The Colonist.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1900.

VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Vancouver Island, in many parts, perhaps the greater part, is very difficult of access by prospectors because of the dense undergrowth. There are many portions of British Columbia where a man on foot can make his way without difficulty, and this observation applies to a considerable degree of all the Interior; but on this Island and along the Coast, where the rainfall and mild winter conduce to the growth of vegetation, the conditions which confront the prospector are often very trying. We do not know just to what extent the government can remedy this disadvantage, under which prospectors on this Island labor, but doubtless something can be done, and we hope to see the subject taken up by the department of Public Works, and also that of Mines, with a view to solving the problem as far as possible. Of course, what we say in regard to the Island applies with perhaps equal force to portions of the coast of the Mainland.

We think also that a special effort ought to be made by the cities of Victoria and Nanaimo, acting in unison, to secure the widest possible advertising of this Island and its resources. Here is an extract from a letter from the purchasing agent of a very large corporation. We suppress names, for we have no authority to use them. The letter, after asking about Comox or Nanaimo coal, says: "This coal, I understand, is mined on Vancouver Island. Let me know if any shipments are made to the States."

Many persons may think that the writer of such a letter is in a state of profound ignorance, but how many people in Victoria know where Butte City, Montana, gets its coal, and over what railway it is carried? Newspaper men, who are more in the way of finding out what strangers know about this Island than any one else, will tell you that for one person who has any adequate conception of what the Island is like, one hundred are nearly absolutely ignorant. At the Thanksgiving Dinner on Wednesday night, Consul Smith said that when he told his friends and neighbors in Illinois that he was coming to Victoria, none of them had the least idea where it was. This may seem like inexcusable ignorance, but how many of you can tell, off-hand, where Williamsport, a city larger than Victoria, and noted as one of the great lumber centres of the United States, is situated? As a general proposition, we may assume that other people know no more about us than we know about them, and it is not necessary to tell persons, who have travelled any, how very little most of us know about other places. To the majority, nations, cities and the like are simply geographical expressions.

How would a proposition like this do? Suppose that Victoria gives $1,500 and Nanaimo $500, and another $1,000 be raised by private subscription, and the government be asked to supplement this by an amount equal to the aggregate of these three sums. This would give $6,000. Let this sum be expended next year in advertising Vancouver Island to the world. A great deal of good could be accomplished by the judicious expenditure of $6,000. By judicious expenditure we do not mean that it should be dribbled out, but that it should be employed in a way to challenge attention. Do not permit another year to pass without letting the world know something about the magnificent region which is right at our doors, and the possibilities of which we hardly realize ourselves.

THE MINT.

We are not surprised that opposition to a branch of the Royal Mint is developing in the East. People who are making money out of the existing condition of things will not unnaturally be opposed to a change. This is usually the case with other things, and we do not know why this particular matter should be an exception. It is to be hoped that the government will stand firm. One can hardly see how it can be otherwise. We do not believe for a moment that the effect of a mint would be disadvantageous to the banking interests. If the idea was that all the gold produced in Canada should be converted into Canadian coin and put into circulation, probably financial circles would have reason to be disturbed. We should greatly deprecate anything which would unsettle the banking system. But nothing of this kind is at all likely to result. The coinage of a limited quantity of Canadian coins can do no harm whatever. It it leads to the supplanting of United States gold, of which considerable is used in the Dominion, surely no harm will result. If a little more gold goes into circulation, no one will be injured. And surely it can be no conceivable injury to any one to have sovereigns coined in Canada.

UNJUST DISCRIMINATION.

We would like to have some explanation of the reason why The Labor Gazette, the official publication of the Dominion government, discriminates against Victoria. There are reports on Vancouver and district and New Westminster and district, but none on Victoria and district. There is a report on Vancouver Island, but in it Victoria is only incidentally mentioned in connection with the ship-building industry. What are called "living schedules" are published, which give the cost of living in certain cities. New Westminster, Vancouver and Nanaimo are included in the list, but Victoria is not. A man reading the Gazette would naturally conclude that Victoria is not of sufficient importance to deserve mention. It is not easy to see how this can be explained away. It creates the impression, and it is a painful impression, that the government has intentionally discriminated against this city. We shall be disappointed if the Times does not join with us in a protest against a repetition of this injustice.

ORIENTAL VOTERS.

