let—St. Lawrence St., 8 rooms . . . 8 To Let—Battery St., 8 rooms . . . 25

UNDERTAKING. W. J. HANNA, Graduate U. S. College of Embalming, New York, 102 Douglas street. Office telephone, 468. Residence telephone, 811.

COFFEE AND SPIES. VICTORIA COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS. Office and mills, 148 Government street. A. J. Morley, proprietor.

Sign Painting J. SEARS. Phone 3742. 91-93 Yates St.

TO LET. Job printing rooms in Times building, power included. Possession after August 31st. Apply at the Times office.

Bulbs! Bulbs! Now is the time for fall planting. We have for sale, cheap, a large quantity of choice bulbs of all varieties.

Royal Nursery, 207 Fort St. Call W. Johnston, props.

EDUCATIONAL. PRIVATE TUITION in practical Spanish; terms moderate. Address 20 Pioneer St.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad street. Special attention given to bookkeeping. Through instruction in bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting, etc. A. Macmillan, principal.

WAORINERS. TO ADVERTISERS—We make cuts which enhance the effectiveness of your advertisements one hundred per cent. Nothing so effective as illustrations. From 25 upwards, according to size. B. C. Photo-Engraving Co.

WAORINERS. WAORINERS. General Machinist, No. 150 Government street, Tel. 100.

..CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS..

Rates for insertion in THE TIMES: All Classifications, except Births, Marriages and Deaths, 1 cent per word per day; six insertions for the price of four; no advertisement taken for less than 25 cents. Time rates on application.

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WAORINERS. WAORINERS. General Machinist, No. 150 Government street, Tel. 100.

P. R. BROWN CO., Ltd. 30 BROAD STREET.

FOR SALE—Bevens avenue, corner, 7 roomed dwelling, with cellar and attic, nice garden with 8 fruit trees in bearing; only \$1,850.

FOR SALE—Four miles from town, 28 acres, of which 15 acres are cultivated, 6 easily cleared, and 7 with light timber, all good soil, 2 wells of water; price \$4,500.

FOR SALE—10 acres, Spanish district, small dwelling, bath, chicken houses, etc. 80 fruit trees, 1,600 strawberry plants in bearing, no rock; price \$1,000.

FOR SALE—10 roomed house and small lot, in centre of city, only \$1,900; all modern conveniences.

FOR SALE—Stanley avenue, two lots, excellent soil, 18 fruit trees in full bearing, nice home for small family; price \$1,000, terms if necessary.

FOR SALE—Oak Bay avenue, two lots, corner, 5 rooms, double front, 28 assessed value, \$2,700; our price, \$2,000. Terms, \$1,000 cash, balance \$15 per month. This should appeal to you.

FOR SALE—Heywood avenue and Wallace street, two lots, well situated; open to offer.

FOR SALE—Fort street, near Cook street, double front lot, 9x120 feet, fine residential site; price and terms on application.

FOR SALE—Elford street, nice building lot at \$550, or will build to suit purchaser or tenant.

FOR SALE—James Island, 105 acres, 30 acres cultivated, balance slashed and seeded, well watered, excellent rim for sheep or cattle; cottage, barn, stables, sheep sheds, etc.; orchard of 112 trees, principally apples. Price \$2,500. This is a very cheap.

TO LET—Oriental Hotel, containing 60 beds, 2nd story, with large dining room, kitchen, bakery, all fully furnished; will be let at a modest rent for a term of years.

FOR SALE—Corner lot and four roomed cottage, Devonshire road, \$1,200; particularly easy terms.

FOR SALE—Oak Bay, 3 lots and 8 roomed cottage, nice house, \$2,900.

FOR SALE—Stanley avenue, new bungalow 8 rooms, all modern conveniences; price and terms on application.

FOR SALE—Four miles from town, 20 acres, of which 12 acres are cultivated, balance light timber, principally oak, orchard of 140 fruit trees in bearing, five roomed cottage, brick dairy, large barn, three wells of excellent water, good roads; price and terms on application.

FOR SALE—Bellotti street, east of Cook street, 2 story, brick foundation, 8 rooms, all modern conveniences, a nice house; on easy terms.

