

THE COUNCIL TAKE ACTION ON HOTEL

DRAFT BILL TO BE SUBMITTED TO-DAY

Water Commissioner Presents Schedule of Water Metro Rates—Other Business Before Aldermen.

When members of the city council convened in regular session on Tuesday they laid before them a bill which, on the instruction of Mayor McCallister, had been drafted during last week by the legislative committee, providing for the special legislation empowering the board to grant the necessary concessions in connection with the erection of the new C. P. R. hotel on the terms offered the city by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy. This will be introduced in the House to-day, and an effort will be made to see that it has been put through if possible.

Mr. D. Heineken, M. P., acknowledged the receipt of a copy of the bill providing for the necessary special legislation required for the erection of a new mound on the mud flats as proposed, and asked for a conference with the council. The bill was as follows:

"All that the lands on the foreshore of James Bay, in the harbor of Victoria, and in the land aforesaid, and now, from time to time, covered by the waters of the said bay and on the shores of the said bay now covered by mud and refuse, heretofore known as the mud flats in James Bay, Victoria harbor (save and except such portion thereof, if any, as is within the provisions of the act of the British Columbia, Chapter 45 of 1892), and all of which land is shown and colored pink upon the map signed by the Hon. Wilmer Cleveland Wells, chief commissioner of lands and works, and by Charles Hayward, mayor of the said city of Victoria, and filed in the department of lands and works, at Victoria, the twenty-sixth day of April, 1901."

And whereas the Canadian Pacific Railway Company propose to erect upon the said lands to erect a hotel, and it is required that the absolute fee in and to the said lands should be confirmed to the corporation of the city of Victoria, so as to enable title to be made to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and by Charles Hayward, mayor of the said city of Victoria, and filed in the department of lands and works, at Victoria, the twenty-sixth day of April, 1901;

Secondly, All that portion or parcels of land, being all that portion of Section VI, Victoria District, lying in the parcels of Belleville street, and that portion of Section VI, Victoria city, particularly described as follows: Commencing on McCord street, twenty feet two inches north from the southern corner of lot 1270, thence southerly twenty feet two inches to said southeast corner, thence westerly along the southern boundary of said lot 1270, twenty-eight feet five inches, thence easterly twenty-seven feet to the point of commencement.

It is hereby granted to the corporation of the city of Victoria to grant, convey or lease (at such rent, for such term of years, and upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon) to the corporation of the said city of Victoria, such portion as may be agreed upon of the lands by this act granted to the corporation of the city of Victoria, with or without money consideration, and the said portion so granted, conveyed or leased, shall be held by the said Canadian Pacific Railway Company as the site of a tourists' hotel, and appurtenances, according to the tenor of such grant, conveyance or lease.

It shall be lawful for the city of Victoria to grant aid, by way of bonus, for the promptness of the construction, maintenance and operation of the said tourists' hotel, the following exemptions from taxation for a period not exceeding fifteen years, namely: A full exemption from all taxes, rates, assessments and impositions now or hereafter to be levied, assessed and imposed in the city of Victoria upon lands and improvements situated upon the said property, and from water rates or charges for the use of water. It shall be lawful for the council of the corporation of the city of Victoria to make, and from time to time to alter, by-law for the purposes of carrying into effect the powers by this act given to the said corporation.

Ald. Yates briefly explained the objects of the bill. It had been drafted by the legislative committee, and he understood that it was to come up in the House to-day. He received and filed, Mr. Heineken informed that the Mayor and council would wait on the city members to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

endowing the proposition. Received and filed. The secretary of the Jubilee hospital wrote expressing regret that the meeting previously arranged with members of the council had not taken place owing to a misunderstanding. Received and filed, the meeting to be called by the Mayor.

C. Sivertz, secretary of the Victoria Trades and Commerce Council, wrote asking for the appointment of a member of that organization on the board of directors of the Jubilee hospital. Laid on the table.

F. C. Davidge & Co., and Messrs. Heistman, on behalf of underwriters whom they represent, wrote in regard to rates on corporation workmen. The former did not wish to accept the bridge risks without those of the sewers as well. Referred to the Mayor and finance committee, with power to act.

Grace M. M. Parshall requested that some compensation be paid her for alleged damages to property on Blanchard street, consequent on the building of the Victoria Railway Company. Referred to the city solicitor for report.

C. McK. Smith wrote objecting to a portion of the proposed permanent sidewalk being laid on Government street from the Victoria Hotel to Cormorant street. Referred to the streets, sewers and bridges committee.

