A GREAT GOLD AREA.

One Thousand Square Miles the Extent of District Already Proved in Klondike.

Quartz Likely to Be Found—Wagon Roads Easy to Make—Wood for Many Years.

Ottawa, Jan. 4.—The Department of the Interior has received from the Geological Survey a preliminary note on the gold deposits and conditions of mining in the Klondike region, by Messrs. R. G. McConnell and J. B. Tyrell of the survey staff. They say that the productive part of the Klondike gold district as at present known covers an area of 1,000 square miles, and is situated between the Klondike and Indian river tributaries of the Yukon and east of the latter river. The region is traversed by a multitude of streams flowing in deep, trough-like valleys. The larger creeks are separated by long ridges gashed by the smaller streams and terminating upwards in even slopes or lines of rounded hills. The general aspect of the district, viewed from one of the higher elevations, is hilly, owing to the fact that the main ridges and creeks radiate out in a general way from a central point, known as the Dome, a name given to a prominent hill surmounting the ridge separating the tributaries of the Indian river from the Klondike, and one of the highest points in the region, having an elevation above the Yukon river of about 3,000 feet. The forest growth which generally covers the district consists principally of black and white spruces, with some birch and poplar.

ADDITIONS TO PRODUCING AREA.

The approximate area of 1,000 square miles of the known gold fields refers to the district traversed by the gold-bearing creeks, and not to the actual area of pay gravels. The latter are confined to the bottoms of a few of the valleys and the lower slopes of the adjoining ridges, and occupy a much smaller area. The rich creeks so far are only four in number: El Dorado, Bonanza, Hunker and Dominion, and the greater proportion of the yield of the last two years has come from the El Dorado and Bonanza. The proved portions of the four producing creeks have an aggregate length of about 30 miles. A number of tributaries of the producing creeks and other streams, such as Bear, Sulphur, Too Much Gold, All Gold, and many more, have yielded small amounts, and it is expected that prospecting work, now in progress, will result in large additions to the producing area.

OCCURRENCE OF GOLD.

The gold occurs in the gravels flooring the bottom of the valley, in stream terraces lining the lower slopes of the valleys, and in a remarkable moraine or glacial deposit which forms a southern slope of El Dorado and Bonanza creeks for some miles, and which was also found north of the latter creek for some distance above its junction with El Dorado. The stream gravels have a thickness of two to eight feet, and a width along the most productive portions of El Dorado and Bonanza creeks of from 100 to 400 feet. They extend across the valley bottoms and increase in width with the gradual enlargement of the latter towards their mouths. The gravels are everywhere more or less auriferous, but the concentration is irregular and the gold increases in quantity towards the bottom of the section. The greater part of the pay is usually found within a foot of bed rock. A considerable portion of gold is also found in the soft decomposed and shattered country rock on which the gravels rest, into which it has sunk often to a depth of two feet. The bench gravels are of less importance than the stream gravels, and, so far, are only worked to a considerable extent along Bonanza and along the lower part of El Dorado creek. The benches only occur at intervals along the sides of the valley, and, as a rule, are rock-cut and not built up by stream deposits. They are found at varying heights, up to an elevation of 75 feet or more above the bottom of the valley. The gravels are mixed with sand and consist of flat and sub-angular pebbles of schist, often a foot or more across, and rounder quartz pebbles. The gold is fine, but nuggets up to a value of $1.35 are reported to be found. The average yield of the bench gravels is stated to vary from five cents to twenty cents to a pan.

HILLSIDE CLAIMS.

The hill claims just below French Gulch and El Dorado Hill, on the west side of the valley of the El Dorado creek, and from 150 to 200 feet above its bed, are excellent examples of gold deposits in this morainic material. At French Gulch the workings, which are proved extremely rich, are on the face of a bench on the lower side of the gulch, 150 feet above El Dorado creek. The gold is found at or near the sloping surface of the bedrock, at the bottom of the bed of coarse gravel, which consists of rock flour, sand pebbles and boulders. The gold, which is often in large nuggets, usually includes much quartz, and is rough and unrounded.