Chief Justice McColl has decided that Japanese, who have become British subjects, have the right to vote at Dominion elections. The right to vote appertains to every British subject, unless the law provides otherwise. The Dominion Franchise Act is silent on the subject of Orientals in Canada who have taken out naturalization papers. On the other hand, the provincial law expressly says that no Chinaman, Japanese or Indian shall have his name placed on the voters' register, and the act further declares that "the expression Chinaman shall mean any native of the Chinese Empire or its dependencies not born of British parents, and shall include any person of the Chinese race, naturalized or not." A similar provision is made in regard to Japanese. It is not necessary to discuss whether this provision extends far enough to disqualify Chinese or Japanese who are born in this country, although possibly it does. The Dominion statute provides that, no one otherwise entitled to vote at a federal election shall be disqualified by reason of any exceptional provision in a provincial statute. The probability that such a provision would admit Orientals to the franchise does not appear to have been discussed in parliament.

As a general proposition, we would not like to see any person, who comes to this country and accepts the duties of citizenship, deprived of any of the rights of a British subject, but the case of Chinese and Japanese is so exceptional in every way that it is intolerable that they should have the right to vote. We do not wish to say that there are not among these people some whose knowledge of our affairs is sufficient to enable them to vote intelligently upon any public question; but we are confident that the great majority of naturalized Orientals are not able to do so, and believe they ought not to be allowed to do so. It is preposterous that a Japanese, who comes here and takes out his naturalization papers, so as to be eligible for a fishing license, can be permitted to go to the polls and exercise the same franchise as any one else. We grant that to disqualify a British subject from voting is not a very pleasant thing to advise, but theories must give place to facts. If there were only a few Orientals here, no one would think twice about whether they voted or not; but there are thousands of them here. They are sufficiently numerous to swing an election. They are almost all utterly unfit to exercise the franchise, because of their complete lack of knowledge of our public affairs. The Dominion government will be exceedingly negligent if it does not amend the Franchise Act next session so as to exclude these people. It may be mentioned that, under the old Dominion Franchise Act, there was nothing to prevent Chinese and Japanese from voting, if they were naturalized. The question never seems to have received any attention at Ottawa, but it cannot any longer be allowed to pass without being dealt with.

IMPORTATIONS OF CATTLE.

We have a letter from a correspondent dealing with the importation of improved stock by public organizations. The subject is one of special interest to farmers, but it also has a wider bearing, for whatever contributes to the prosperity of agriculture contributes also to the welfare of the whole community. Stock importations require to be handled with a good deal of judgment. First, it is desirable to know what the farmers themselves want. As a general proposition the judgment of intelligent farmers on this point is better than the opinion of so-called experts, although sometimes lack of knowledge may prevent the former from reaching the best conclusions. The selection of animals is the second point to be looked after, although it is often the first in importance. Pedigree is not everything. Pedigree backing good individual qualities is very valuable. Hence the selection ought to be made by men who are good judges of individual animals. It not infrequently happens that the progeny of an inferior-looking pure-bred animal will partake of the qualities of that animal's ancestors; but as a rule an inferior specimen of a well-bred line may be considered as having some radical defect, which is as likely as not to be handed down by his descendants.

Locality is also to be considered. Animals which do well under the conditions of the locality where they were bred, may prove a disappointment when taken to places where different conditions exist. As an extreme case, put Holsteins on pasturage where Ayrshires would thrive, and inferior results are likely to be obtained. On the other hand, the Ayrshire is not at its best under conditions where the Holstein is. Therefore a knowledge of the country where the animals are to be taken is important, if the selection is to be successful.

But after the best possible selection has been made, there remains something to be done. Many a farmer has been disappointed with his pure-bred stock purchased at government sales. The animals never prove up to what they were at the time of the sale. The reason of this usually is that the farmer does not give them the same degree of care as they received at the hands of the breeder. Those who have had the opportunity of keeping track of imported stock sold to the farmers in the Eastern provinces, will bear us out in saying that in a considerable proportion of cases the stock has deteriorated. The reason of this almost invariably is that they have not received the care, which is necessary if they are to be at their best. Speaking in the light of observation, we may say that if intelligent practical farmers select pure-bred stock, which in their opinion is adapted to the conditions existing in the localities to which the animals are to be taken, and the final purchasers of the animals give them such care as ought to be given to any animal in order to keep it at its best, good results are certain to follow. We are greatly in favor of the introduction of new blood into the flocks and herds of any agricultural community. It is necessary to keep up the standard, but the utmost care ought to be taken in selection in the first place and in the keep afterwards.