FOR SALE—Niagara street, new bungalow of 8 rooms, with all modern conveniences; small payment down, and balance in semi-monthly payments.

FOR SALE—Pine street, good lot, 55 ft. by 125 ft., no rock; assessed value \$240; our price \$125.

FOR SALE—Blanchard street, lot 20x60, with two story building in good condition, cheap; would make a good factory.

FOR SALE—James Bay, corner lot, with five roomed dwelling, only \$1,900.

FOR SALE—Near Dallas road and car line, good seven roomed dwelling, well situated; price \$1,000, and terms to suit.

FOR SALE—Pandora street, 10 roomed dwelling, all modern conveniences; \$3,000.

FOR SALE—Dallas road, 2 lots and modern 10 roomed dwelling, \$7,000; easy terms.

FOR SALE—Niagara street, on car line, modern bungalow of 7 rooms; \$2,500.

FOR SALE—Oak Bay, 2 1/2 acres, 4 roomed house, good soil, city water laid on.

FOR SALE—Lot, 60x120, and 7 roomed house, McClure street; \$1,500.

FOR SALE—Cottage and lot, Johnson street; nice house.

FOR SALE—Pembroke street, near Douglas street, lot 60x120, 5 roomed cottage, modern conveniences; only \$1,600.

FOR SALE—7/8 acre and small dwelling, near the exhibition building; \$500 cash and balance in small monthly payments, no interest.

FOR SALE—Water lot and dwelling, near the new C. P. R. wharf, James Bay; price and terms on application.

FOR SALE—Fort street, near Linden street, 10 roomed dwelling, double front lot; well situated for private boarding house.

FOR SALE—Henry street, Victoria West, 8 vacant lots; only \$525.

FOR SALE—Esquimalt road, with frontage on beach, 1/2 acre and 8 roomed house, \$2,500; terms.

FOR SALE—Pandora street, lot 60x120, 6 roomed cottage; only \$1,600.

FOR SALE—Yates street, near Quadra, vacant lot; \$1,800.

FOR SALE—9 1/2 acres, four miles from city; \$350.

FOR SALE—240 acres, Lake District, excellent fruit soil, plenty of water; only \$5,250.

FOR SALE—Cowichan District, 135 acres, large dwelling, barn, etc.; well adapted for a dairy farm, only \$8,000; easy terms.

MONEY TO LOAN, Fire Insurance Writers, Estates Managed, E. E. Brown, Ltd., 20 Broad street.

JUST ISSUED—Revised list of farms for sale in all parts of the province; call or write for one.

P. R. BROWN CO., LTD., 30 Broad St., Victoria.

EDUCATIONAL. PRIVATE TUITION in practical Spanish; terms moderate. Address 20 Pioneer St.

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WAORINERS. WAORINERS. General Machinist, No. 150 Government street, Tel. 100.

BEAUMONT BOGGS Real Estate and Insurance Agent, 42 Fort St.

TO LET—Nice cottage, No. 12 South Turner street; immediate possession.

TO LET—Well furnished cottage, with tennis court and half acre land, Western Victoria.

TO LET—7 roomed house, close to tram, fine view of water; rent only \$12.

FOR SALE—Cottage, with 2 1/2 acres under cultivation; price \$1,400.

FOR SALE—Nice lot, Esquimalt road; price \$225.

FOR SALE—8 1/2 acres splendid land on North Dairy Farm, 3 miles from Post Office,

A Terrible Engine Of Destruction

During any great conflict like that now raging, says The Graphic, it is interesting to recall the fact that many years ago the British government alone was several times given the opportunity of acquiring a terrible engine of destruction, which, once put into execution, would, it was alleged, practically put an end to all war.

The First Investigation. Dunderdahl, then Lord Cochrane, first submitted his dread plan, in writing, to the Prince Regent in about the year 1810. Evidently the prince was greatly impressed, for he promptly referred it to a select committee, pledged to profound secrecy, whose members were the Duke of York, (president), Lord Keith, Lord Exmouth and the two Congresses as the investigation was secret, no official report was made on the subject, but the committee wrote to the projector that in their opinion "such a mode of attack would be irresistible, and the effect of the power and means proposed infallible," adding, however, that if the plan was divulged it "might become perilous to our colonial possessions."