V. M. Booth petitioned for an extension of the water system along Belleville street. Referred to the water commissioner.

City Clerk Dowler reported having referred to the city engineer for report the request of the Sylvester Feed Company for a permanent sidewalk in front of their new premises; Scott & Peden's complaint about drain on Stone street, and a complaint about a sidewalk on north side of Beechy street. Received and filed.

J. L. Raymer reported recommending the payment of \$840 to Mr. Bowness for metres supplied. Adopted.

From the same official came a statement of the proposed schedule of metre rates as follows:

In respect of water supplied within the city limits by meter to dwellings or residences situated on lots or pieces of land not larger than 60x120 feet in area:

For each dwelling or residence containing not more than 4 living rooms, 70c. per month. Maximum number of gallons allowed, 4,500.

For each dwelling or residence containing 5 living rooms, 85c. per month, maximum number of gallons allowed, 4,250.

For each dwelling or residence containing more than 5 and not more than 6 living rooms, \$1.10 per month, maximum number of gallons allowed, 5,500.

For each dwelling or residence containing more than 6 living rooms, \$1.40, maximum number of gallons allowed, 7,000.

For each dwelling or residence containing more than 7 and not more than 8 living rooms, \$1.70 per month, maximum number of gallons allowed, 8,500.

All consumption in excess of the above-mentioned maximum quantities to be charged for at the rate of 10c. per one thousand gallons.

There shall be no charge for meter rent. All meters to be read monthly, and the accounts to become due and payable on the first day of each month and to be subject to a discount of 10 per cent. paid on or before the 15th day of the month next following.

These rates to come into effect on the 1st day of July, 1903.

Refer to the Board of Trade, sewers and bridges committee, to be taken up at a meeting on Thursday night.

City Engineer Topp reported recommending that permission be given for the indefinite use of the streets on North Park street, and that a permanent sidewalk be laid on the north side of Cormorant street, between the streets, sewers and bridges committee.

The finance committee reported, recommending accounts totalling \$9,930.22. Carried.

The special committee of the council appointed to confer with the Tourist Association and Board of Trade regarding the advisability of the erection of a new C. P. R. hotel on the James Bay mud flats submitted their report, which was signed by the Mayor and Ald. Graham, Barnard, and adopted.

Ald. Barnard pointed out that there was a sitting of the Court of Revision to-morrow (this) afternoon, and suggested that the report of the pressing importance of Mr. Heineken's suggestion in regard to the meeting be deferred. If the bill was not put through to-morrow (Wednesday) morning it might tie up the scheme for another week.

The Mayor concurring the meeting of the Court of Revision was deferred for a day.

Ald. Cameron's motion to provide for the city, by way of transportation outfits and goods furnishing stores within the city was next considered.

A number of the aldermen thought that the bill should include Japanese and Chinese establishments, but the mover considered this unnecessary.

Ald. Yates moved that the city solicitor be instructed to make the necessary de-clarations in regard to the by-law being in order, and after some discussion the motion carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

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CHAMBER TO TAKE UP LARGE SUBJECT

CHAMBERLAIN'S POLICY TO SOLIDIFY EMPIRE

The Business Men's Association Discuss the Transportation Question—Other Matters Before Them.

The Chamber of Commerce held its regular weekly meeting on Tuesday. Consideration of the report on transportation submitted at the last meeting occupied almost the whole evening. Just before the adjournment the president suggested that some means be adopted to lay before members of the chamber an outline of J. Chamberlain's policy of Imperial Federation. It is the intention to get someone thoroughly acquainted with the subject to give a lecture before the association.

Phil. Smith in response to a call for a report from the transportation committee, said that a map of the province was being procured, on which the principal distributing points of British Columbia would be distinctly marked. Since the submission of the report a number of circular letters had been received.

Mr. Houston, on behalf of sub-committee No. 5, stated that last week's visit of the children to local factories had been successful, if not more so, than previous ones. Continuing, he announced that the regular weekly visits to manufacturing had been cancelled. This had been thought advisable owing to a general opinion among the teachers that at present the pupils should devote their undivided attention to preparation for the forthcoming examinations. The visits, however, would be resumed as soon as possible.

The report on transportation was then taken up clause by clause.

Some discussion took place on the action of the transcontinental railways in imposing a light rate on salmon shipped from Victoria. This discrimination against this city was warmly denounced.