AN EMPLOYERS' UNION.

Theodore L. DeVinne, head of one of the largest publishing houses in the United States, has published a letter in which he deals with the question of an employers' union to offset the powerful influence of the Typographical Union. He starts out with the statement that the Typographical Union claims power to kill any printing business which antagonizes it, and he admits that the claim is correct. He therefore argues that the employers should combine to offset this power with something else. He holds that a large minority, and possibly a majority, of the members of the unions are opposed to the policy of their leaders, but submit to it because it does not damage their own interests. He believes this powerful element would stand by an Employers' Union, if the latter were strong enough to be able to offset the Typographical Union. Mr. DeVinne declares that he has lost much of his faith in arbitration, but is yet prepared to endorse a policy of arbitration before strikes. He pleads for conferences between employers and employed before any stand is taken by either on the question of wages. He also thinks that the law should require all labor unions to become incorporated, so that there will be a tangible responsible body to enforce awards and that can be compelled to take the consequences of its acts. Mr. DeVinne only discusses the matter of unions as it affects the printing business, but his views will unquestionably attract a great deal of attention in other lines, and among employees as well as employers.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FRUIT.

The Liverpool Journal of Commerce has a very appreciative article on Canadian fruit, and in the course of it great surprise is expressed that such perfect products should be grown in a climate popularly supposed to be sub-Arctic. Under existing arrangements Ontario fruit arrives in Liverpool in splendid condition. We do not suppose it to be possible to build up a regular trade between British Columbia and the United Kingdom in fresh fruit, but it would be an interesting object lesson if arrangements could be made for a car-load of our products to be sent over yearly. There ought to be little difficulty about shipping our apples and pears so that they would arrive in good condition, although it might not be easy to send our peaches successfully. This matter might very properly be taken up by the federal government, or, for that matter, by the provincial government, the idea, of course, not being to make a profit commercially out of the shipment, but to give the province the benefit of the advertisement. British Columbia fruit is of such great size and excellent quality that it would certainly attract much attention.

POINT ELLICE BRIDGE.

The views expressed by the Colonist in regard to the replacing of the bridge at Point Ellice by a permanent structure have been very favorably commented upon. It is notable that at the two public dinners given this week, favorable reference was made to the subject, and it may be recalled that, when His Worship the Mayor said, at the American Consul's dinner, that he thought the provincial government ought to bear a share of the cost, Mr. Turner responded with a hearty "Hear, hear." The claim upon the government is a reasonable one, especially in view of the fact that the city will shortly have to put its hands in its pockets and provide funds for a new bridge across James Bay, so as to improve the approach to the Parliament Buildings.

We think what is needed is a substantial steel structure. Probably it would cost something like $45,000, and of this the government ought to pay at least one-third. For many reasons it is desirable that there should be the best possible means of communication between the city and Esquimalt. If the bridge were on the outskirts of the city, no one would raise any question as to the duty of the government to be at the whole cost, and surely the case is not altered materially by the fact that the structure will be a short distance within the city limits. It is on a city street, but it is also on a provincial highway. Our suggestion to the City Council is that the general plan for a new structure should be decided upon, and the government should be asked how much it will contribute towards the cost.

NANAIMO'S VIEW.

The people of Nanaimo were greatly pleased with the result of the vote on the railway by-law. They realize that their city cannot fail to profit by reason of a southern connection being given to the E. & N. railway. The Colonist has been shown a letter written last August, inquiring about the facilities for getting Vancouver Island coal to interior points in the State of Washington. Anything which will contribute to the expansion of the coal trade will be to the advantage of Nanaimo. The people of that city will also see in the action of the people of Victoria an earnest of future and more important enterprises for the opening of the resources of this Island, and they have faith enough in their own energy and enterprise, to feel able to keep pace in a business way with any progress that shall be inaugurated. They feel that the opening of the Island will give diversity to their business opportunities, and enable them to broaden out the basis upon which the prosperity of their city rests. We can assure the people of Nanaimo that their neighbors in Victoria very highly appreciated the expressions of gratification received from the Coal City. They are glad to be able to believe that in any effort which may be put forward to promote the material progress of this part of the province, both the cities will unite. This is as it should be. The cities have many interests in common, and if they act in unison upon these, they can achieve much.