A Proposed Partial Test. In 1812, Lord Melville asked Cochrane to execute a portion of the plan in order to destroy the enemy's ships in Genoa harbor and the other roads at Toulon. The inventor, though, denounced to this partial execution of his project as unfair to the invention, while development of a portion only might give the enemy such an insight of the whole as would enable him to turn it against ourselves on a large scale. Eventually Lord Keith persuaded Melville to go the whole hog, and Cochrane was told that he might formulate a scheme. This the latter proceeded to do, when suddenly Melville retracted his decision. As to what was the reason of this hesitation is a mystery, but it was variously attributed at the time to the government fearing the expense, to the jealousy of the admiralty, and to the disinclination of the authorities to "stagger humanity," as Mr. Kruger has expressed it. All that leaked out about the plan itself was that Cochrane would require the services of one seventy-four, two thirty-eight-gun frigates, two eighteen-gun brigs and two cutters or schooners, for escort purposes only. Cochrane then proposed to conduct a similar expedition against Flushing, but this also was declined.

Directly after he returned from his gallant exploits on behalf of the South American peoples, Dunderdahl was granted a private interview with William IV., to whom he explained his plan. The sailor King, like his predecessor, realized its extraordinary importance, and observed that the Earl ought to be honored and rewarded as well for the plan as for the secrecy he had maintained from motives of sheer patriotism.

Another Investigation. The inventor's next opportunity of advocating his plan occurred in 1840, when a French war scare was started. At Lord Auckland's instigation a commission, as secret as the preceding one, was appointed to decide upon a mode of testing the value of the plan, and at the same time to present a secret. The members of the commission were Sir Thomas Hastings, Sir J. F. Burgoyne and Col. Colquhoun. The committee classified the plan under three heads, and "after mature consideration" gave their opinion as follows: "It is not desirable to conduct experiments. . . . We assume it to be possible that the plan contains power for producing the sweeping destruction both to the admiralty, and it, but it is clear this power could not be retained exclusively by this country, because its first employment would develop its principle and application. . . . We are of unanimous opinion that the plans numbered 2 and 3 would not accord with the feelings and principles of civilized warfare." The committee added, by way of a rider, "We feel that great credit is due to Lord Dunderdahl for the right feelings which prompted him not to disclose his secret plans when serving in war as naval commander-in-chief of the forces of other nations, under very trying circumstances."

In the Crimean War. During the Crimean war Dunderdahl several times approached both Lord Aberdeen and Lord Palmerston, offering to destroy both Kronstadt and Sebastopol in a few hours, with perfect security to our own forces. Concerning Kronstadt he wrote: "I will undertake to sit in an armchair on the poop, with each leg on a cushion, and to subdue every fort within the space of four hours." Neither Lord Aberdeen nor Lord Palmerston would sanction the execution of the plan because of its supposed inhumanity. But the public feeling was that in rejecting the inventor's services we were foolishly throwing away one of our best hopes, and during the darkest days of the siege of Sebastopol hundreds of private individuals offered to raise a subscription to defray the cost of the enterprise. To the latter, however, Dunderdahl refused to agree. His Lordship died on October 31st, 1850, and his "secret plan" died with him.

What Was the Plan? As might be expected, all manner of guesses have been hazarded as to what was the nature of the plan which on every occasion was shrouded as too terrible and inhuman, though always with the clear admission that it was capable of producing the results which Dunderdahl claimed for it. Some thought it to be a monster projectile, charged with some frightful explosive; others that it employed fireships on a large scale, which idea was suggested, doubtless, by the inventor's celebrated exploit in the Basque roads; and others that the enemy would be exterminated by means of noxious gases. One thing is clear, however, namely, that its execution was not to be confined to naval warfare.

"Had the plan been known to the rebels in the Indian Mutiny," said Dunderdahl, "not European India would have escaped." At one time the inventor read in a French journal: "Should a war arise between England and France, the latter power would bring warlike engines into play to which rifled cannon were a trifle." He then feared that his plan had been betrayed to the French government, but subsequently discovered that there was no ground for the suspicion.