Mr. Laird stated that it was understood that this action was the result of a definite policy of the C. P. R., Great Northern railway and Northern Pacific railway to disregard this city as a terminal point.

The general opinion, however, was that if pressure was brought to bear on these railways they could be induced to alter their decision.

Mr. Smith, referring to a clause of the report pointing out the delay of goods shipped from this city to the interior, said that in many instances goods were detained at Vancouver from five to six days, and frequently there was additional delay en route.

Mr. Townerly said he had an order on the way from Brandon for over six weeks.

Mr. Houston asked what was to be the practical outcome of the transportation committee's report.

The chairman explained that after a thorough consideration of the data it was the intention to take such action as will be best calculated to remove all grievances.

Mr. Newton said that in the matter of freight rates his experience in his official connection with Mellor & Co. had been that Winnipeg firms could sell at interior points much lower than the business houses of the coast. As glass could be sold at a cheaper rate here than in Manitoba local firms should be able to compete successfully with the firms of Winnipeg. Had freight rates been equal his firm could have disposed of between \$3,000 and \$5,000 worth of more ware than had been sold at interior points. This was an inside estimate, and gave some idea of the importance of doing everything possible to secure an equality of freight rates.

Interior firms were prejudiced against purchasing from Victoria on account of the delay which almost invariably occurred.

Speaking of the discrimination in freight rates from Victoria to Calgary Mr. Carter pointed out that first class was in favor of Winnipeg to the extent of \$60, second class \$40, and third class \$20. When it was considered that Victoria had the advantage in mileage this discrimination was certainly unfair.

Referring to the northern trade Mr. Smith contended that Victoria was considered a way port for transportation companies engaged in that business. American companies made their headquarters at Seattle, and the C. P. N. at Vancouver. The recommendation that some of these companies be requested to make this a port of call both in going north and returning was the best way of remedying the matter.

After some further discussion the following concluding clauses of the report were laid over until the next meeting:

Slowly and surely it has been made apparent to your committee in their work on transportation that Victoria is losing ground as a factor in distribution. Taken some few years ago as the largest city north of Portland, she now ranks fourth place, the honors being taken from her by the two 'Sons' and 'the Matland' city.

Enjoying up to the last few months an isolated position, and with strong and persistent efforts on the part of the national highway to build up a rival sister, she has met disadvantages and discriminations that few cities could have withstood. Remonstrances on the part of her merchants individually and through the board of trade, have been without effect.

In reviewing the past and planning for the future we believe awaits this city, your committee realize that which is now apparent to many of our citizens, namely: That in order to obtain those necessary and considerations which are necessary to free commercial intercourse common to other coast points, the merchants should stand together, favoring those who favor us, and for the effective carrying out of such policy in the building up of our city, the merchants be approached with the view of appointing a committee in whose hands

all routing orders shall be placed for where they will do the most good. Shortly afterwards the chamber adjourned.

MINING NEWS.

Last Week's Shipments From Rossland Camp—Other Notes.

"Shipments for the last week from the Rossland camp are slightly below the average, but wagon roads during part of the period accounting in large measure for the slight falling off in tonnage," says the Rossland Miner. "In other respects the week's shipments were very satisfactory."

Briefly the outstanding features of the past week are the commencement of construction work at the Spitzee mine, the arrangements for a tramway at the Jarmey mine and the completion of the survey for the Kootenay tramway, together with the commencement of operations on the Le Roi No. 2 concentrator. In addition the fact was disclosed that the Nickel-Copper ore is being shipped by the directors and management was equalled in the initial shipping operations, the average of the ore shipped since May 1st has been substantially higher, an intimation being given to the effect that for the present at least the Kootenay ore is the highest grade shipped from the camp. The last day or two of the week saw work resumed at the Nickel-Copper mine, Centre Star, 1,620 tons; War Eagle, 1,020 tons; Le Roi No. 2, 365 tons; Velvet, 80 tons; Kootenay, 150 tons; total, 6,886 tons.

Boundary Smelters.

Coke shipments from the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company to the smelters in the Boundary district have fallen off very appreciably during the past month. In consequence the Granby Company has been obliged to curtail its operations, only two furnaces now being in blast.

A phenomenal strike was recently made in the Edith L. fraction adjoining the Atholton mine, in Wellington camp. An upturned railway that was being uncovered, proved to be over 100 feet wide of solid shipping ore. The big showing is 100 feet from the Atholton side, and it is a certainty that the ore body is being worked by the strike. Values from the ledge are \$11 in gold and silver. The ore, however, is not self fluxing.