VANCOUVER ISLAND.

"A British Matron" writes to us, saying:

I think your remarks in to-day's paper (November 30) re the desirability of advertising Vancouver Island more extensively very necessary. As one who has only arrived from England within the last few months, I can truly say that it is astounding how very little is generally known in the Old Country about British Columbia, and Vancouver Island in particular, even by well informed, educated people.

At the time of our departure, the local papers announced that we had set sail for "Vancouver, an island off the coast of North America." We were told we should be frozen up in winter, as Vancouver Island was near to Klondike. Some of my lady friends were most sincere in their expressions of pity for me, "going to such a rough, wild, uncivilized part of the world."

I could obtain very little information as to what Victoria was like, physically and socially, from our literature on the subject, and now that I am here, I could do with many little "effects" of civilization, that I was led to dispose of, as being of no use in these "wild parts."

I am sure if our friends were to come and visit us, they would open their eyes when they saw what manner of "wild fowl" the savages are in these parts, and a little general enlightenment on the subject would edify the world at large and people would come and see for themselves what a fair land it is and what a goodly place to live in.

We give this letter special prominence, because it is so very timely. Many people right here in Victoria think the city and the Island are already very well known. There could not be a greater error. We have had several press excursions to these parts, and those people who associated with the visitors when here, will tell you that almost every one of them was profoundly ignorant before coming as to what the place was like in any way. The members of the British Association, who were here a few years ago, almost to a man confessed their utter surprise at what they saw and heard. Many of them said that a mistake had been made in their itinerary, for they should have been given more time to study this great island.

The proper advertising of this Island, of whose potential greatness more and more is learned every day, will call for the liberal use of printer's ink. We do not like to appear to have any sinister motive in urging this subject, but it is only a matter of business to mention that the New Year's edition of the Colonist will deal with Vancouver Island matters, and will afford an excellent means of making its advantages known to the world. A little money spent in sending out such papers will do a vast deal of good.

AS TO FAITH.

We do not say it is impossible for a man to kneel down by an untilled field and pray, with the result that the field will be covered with a ripe crop of grain forthwith. Neither do we say that it is impossible for a man, whose house is on fire, to bring about the extinguishment of the flames by the simple act of faith. Some very extraordinary things have been accomplished seemingly in answer to prayer. We say seemingly, because it is manifestly impossible to prove that a thing which has happened would not have happened but for prayer. We are quite ready to admit that there are cases where the sick have been healed by the efficacy of prayer. Indeed, we do not find the least difficulty about admitting that, of all the forces at the disposal of mankind, the prayer of faith is the most potent. But we live as complex creatures, living in a complex universe, and we are sure to make all manner of errors if we fail to take note of this complexity. If a man should see his house taking fire and should pray instead of throwing on a bucket of water, which was at hand, he would certainly be a fool. A story is told of a sailor who was in a boat with two ministers, one of them a large and powerful man, the other small and weakly. The danger of being carried on the rocks was imminent, and the big minister said: "Let us pray." But the sailor said: "No, parson, you row; let the little fellow pray." We think this is sound sense and sound theology. We are told in the Epistle to the Hebrews that Noah built the ark by faith, but the story of the vessel as related in Genesis shows that it was a very heavy contract, and that Noah did something more than pray before he got it finished. The same writer to the Hebrews tells us about Gideon, Barak, Samson, David and others who did great things by faith; but when you turn back to the Old Testament for particulars, you will find that they did a great deal more than pray. David may have killed Goliath by faith, but he employed his skill with the sling for the purpose of doing so. We can imagine the young fellow marching out full of faith in his ability to smite the giant to the ground. Doubtless he prayed after his own fashion, but if he did, his petition was not that God would strike Goliath dead, but that he, David, might speed his missile with the strength and sure aim, which he had been able to exercise on other occasions. He succeeded by faith, but it was a faith backed up by skill.