Will It Ever Be Revealed? To the last, Dunderdahl asserted that his plan afforded the infallible means of securing at one blow our maritime superiority, and of thereafter maintaining it in perpetuity. Once put into execution, and universal peace would probably result. Will the secret plan ever be revealed? Possibly it may be, for we are told that the committee of 1840-47 sealed up the full details of the plan and correspondence under one cover, marked "secret," and deposited the enclosure with the State archives. Therefore, probably it still lies in some long-forgotten, dusty pigeon-hole at the War office or the admiralty. What would not the Russians or the Japanese give to have the plan divulged to them? If the former were possessed of the secret of this awful power, then General Kourapatkin's boast might be fulfilled, to the effect that not a single Japanese invader would return home; while, if the latter acquired it, Admiral Togo could make short work of Port Arthur and Vladivostok. Torpedoes and submarines have been invented since Dunderdahl's days, and, if these are permissible, then the "secret plan" might also be.

ENGLISH JOCKEY CLUB.

It is an interesting paper which Philip J. S. Richardson writes in Cassell's, "Under Jockey Club Rules." He declares that there is no more autocratic body in existence than this club. The stewards of the club have power, at their discretion, to grant or to withdraw licenses to officials, jockeys, and racecourses to fix dates of meetings, deal with matters relating to racing, and to warn off any person from any places of meeting. There is mutual arrangement by which offenders warned off in one country are equally barred in other countries. The jockey club warned off for some years George IV. when Prince of Wales. The club was founded in 1751, and is the most exclusive body in the world. There are only sixty members. Election is by ballot; two black balls are sufficient to exclude. The writer proceeds to give some facts concerning horse racing in general. It was not found in England in any organized form, he says, until the reign of James I. The prizes were silver bells. The King was present at Croydon and established the races at Newmarket. The Doncaster races were founded in 1776 by the Marquess of Rockingham. On the third season the race was named after the Colonel St. Leger, an ardent lover of sport and a very popular man, who first in 1770 the twelfth Earl of Derby founded the race on Epsom Downs, and called it the Oaks, after his house of that name in the neighborhood. The next year, 1780, he originated the race which has taken his own name of Derby. The classic races of the year are the Derby, the Oaks, the Two Thousand Guineas, the One Thousand Guineas, and the St. Leger. The three most valuable races are the Princess of Wales's Stakes, at Newmarket, the Eclipse Stakes at Sandown, and the Jockey Club Stakes at Newmarket. The total value of each of these races is £10,000. Of famous race-horses, Eclipse, foaled in 1764, was not only never beaten, but never even pushed. He once ran four miles in eight minutes, carrying 12st. Oranville is described as the horse of the century.

"HORNED MEN."

Weird Story Told in Tibet to the British Mission. The Tibetans here profess to know nothing of the Abans country, says a Lhasa dispatch. They tell the most extravagant tales of its inhabitants. They say they are cannibals on occasions, but that they live generally on grass, which they munch on all fours, like animals. The men have horns growing behind their ears. They wear no clothes, and carry no offensive weapons. When fighting among themselves they rend each other with their teeth and nails. They are afraid of strangers. The Tibetans would long ago have possessed themselves of the Abans country, but the Lamas forbid them to enter regions "inhabited by devils."

The left hand is practiced considerably in the education of sailors, and it may be their "handiness" is partly the result of this training.

ADMIRAL SIR JOHN FISHER. A Character Sketch—How He Improved the Mediterranean Fleet.

The Pall Mall Magazine publishes a character sketch of Admiral Sir John Fisher. The concluding passage follows: "There is no such diplomat in the world as your efficient admiral. His arguments are unsparring, visible, and persuasive, and they speak mutely from the eyes of the fleet. . . ."

"When efficiency is really required it is generally forthcoming. During the Boer war the system of information regarding enemies' ships organized by Sir John Fisher was so perfect that at any time of the day or night the position of every foreign man-of-war throughout the world was accurately known. Had war broken out in 1901 or 1902, not a single ship could provide for us, done. From Constantinople to the Straits of Gibraltar every conceivable problem had been worked out in such perfection that, no matter where or how war broke out, the commander-in-chief would have been ready for all eventualities.