A BELLIGERENT SALT.

Was in the Act of Cleaning Out a Japanese Bath House When Arrested.

Constable J. Woods last evening took into custody a very belligerent bluejacket by the name of Charles Butterfield. This salt may be an excellent stoker on his ship, the Grafton, but when he gets on the land he is a different man. He is a couple hours of combat, but couldn't make much headway against the force of numbers, and went down with about a dozen Japanese clinging to various parts of him.

Constable Woods arrived on the scene at this juncture, and took the bluejacket in charge. The latter, however, had plenty of fight left and the constable had to handcuff him. He has been charged with assault, and will face the magistrate to-morrow morning.

An Indian, whose name is given in the books as Machine, was charged with drunkenness, and was fined \$5 and \$1 costs in the police court to-day. Another aborigine named Jamieson was fined \$25 and \$1 costs for being in possession of intoxicants. The lad, Joseph La Plante, was remanded until to-morrow morning.

Phillip Chalk will also appear before the magistrate in the morning. Phillip was arrested by Constable A. Wood in one of those conditions of indiscretion in which he occasionally falls. As usual he bears his punishment with good humility, and spends his time moralizing on the eccentricities of fortune and the unerring vigilance of the police.

Tuesday afternoon T. Tway, while walking along the street near St. Andrew's Roman Catholic cathedral, had a hemorrhage of the lungs, which resulted in his death a few minutes later. For some years past the deceased was an invalid, being a prey to rheumatism. Immediately upon his being stricken Dr. Frank Hall was summoned. He, however, passed away a few minutes after the doctor arrived. He lived at 91 Fort street, and was about 40 years of age.

THE JOY OF EVERY WOMAN.

A Beautiful Complexion and a Good Figure.

They are coveted by all sensible women because they lend additional enjoyment to life through the respect and attention they command everywhere.

The most vivacious robber of beauty is ill-health. It is well known that when a woman gets thin she loses her nerve energy and complexion at the same time. When these are gone she is deprived of the most highly valued acquisitions of her sex—beauty, strength, vivacity.

A well rounded form is dependent upon perfect nutrition. Food must be assimilated and turned into rich, red blood, otherwise a good complexion is impossible.

If you are thin, run down, have blue transparent skin, you need Ferrozone. When the nerves are weak and the tears ever ready to flow, it's a sure sign you need it very badly. Nothing on earth makes the hair grow so fast as Ferrozone. It puts on flesh, makes hard muscle and renovates weakened systems like Ferrozone.

Why not restore your beauty and keep back years of old age? It is easy done with Ferrozone. Suffer no more from nervousness and weakness; use Ferrozone instead. Let Ferrozone help you to get more out of life. It is an easy and quick means of regaining your beauty for all womanly disorders. Don't fail to test Ferrozone, which druggists sell the world over. Price, 50 cents per box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by mail from the Ferrozone Company, Kingston, Ontario.

FERROZONE ASSURES HEALTH.

MR. DUNSMUIR AND HIS TIMELY PIPE

MORALIZATIONS ON EX-PREMIER'S REQUEST

A Toronto Journalist Has Some Clever Comments on a Funny Incident in B. C. Scandal.

A writer in the Toronto News thus comments on Mr. Dunsmuir's request for permission to smoke during his evidence before the British Columbia special committee:

Out in British Columbia, as is well known to all readers of newspapers, they are having an investigation into a scandal that may mean the defeat of a Premier's aspirations to remain in possession of his post. Until the present event British Columbia had the proud eminence of having contributed not a single item to the list of parliamentary shames in this country. Her statesmen have always been above reproach; turpitude in office was one of the modern innovations which have not yet penetrated to the restful community that lives so placidly on the other side of the Rocky Mountains' chain, and yet, from that transmontane region has come a story of a new and startling method of conducting investigations, whether held by committee or by High Court judges.

An unknown reporter is the credit for having given the surrounding information to a waiting world.