God has given men the faculty of faith; but they have other faculties as well, and the purpose of the Creator is that all the faculties shall be employed. To use faith without common sense is as absurd as to employ common sense without faith. But this is, after all, not a very valuable observation, because the one cannot be intelligently employed without the other. Why should a man apply to Omnipotence to work a miracle, when by a little effort on his own part he can accomplish what he desires? There are about us means for the accomplishment of almost every desired end. To pray for guidance as to their use is one thing, and a very proper thing. To pray for the end without using the means at hand seems a very nonsensical thing. A man may very properly pray to be prompted what to do. The instances where men have done so and been led to take the only wise course under the circumstances are innumerable. But the cases where men have prayed for the Ruler of the Universe to do something, while they did nothing, and have gained what they sought, are exceedingly few. You remember that most touching of all stories which tells about Hagar's wandering in the desert. It is all too brief, but we are told that God opened her eyes and she saw a well of water. He heard the cry of the wanderers and this was the answer. That is how he answers the cry of humanity. He opens their eyes and they see what to do. It is not a case of magic; there is no miracle worked. By faith man gets a glimpse of divine wisdom, and if he acts upon it all will be well. There are people to whom their alleged faith is only an excuse for laziness. It is ever so much easier to pray and then sit down and wait, than it is to arise with energy strengthened by contact with the Divine and act with vigor and intelligence. The old warrior, who told his men to "trust in God and keep their powder dry," had the right idea of things.

It was a case of two birds with one stone. Both the C. P. R. and the Great Northern are coming to Victoria as the result of the recent agitation.

It never rains but it pours. Not only is Sidney to be the terminal point of a railway ferry to the Mainland, but it is to have the largest cement works on the Coast. Just watch Vancouver Island boom.

The News-Advertiser delivers itself of a lot of owl-like wisdom about the railway by-law. If our Vancouver contemporary had only spoken a day or two sooner, the vote would have been 10 to 1 in favor of the by-law.

Interest is already being stimulated in the East over the approaching visit of the Duke and Duchess of York. As soon as the date of that auspicious event is known, the whole of Canada will be alert to provide a reception worthy of her distinguished guests.

The Deputy Returning Officer at Vancouver has decided not to allow Chinese, Japanese or Indians to vote, notwithstanding the decision of Chief Justice McColl. We commend the decision of the Deputy Returning Officer.

It can hardly be law, as seems to be suggested, that the British Columbia legislature cannot say who shall vote in provincial elections. Doubtless the federal parliament has control of the federal franchise, but we do not know why any power can claim the right to interfere with the provincial authorities. It can hardly be denied that the provincial legislature can make anything the condition of the franchise. If it cannot, why not? The exclusion of Japanese and Chinese would come under the head of an educational requirement, for surely it will not be claimed that a Chinaman or a Japanese, by a few years' residence in this country, can be in a position to vote intelligently upon our public affairs. In exceptional cases he might be able to do so, but laws are not made for exceptional cases.

It is said that the Great Northern railway is now arranging with manufacturing concerns in the United States to place the largest contracts for rolling stock ever given out by any railway company at one time. This, taken in connection with the beginning of work upon the great steamships for the same company, indicates that President Hill anticipates tremendous development in the commerce of the Pacific Northwest in the immediate future. Those persons, who have been able to get in touch with Mr. Hill, will admit the correctness of the statement that his views of the development of Oriental business are very optimistic. He also anticipates extraordinary expansion of the timber trade in this part of the world. That he is sincere in his expressions of opinion is unmistakeably evidenced by his plans for handling traffic.

The Cardwell Sentinel, a Conservative paper, ridicules those who are vociferating about the necessity of choosing a leader for the Conservative party. It thinks the wisest thing that party can do is to get itself together and learn just where it is at. Most of the Conservative papers are coming around to the view expressed by the Colonist a few days after the election, namely, that the proper course to take is to let matters alone for the present, to wait until parliament meets, to choose a sessional leader and be content with that for the present. There is no one who holds the Conservative party in the hollow of his hand, and it will trust its fortunes to no leader until he has shown himself fit for leadership. Ambitious politicians ought to be content to serve an apprenticeship before asking for the foreman's job.