"A naval officer of high rank, whose name is a household word, recently said: 'Jack Fisher's advent at the admiralty should delight the heart of the nation if they really knew what it means for efficiency.' "As First Sea-Lord Sir John Fisher will be ready for any storm, and the public will soon discover more interest in the admiralty than has been shown since Trafalgar. . . ."

DIED A MILLIONAIRE. Philanthropist of Lagos Was Rescued From Slavery When a Boy. Years ago a British cruiser swooped down on a slaver off the West Coast of Africa, the human cargo was set ashore, and among the "picaninies" saved was a little boy whom the missionaries christened Richard Blaise. He has just died at Lagos, a millionaire, a great philanthropist, and an honored citizen of the Empire.

It was to Sierra Leone that the released slave child was taken, and a missionary society adopting him, he was educated in the Christian faith, and later entered the printing department at Lagos, in which he rose to be head printer. His knowledge of printing was useful, for, carefully noting the designs which were mostly affected by the natives in their own weaving sheds, he registered the native patterns, and soon secured a large trade in Manchester goods bearing the favorite designs.

Mr. Blaise was several times offered a seat on the legislative council, but declined owing to an unfortunate impediment in his speech, which he thought would prevent him taking part in the debates. He was one of the best supporters of the School of Medicine, and it is understood that the bulk of his money goes to a scheme for the benefit of his fellow-countrymen.

A CURZON STORY. Lord Curzon's writing was so bad at Oxford that when he wrote to a relative and to a friend with whom he was wont to be candid about his faults, he would scribble and put the letters in the wrong envelopes no harm resulted. His kinsman couldn't read the letter, but surmised it must be a request for money and sent a cheque at once.

NOTICE TENDERS

Sealed and endorsed "Tenders for Debentures" will be received at the office of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, B. C., under authority of the "Yates Street Local Improvement By-Law," dated 1st May, 1904, maturing 1st day of May, 1914. Of the said debentures \$7,398.00 are issued upon the credit of the real property immediately benefited by the work of local improvement, and \$5,128.00 upon the credit of the whole municipality.

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TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA:

The members of the Liberal Party, resident in the City of Victoria, in Convention assembled do hereby declare:

1. Their absolute confidence in and unqualified endorsement of the principles and policy of the Liberal Party of Canada under the leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The fiscal policy of the Government has been fully justified by the prosperity of the country and the expanding revenue, the latter having been attained by a readjustment of the methods of taxation, whereby the burdens upon the taxpayers have been materially lessened. The adoption and application of the principles of Imperial Preference have increased the volume of trade between the Dominion and the Mother Country, and opened for our products a large, valuable and constantly growing market, thereby establishing and increasing Canadian Trade and Canadian Revenue along lines of development in the interests of the Canadian people, without reference to and without being affected by the trade and tariff policies of the United States.

2. We endorse and approve of the policy of the Government in dealing with British Columbia. The representations made on behalf of the people of this Province by their representatives at Ottawa have been met and dealt with in a just and effective manner, all expenditures consequent thereon have been carefully and judiciously made and the various branches of the Federal Service in this Province have been fully equipped and maintained in a high state of efficiency. In this connection we desire to acknowledge and commend the diligent, intelligent and successful manner in which Senator Templeman and Mr. George Riley have represented us at Ottawa.

3. We endorse and approve the action of the Government in permitting the use of Fish Traps along the shores of Vancouver Island, whereby the exploitation of our fisheries can be prosecuted with greater advantage than under the system formerly in vogue, and Canadian fishermen can take Canadian salmon which would otherwise be caught in traps in adjacent United States waters. We also heartily commend the decision of the Government to establish additional hatcheries on a more extensive scale than hitherto, thus contributing to the further preservation of one of the most important industries of the Province.

4. We endorse and approve the action of the Government in connection with the National-Transcontinental Railway, whereby immigration will be stimulated, interprovincial trade be increased and another link be established in the chain of Imperial Federation and Imperial defence. As British Columbians, we are especially interested in this great undertaking, because it will certainly lead to the development of a very large area in the Province possessing great agricultural, mineral and timber resources. We endorse and approve of the provisions in the railway legislation in this regard whereby the principle of Government Ownership is adopted and ultimate Government Ownership of the whole line is ensured. We pledge ourselves to use every means in our power to secure the construction of this railway to a point on Vancouver Island, having direct rail connection with the City of Victoria and to obtain terminal rates and facilities for this City.