The hillsides on the lower portions of the creeks can be washed down by strong streams of water, which can be brought to bear on them from a monitor. The water can be brought from the upper part of the Klondike river, but on the upper portions of the creeks it will probably be difficult at present to get a supply of water, though after the sluicing on the creeks is ended the creeks themselves may be dammed up to furnish water to strip the dirt and gold from the sides of the adjoining hills.

To install extensive plants, either for hydraulicing or sluicing blocks of ground, considerable capital would be needed, and in order to encourage the influx of this capital into the country it will be necessary to offer every facility to investors. It should thus be not only possible but easy for them to consolidate groups of claims, or to obtain blocks of land of sufficient size to make it probable that they would receive a fair return for their investment.

PROBABLE SOURCES OF GOLD.

Discussing the probable sources of placer gold, Messrs. McConnell and Tyrell say that the gold in its original habitat has beyond doubt been associated with quartz, for many masses of gold-bearing quartz have been found and many of the nuggets of gold contain particles of quartz. Whether the gold is chiefly derived from the heavy veins or from the narrow stringers has not yet been determined, but it is probable that in places both are auriferous. The gold found in a thick quartz vein north of El Dorado creek, but as the abundance or scarcity of placer gold did not appear to depend on the size or number of the heavy veins, it is probable that the precious metal has been chiefly derived from the narrow stringers or leaves of quartz interbedded in the schist. The great ice sheet of the glacial period, which covered much of British Columbia did not reach as far north as the Klondike district, so that ever since the land was elevated above the sea, perhaps in the Miocene or Pliocene epoch, it has been cut down by atmospheric and stream agencies into deep valleys and rounded hills, the surfaces of which are covered by varying thicknesses of decomposed rock. There is no doubt that much of this decomposed rock in the Klondike area contains a small amount of gold, and by constant washing for ages much of this has become concentrated in the beds of the streams. Nor can it be doubted that the work of concentration has been greatly expedited by small local glaciers, which at a period not very remote have originated at the heads of these creeks and have filled the bottoms of the valleys through part at least of their lengths. The higher so-called benches have been formed either as lateral moraines along the sides of the glacier or by streams which flowed between the side of the glacier and the bounding slope of the valley. The great richness of the Klondike placer ground depends, therefore, first, on the presence of a highly gold-bearing rock, and, secondly, on the occurrence of a set of conditions peculiarly favorable to the concentration of the precious metal.

GOOD ROADS NEEDED.

Attention is called to the necessity of good wagon roads, which Messrs. McConnell and Tyrell say could easily be built through the whole country, for the hill slopes are everywhere light and the beds in the bottoms of the valleys are nowhere very deep, while lakes are conspicuously absent. If used with reasonable care they say that there is an abundance of wood in the country to supply the wants of the people for a number of years, and they suggest that precautions should be taken to prevent forest fires. They have no definite information as to the reported discovery of lignite on Klondike river, about forty miles above Dawson, but they say it is possible that there may be coal seams, which will furnish a valuable local supply of fuel. This summer they state the cost of living, which had previously been abnormally high, was reduced. Wages has fallen to about a third of what was paid last winter, and it was found possible to purchase provisions at the stores for the maintenance of a party at less than a dollar a day per man.

EUROPEAN NOTABILITIES.

Grand Duke Cyril, of Rusisa, who is now in this country, is the third member of the Imperial House of Romanoff to visit the United States, the first having been the Grand Duke Alexis, borther of the late Czar, who was sent over here durng the presidency of Gen. Hayes to cure him of his infatuation for the maid-of-honor of his mother, daughter of the Poet Skakowsky, with whom he had contracted an ecclesiastical marriage not sanctioned by his father, the Czar, and, therefore, illegal. The next Russian Grand Duke to land on these shores was Alexander Michelaiwitch, son of the old Grand Duke Michael, and husband of the present Czar's elder sister, Xenia. Like Alexis, he is an officer of the navy, and it was as lieutenant of one of the Russian cruisers taking part in the Columbian celebration that he crossed the Atlantic. It is unnecessary to include in this list the name of young Prince George Yourievski, illegitimate son of Alexander II., now about 26 years of age, and who was ensign on one of the Muscovite men-of-war that were here in connection with the quadri-centennial of Columbus.