It is suggested that Sir Louis Davies is to be sent to Australia on the occasion of the opening of the first parliament there. Sir Louis is the ornamental member of the cabinet. Tradition does not reach back to the time when he first had his trousers creased, and no man lives who dares say that he ever saw them uncreased, or the brilliancy of his silk hat bedimmed in the slightest particular. The cut and culture of his whiskers are a liberal education in themselves. His style of oratory is as caressing as the cooing of doves. The danger of sending Sir Louis anywhere is that he may never be allowed to come back. By the way, there is a story afloat in political channels in the East, that the genial gentleman from Prince Edward Island is shortly to be elevated to the Supreme Court of Canada, and that his place in the cabinet is to be taken by Mr. Emmerson, the gentleman who defeated Mr. Powell in Westmorland, and was formerly premier of New Brunswick. Mr. Emmerson spent a few days in Victoria last summer, and met many of our leading citizens. The fact that he declined a seat upon the Supreme Court bench in New Brunswick in order to contest Westmorland gives color to the suggestion that there was an understanding that he should be taken into the cabinet after the election. When in Victoria, Mr. Emmerson expressed very strong views as to the rights of the provinces to fisheries within the three-mile limit, and if he takes the department of fisheries, it is probable that this matter will be taken up and settled.

WHERE SERVANTS ARE BEST OFF.

Queensland is the best country in the world for domestic servants.

Such is the opinion of Mrs. Douglas Campbell, of Argyll Lodge, Boxmor, Sussex, who has just returned to England after eleven years' residence in Australia. In Queensland, she says, the domestic servant betters herself in every way. She has higher wages more leisure, more liberty, and she is cared for better than in any other country.

The mistress assists her to establish a home of her own, and her success is all the easier because she can afford to dress herself becomingly. No Queensland mistress ever refuses her maid permission to attend balls or go to concerts or theatres, and very often the mistress does the work in order that her servant may have a share in the good things of this life.

The woman who is willing to go into the bush and work on a station is treated with even more consideration. There is scarcely any difference between her and the family in which she lives. She has a horse to ride, drives with the family to church, is asked out, and taught much.

Mrs. Campbell adds that Queensland is no place for lazy or pretentious girls. They must be prepared to use their brains and think for themselves, then success is certain. "In England," she concludes, "the servant is part of a system. In Australia she is a member of the household, and the mistress holds herself responsible for her comfort and happiness."—The London Mail.

THE STATION AGENT'S STORY.

They neved did much for me till I got a
chance one day,
To take a better station, and prepared to
come away;
I'd worked down there in Watertown for
thirteen years, and past.
From messenger to agent and was called up
here at last.
And when they heard about it they came in
with smiles and praise
And told me how it tickled them to hear I'd
got the raise;
They know I'd have it some day: they had
seen it all the time.
"For a fellow with such talents as I had
was bound to climb."
And they put their heads together and got
up a splendid spread—
A gorgeous farewell dinner, with the Mayor
at the head:
And they made a lot of speeches and they
praised me to the skies,
And I felt my cheeks turn crimson and the
dampness in my eyes.
And the ladies that I danced with, when the
band began to play,
Said the place would seem so lonesome
after I had gone away.
And the wealthy banker's daughter who
had seemed so proud before
Almost confessed she loved me, as we
sailed across the floor.
And pretty Janet Flemming, who had let
me understand
That she felt herself above me, trembled
when I held her hand—
Trembled, sighed, and, looking at me, said
she wished I wouldn't go:
"I'll be so very stupid here without you,
don't you know!"
I have never, till that evening, guessed how
well they liked me there:
I had worked and hoped and waited and
they hadn't seemed to care,
And oh, what a world of gladness had
been mine, if I had known—
But they let me wait and worry and keep
toiling on alone.
How I might have held my head up if I
only could have guessed—
Had I but known they thought that I was
worthy of the best
The wait had been less dreary and my
work had been as play—
But they kept their feelings hidden till I
had come away.
Yes. It's just the same old story, people
somehow never know
What a man is worth, or care to, till it
comes his turn to go—
And perhaps it's best they shouldn't, for
they begin to flatter men—
Give them all the praise they earn—and
there's no living with them then—
Still, I wish their celebration might have
been arranged before
They found out that I was going and would
wander back no more.

—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Times-Herald.

OLD AGE.

Old age as it comes in the orderly process of nature is a beautiful and majestic thing. The very shadow of eclipse which threatens it, makes it the more prized. It stands for experience, knowledge, wisdom and counsel. That is old age as it should be. But old age as it so often is means nothing but a second childhood of mind and body. What makes the difference? Very largely the care of the stomach. In youth and the full strength of manhood it doesn't seem to matter how we treat the stomach. We abuse it, overwork it, injure it. We don't suffer from it much. But when age comes the stomach is worn out. It can't prepare and distribute the needed nourishment to the body, and the body, unnourished, falls into senile decay. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a wonderful medicine for old people whose stomachs are "weak," and whose digestions are "poor." Its invigorating effects are felt by mind as well as body. It takes the sting from old age, and makes old people strong.