5. We pledge ourselves to every possible effort to secure the early establishment of railway communication between the City of Victoria and the Western and Northern parts of Vancouver Island, and also of direct railway connection between this city and the mining districts of Yale and Kootenay.

6. We endorse and approve the action of the Liberal Government of Canada in advancing the Capitation Tax on Chinese entering the Province, first from \$50 to \$100 and again from \$100 to \$500, a total increase under the Liberal Administration of \$450 per head.

7. We endorse and approve the policy and action of the Liberal Government of Canada in constituting the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, a Court of Record with ample powers to enforce the law and to secure the carrying out of the decrees of the Court, and with plenary jurisdiction over all Canadian Railways both in regard to the protection of employees and the travelling public and in regard to the fixing and regulation of tolls and charges. Already the Board has rendered important public service, and its establishment has reflected most favorably upon the wisdom of the Administration.

8. We endorse and commend the policy of the Government in liberally subsidizing lines of ocean-going steamers, whereby the increase of Canadian Commerce is greatly promoted, and as residents of this city and province we especially commend the establishment of the Canadian-Australian and Canadian-Mexican Services. We also endorse the policy of the Government in advertising Canada abroad, thereby promoting immigration to the Dominion and we pledge ourselves to urge upon the Government the continuation of this work and its extension on a wider scale than ever before to British Columbia.

9. We recognize and applaud the action of the Federal Government in granting a bounty to lead manufactured in Canada, whereby a very important branch of mining in this Province has been revived and remunerative employment has been given to a large number of people.

10. We commend the policy of the Government in respect to legislation in the interests of Labor, including action in regard to the establishment of the Labor Bureau, the adoption of the Fair Wage principle, the settlement of strikes and lockouts and other useful legislation in that direction, and pledge ourselves to give our hearty assistance and support to any further efforts in that direction.

11. We declare our firm conviction that the continuation in power of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal Party affords the strongest guarantee that the great period of prosperity, which the country has enjoyed in the past eight years will be continued in the future.

To Contractors TENDERS

Are invited by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. for the erection of a seven-story Stone and Brick Hotel at Victoria, B. C. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Company at Montreal and at Vancouver, also at the office of F. M. Rattenbury, architect, Victoria, B. C. Tenders must be accompanied by a marked cheque equal to 5 per cent. of the amount of tender; this cheque to be forfeited in case any contractor fails to enter into a contract, and furnish bonds in accordance with the plans and specifications, if called upon to do so; but will be returned to all contractors as soon as the contract is signed. Tenders to be made out in duplicate upon the printed forms provided by the company and addressed on or before December 29th, 1904, to Geo. H. Webster, Division Engineer, Vancouver, B. C. The company reserves the right to reject any or all of the tenders.

Notice to Contractors

Tenders are invited by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the erection of offices adjoining the new wharf in the City of Victoria. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Mr. F. M. Rattenbury, architect, Victoria, B. C., and at the office of the Division Engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Vancouver, B. C. The company reserves the right to reject any or all of the tenders, which are to be addressed to Mr. Geo. H. Webster, Division Engineer, Vancouver, B. C., on or before noon on Tuesday, the 29th day of October, 1904. S. MARPOLE, General Superintendent, Vancouver, B. C., October 12th, 1904.

ESQUIMALT AND NANAIMO RY.

Table with columns for Northbound, Southbound, and Station names (Victoria, Esquimalt, Nanaimo, etc.) and times.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC Steamship Service FOR Hawaii, Samoa, New Zealand and Australia.

S.S. MARIPOSA, for Tahiti, Oct. 20. S.S. VENTURA, for Auckland, Sydney, 2 P. M., Thursday, October 20.

S.S. ALAMEDA, sails for Honolulu, Saturday, October 29, 11 a. m. J. D. SPERKLES & BROS., CO., Agents, San Francisco.

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