The scandal, as is well known, has to do with the granting of certain lands to a new railway that was to be built in the Upper Kootenay district. It has been charged that there were transactions that would be surprising—almost—in Ontario, and that have set the whole of British Columbia by the ears. It was in the course of the examination of Mr. Dunsmuir, the former Premier, a week or so ago, that that statesman, becoming weary of his long separation from his pipe, said: "May I smoke, please?" The gentlemen fairly fell over one another in their anxiety to grant him the privilege. As soon as Mr. Dunsmuir had lighted up, everybody else followed his example, and the former Premier, settling himself more comfortably in his chair, became more communicative and finally "gave up" what he knew about the matter. Had it not been for the combined audacity of Mr. Dunsmuir and the complaisance of the committee, British Columbia to this day might be without anything bearing the remotest resemblance to a first-class scandal.

The incident is full of suggestions. The pipe of peace has been superseded by the pipe of communicativeness—also frankness. This may not have been the first time that a committee of a British parliament has lightened its labors by indulging in the weed, but even if a precedent has been created, it is altogether admirable and desirable. There used to be an old saying: "Smoke and you will get on." "Ex fumo lucem dare." It would do well for the motto of British Columbia. If it be objected that the province already possesses a motto, the reply is obvious: Let the old one go, and adopt the slogan that will always remind young British Columbians of the day when their liberties were conserved with the aid of tobacco.

The whole plan works out well. They do not have to smoke, and the committee wanted light on that scandal. Mr. Dunsmuir proceeded to "light up." All in the words of the poet, "was hunky." Why not apply this plan to Ontario? Why not let the gentlemen up in a certain court room in this city plentifully supplied with smoking materials, ranging from the plebeian corncob to the aristocratic Paragon? The tobacco would amuse any cross-examiner's results. Perhaps, under the influence of the free-for-a-quarter cigar the waiting populace would gain an answer to their clamant demand to be told "where did the money come from?" With a first-class cigar between his teeth no man would have the slightest reason for forgetting anything. Even if he should show signs of crossing, he might be approached by the cross-examiner in a manner foreign to that which is the proper manner of a witness' counsel. Upon the witnesses' evincing reluctance to answer any certain question, the cross-examiner would no longer bring to bear on him a basilisk question, but would say: "You are on your oath, sir!" No, the lawyer would merely invite the witness to have another cigar, and the answer to the question would pop out like a fond out of a hole.

Few men prefer to refuse the proffer of a first-class cigar. Millions of them can pass by on the other side—or make a gallop thereto—when the matter of a drink is mentioned. They find no difficulty in refusing libations. But they will take the cigar. If it does not suit them to consume it on the spot, there is no reason why it should not find a place in the waistcoat pocket until the time for smoking shall have arrived.

It is sometimes said that our Ontario system of legal procedure is weighed down with the barnacles of a century of tradition. Some day the whole course of law will be remodelled. Then the gentlemen who will have in hand the task may well consider the tobacco suggestion. It may be objected that it is not more beside the issue. The truth is that, if a man be by nature dignified, smoking becomes with him either a rite or an artistic accomplishment. Either in the one or the other he will be a gentleman. And if the smoker be by nature frivolous, a brainless fellow, a buffoon, the smoking that he does only makes him more ridiculous. His cigar is always going out. It never burns straight; it smells to heaven. And that as all he deserves. But it is absolutely false to say that the man of affairs, the statesman or the great financier loses in dignity by smoking. Rather does he gain in public esteem; for the ordinary citizen, seeing him smoke, decides that, even if he cannot make a million dollars, he can do something just as well as the great ones can do it. And that is to burn tobacco.

Heaven-Directed Paine's Celery Compound.

A WELL KNOWN CITIZEN OF EVERTON, ONT., USES

Brought Back To Perfect Health From What Promised To Be a Fatal Termination.

Thousands of estimable and prominent people uninfluenced by newspaper notices or even the advice of friends, have, in some Heaven-directed way used Paine's Celery Compound and saved themselves from suffering and death.

Would to Heaven that the thousands burdened and oppressed with physical agonies, wearied, despondent, sleepless and weak in this month of May, could hear that mysterious whisper, "Man! Woman! Paine's Celery Compound will banish thy disease and give unto thee that perfect health and life which lead to happiness and contentment."

Take courage, afflicted one! Though physicians have pronounced you incurable, let us assure you of positive aid and cure. The virtues of Paine's Celery Compound will give you, in as large a measure, the same blessed results that were experienced by Mr. T. Simons, of

Everton, Ont., who gratefully writes as follows:

"I have suffered from nervousness, run-down system and heart weakness for a long time. Very often, spells of unconsciousness would come over me, and last for an hour or more each time. When consciousness returned, I would find myself exhausted and quite sick at my stomach. I doctored long without any good results. I then happily commenced with Paine's Celery Compound, and soon became a new man. I am feeling splendidly now and as strong as ever before in my life; thanks to your great medicine. I advise all sick people to use the great compound that did such a grand work for me."