NOTICE

A Sitting of the Board of License Commissioners for the License District of North Victoria will be held at the "Sidney Hotel," at the town of Sidney, on Saturday, the 15th day of December, proximo, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when the undermentioned applications will be dealt with:

Name of Applicant.	Description of License.	Name of Hotel.	Location of Premises.
F. G. Norris	Hotel	"Sidney"	Sidney Town.
Alex. Wright	Hotel	"North Saanich"	North Saanich.
John Norton	Hotel	"Norton's"	Ganges Harbor. Salt Spring Island.
W. H. Mawdsley	Hotel	"Point Comfort"	Mayne Island.
W. M. Robson	Hotel	"Mayne Island"	Mayne Island.

Provincial Police Office.
Victoria, B. C., November 30th, 1900.

STEPHEN H. HOSKINS,
Chief License Inspector.

NOTICE

A Sitting of the Board of License Commissioners for the South Victoria District will be held at the Provincial Police Office at the City of Victoria, on Saturday, the 15th day of December, proximo, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, when the undermentioned applications will be dealt with:

Name of Applicant.	Description of License.	Name of Hotel.	Location of Premises.
John A. Virtue	Hotel	"Mt. Baker"	Oak Bay.
Gomes Johns	Hotel	"Willows"	Cadboro Bay Road.
Louis Duval	Hotel	"Royal Oak"	Saanich Road.
John Camp	Hotel	"Prairie"	Saanichton.
J. W. Rowland	Hotel	"Burnside"	Burnside Road.
Herman A. Muller	Hotel	"Victoria Gardens"	Gorge Road.
William Wolf	Hotel	"Stevens"	Saanich Road.

Provincial Police Office.
Victoria, B. C., November 30th, 1900.

F. R. MURRAY.
Chief License Inspector.

NOTICE

A Sitting of the Board of License Commissioners for the License District of Esquimalt will be held at the Public School House, at the town of Esquimalt, on the 15th day of December, proximo, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, when the undermentioned applications will be dealt with:

Name of Applicant.	Description of License.	Name of Hotel.	Location of Premises.
John Day	Hotel	'Esquimalt"	Esquimalt.
Fred. Stetson	Hotel	'Ship Inn"	Esquimalt.
A. von Rhein	Hotel	'Globe Hotel"	Esquimalt.
Mrs. M. Howard	Hotel	'Howard Hotel"	Esquimalt.
W. B. Smith	Hotel	'Coach & Horses"	Esquimalt Road.
Robert Doran	Hotel	'New Inn"	Esquimalt Road.
Mrs. F. E. Bayley	Hotel	'Halfway House"	Esquimalt Road.
Mrs. E. Marshall	Hotel	'Gorge Hotel"	Goldstream Road.
J. Calvert	Hotel	'Four-Mile House"	Goldstream Road.
Price Bros.	Hotel	'Parson's Bridge"	Goldstream Road.
Joseph Dubois	Hotel	'Colwood Hotel"	Goldstream and Sooke Roads.
L. O. Demers	Hotel	'Travellers' Ex."	Sooke Road
James Phair	Hotel	'Goldstream Hotel"	Goldstream.
E. Cutler	Hotel	'British Ensign"	Sooke Road.

Provincial Police Department.
Victoria, B. C., November 30th, 1900.

F. S. HUSSEY,
Chief License Inspector.

In Memory of

From Hants (N.

St. John's Presbyterian church was crowded on Sunday evening, November 11, to participate in the memorial service in memory of the late Lieutenant Blanchard, one of the bravest of the Canadians who have given their lives for Queen and country. All present were deeply interested in the splendid service.

While the congregation was assembling, the organist, Prof. Hutchings, played "Batiste's Andante" in F and "The Dead March in Saul."

The choir sang for an opening selection "One Sweetly Solemn Thought" (Ambrose) the pastor following with a few scripture sentences—"Like as a father pitieth his children so the Lord pitieth them that fear Him," and others.

The pastor (Rev. Henry Dickie) offered a brief invocation, in which he said that beneath the deep shadow of death we find the power of a love older than the world, and which in all times of trouble will enfold us in the loving arms of the Lord of Heaven and the earth. His prayer was that this affliction might be sanctified to the good of all.

Hymn 346.

Scripture lessons—Ps. 46, and 2 Cor., iv., from verse 17, followed by the Lord's Prayer.

Hymn 331.

The pastor then asked the congregation to stand and assist him in

UNVEILING THE TABLET

which is placed on the south wall, near the southwest inner door. It was covered with the flag for which the Lieutenant so bravely fought, and as it was removed and the tablet exposed to view the congregation were asked to sing "God Save the Queen." This was followed by a prayer of dedication, and the singing of hymn 328.

While the offertory was being taken up the organist gave a beautiful voluntary "Jerusalem, the Golden," with variations (Spark) a duet following by Mrs. Geo. D. Geldert and Mr. J. W. Curry—"The Invisible Land," (Leslie) which was capitally rendered.

The pastor's address followed, in which some interesting details were given of the life and death of the brave soldier whose memory was thus being honored. He said:

The universal rejoicing with which the Canadian soldiers have been received back from the war in South Africa has been chastened by the thought that some were not there to receive the great welcome, that upon the far-away South African veldt there were men left behind who would never more behold the bright faces of a loving family circle. It is to honor one of these missing ones who, in obedience to duty's call, went from ourselves, and who now rests,

"Asleep on Africa's broad breast,"

and to dedicate to his memory this brass tablet, that we are met in this service to-night. We feel it is most fitting that something of this kind should be done. His family is debarred, of course, through distance, from setting up a monument over his grave and consequently when permission was asked to erect a small brass tablet to his memory in the church, the session most gladly and unanimously acceded to the request and at the same time record their deep sympathy for the bereaved family, and expressed their high appreciation of the noble service rendered by Lieut. Blanchard in so self-sacrificing a way laying down his life for his Queen and country in defence of the rights of the oppressed.

I regret very much that I had not the privilege of personal acquaintance with Lieut. Blanchard, and for this reason I feel that there are others here who could discharge better than I can, the duty which devolves upon me in connection with this occasion. But as I have the honor of being the pastor of the church in which the deceased was baptized, and where he always worshipped when at home, and in which the tablet to his memory has been erected it seems fitting that the task should fall to me. From the material which I have been able to secure I will endeavor, in the briefest way, to outline his life and then to indicate some of the lessons which the closing part of it that led to his supreme sacrifice, suggests.

Lieutenant Monson Goudge Blanchard was born in Windsor, N.S., January 24, 1864. He received his early education in the Windsor public school and the collegiate school of this place. In 1880 he matriculated into King's College, but instead of taking the course there, he entered the Agricultural College at Guelph, Ontario, from which he took his diploma in 1883. His aptitude for veterinary work displayed in the course there at the Guelph Agricultural college led to his entering the Montreal Veterinary college, affiliated with McGill, from which he graduated in 1885. He first practised his profession as a veterinary surgeon in Lewiston, Me., in 1885, but after a few months he removed from there to Victoria, B.C. In Victoria he had the position of government inspector of the animals imported into British Columbia, which duty he performed until he left for South Africa.

All his life he had taken a great interest in military matters, and during his residence at Guelph college he served in the Ontario Field Battery. In Victoria he joined the 5th Regiment in Victoria as a gunner, and went through the private and non-commissioned ranks to be company sergeant-major which position he took a commission as lieutenant in 1894 he took a commission as lieutenant. A year later he was appointed captain of No. 2 company and in 1896 was appointed adjutant, which position he held until he sailed for South Africa.

He assisted in recruiting the first Canadian Contingent at Victoria. A large number of those who volunteered from there were from the old 5th company. The command of "A" company was given to him and he brought the Victoria and Vancouver men across the continent, but when they joined the rest of the recruits of "A" company from Winnipeg, Major Arnold as senior officer was given the command and Lieut. Blanchard took the place of senior lieutenant. Capt. Arnold was killed at the first battle of Paardeberg, and the command then devolved on Lieut. Blanchard, which position he held until his death.

With one or two exceptions he was present at all the engagements in which the contingent took part, and he won a reputation of being one of the bravest and most intrepid of the officers. Whenever volunteers were asked for a extraordinary duty he was always among the first to offer himself. A brief extract from the report of Brigadier-General Inglefield of the 19th Brigade, of which the First Canadian Contingent was a part, will serve to show the estimation in which their achievements are held. "The 19th Brigade," he says, "has achieved a record of