If you are in need of free medical advice, write to Consulting Physician's Department, The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal, Que. All correspondence is securely confidential.

AGED AND INFIRM WOMEN.

Annual Meeting of the Home Help Yesterday Afternoon—Report of Year's Work.

The noble work of the Aged and Infirm Women's Home for the past year is described in the fifth annual report submitted by the secretary at the annual meeting of the board of management Wednesday afternoon. The report is as follows:

During the year ended March 31st, 16 women have been cared for in the Home. At the beginning of the year there were 12 inmates; 4 more were admitted from time to time. Of this number 3 were removed by death, viz., Mrs. Annie Smith, Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Catherine Smith. One, Mrs. Davis, was taken to the insane asylum, and she has since died there. One has gone to be cared for by her daughter, and one to care for herself, leaving at present 10 in the Home. Two of this number are supported by the provincial government.

During the year the sewer has been brought to the Home, at a cost of more than \$300. This debt is almost liquidated, as well as several hundred dollars paid on the last new addition to the building, thanks to the kindness of many friends of the institution.

During the year an "at home" was given. This was well patronized, and much enjoyed by the aged inmates, and receipts amounting to about \$100 were realized.

The management of this institution feel that they cannot be too sincere in their thanks to the numerous friends who have stood so loyally by them and assisted in many ways to make the Home comfortable and happy during the five years of the Home's existence.

Special mention is made of the kindness of Mrs. Fraser, Frank Hall and Carter, who have given professional services promptly and gratuitously during the year, also of the Ladies' Aid of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church for entertaining the inmates to a tea in the Home each month; of Mrs. Pitt's kindness in holding a devotional service in the Home each week; also of the Junior C. E. Society of the First Presbyterian church for a Sunday service held each month; of the I. C. Society for so many valued favors.

There are other kind friends of the Home, who have done so much but will not allow their names to appear, and of the efficient matron, Mrs. Robblee, whose services are invaluable. To each and all the most grateful thanks is extended, with an earnest wish that the good work they have realized, "Give and it shall be given unto you."

The committee wish to contradict the impression that they received a portion of Mr. Murphy's legacy, as they received none of it.

Thanks are extended to James Dunsmuir, M. P., and S. M. Robins for generous donations of coal.

LAURETTA GOULD, Hon. Secy.-Treas.

The election of officers resulted in the appointment of the following: President, Mrs. W. L. Clay; vice-president, Mrs. F. Carre; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Gould.

VANCOUVER NOTES.

James Knox, one of British Columbia's pioneers, passed away at his home near Stevenson, Lulu Island, on Tuesday. The deceased came to British Columbia in 1875 from Scotland, and was 87 years of age.

Ald. Macpherson's by-law to create a city insurance fund provides that on the expiration of any insurance policy now in existence over any city building, furniture or property, such policy shall only be renewed to the extent of 75 per cent.

The difference between the premiums formerly in force being paid into a special fund at the bank, to be called "The City Insurance Fund." When this fund amounts to \$5,000, the policy on any building shall only be renewed to the extent of 50 per cent., while when the fund aggregates \$15,000 the policies will not be renewed, but the amount of premiums will be added to the city insurance fund until that amount is reached.

The city insurance fund will be applied to 25 per cent of the value of the city's insurable buildings, when no further amount shall be paid into the said fund. In the event of a fire, the money to rebuild will be taken from this fund, contributions to which will be resumed until it amounts to 25 per cent of the insurable value.

Thirteen nets and three boxes of netting were stolen from the Canadian Pacific cannery on Monday night. The matter has been placed in the hands of Provincial Officer Colin Campbell, and to assist him the Fraser River Cannery Association has decided to offer \$100 reward for the arrest, or for information

leading to the arrest of the thieves.

There was a large gathering of the members of the congregation of the Wesleyan church in the church lecture hall on Monday evening, when the retiring pastor, Rev. D. E. Scott, and his wife were made the recipients of two addresses and a presentation of the church. The board of managers, read the address from the congregation as a whole. Mrs. Montgomery Smith and Miss Edge made Mrs. Scott a presentation of a solid silver service, suitably inscribed, on behalf of the Ladies' Aid Society, and also presented her with an address containing expressions of affection and