Grand Duke Cyril is the eldest son of that Grand Duke Vladimir, who, in addition to being the uncle of the Czar, is virtually the commander-in-chief of the Russian army. His training has been that of a naval officer, and, although he is Colonel-in-chief of an infantry regiment, the colonelcy having been conferred upon him in his infancy on the occasion of his baptism, his real rank is that of lieutenant in the navy. Were his mother a member of the orthodox Russian church instead of a Lutheran, he would be fifth in the line of succession to the throne of the Czar, the lives between the latter and himself being those of the Emperor's two brothers, Czarowitch George and Grand Duke Michael, and of his own father, Grand Duke Vladimir.

But the late Czar, who both disliked and feared his sister-in-law, the Grand Duchess Vladimir, issued at the instigation of the bigotted procurator of the Holy Synod Pobiedenetsoff, a ukase debarring from the succession to the throne any Grand Duke whose consort was not a member of the Russian Orthodox church, and likewise the issue of any such match. There is a reason for this. As everyone knows the Czar is not only a despot, but likewise a spiritual ruler, occupying a position that in many respects is analogus to that of the Pope at Rome, since at the moment when the Emperor is crowned he is at the same time consecrated as a priest. Now it is obviously illogical, to say the very least, for the wife of the Supreme Pontiff of the Russian Orthodox church to belong to a faith which is regarded in Russia as heretical.

It is doubtful, however, whether in the event of the Czar and his two brothers dying without male issue Grand Duke Vladimir and his son would submit quietly to their exclusion from the throne on the grounds above mentioned, and it can not be denied that were they to contest the question they would have many followers and adherents. For the Grand Duke Vladimir and his wife are looked upon in Russia as personifying liberalism and progress in matters temporal and spiritual, whereas Vladimir's younger brother, Sergius, is the idol and chief of the Pan-Slavist party in politics, and a bigot in everything connected with religion. Vladimir, moreover, and his wife are the champions at St. Petersburg of an understanding with Germany. As long as Bismarck was in power the Grand Duchess was regarded on the banks of the Neva as the most clever and unscrupulous of his agents, and indeed it was on this account that the late Czar was so averse to the Grand Duchess, and kept her as much as possible away from St. Petersburg.

It may be of interest to add that the Grand Duke Cyril and his parents are conspicuous among all the members of the reigning house of Russia for their pronounced hostility to everything American. For years they have been in the habit of spending each summer at San Sebastian, where they have become very intimate with the Queen Regent and her children. At Paris recently the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Vladimir have taken no trouble to conceal their strong sympathies for Spain, and on several occasions have even gone out of their way toshow their ill-will toward Americans.

For the first time since the death of the last reigning Duke of Brunswick, fourteen years ago, a Duke of Brunswick figures among the reigning houses of part 1 of the Almanach de Gotha for the year 1899. The Prince, whose name is rightly given as Duke of Brunswick, is one who has until now been known as the Duke of Cumberland, and who in all the previous editions of the Almanach de Gotha since the year 1866, when his father ceased to be King of Hanover, has invariably figured among the members of the British reigning family.

At the death of the last Duke, William of Brunswick, in 1884, the Duke of Cumberland as the senior male member of the royal British line of Guelph and of Hanover should have succeeded to the throne. But the late Emperor William and Prince Bismarck would not permit this until the Duke of Cumberland solemnly abandoned his pretensions to the throne of Hanover by Prussia and furnished guarantees that as one of the sovereign princes of the confederation known as the German Empire he would submit to the King of Prussia's presidency of the confederation. This the Duke of Cumberland declined to do, and accordingly Prince Albert of Prussia was installed as regent of Brunswick, a position which he still holds sorely against his own inclinations. The Duke of Cumberland naturally protested. But about a couple of years ago a species of understanding took place, according to which the Duke of Cumberland agreed that his son might give the assurances demanded by Prussia which he himself is debarred by solemn promises to his late father from furnishing.

Young Prince George has now attained his 18th year, and, therefore, his majority. For, whereas twenty-one years are regarded as necessary for the majority of ordinary youths, princes of sovereign houses are considered to have attained the years of manhood and of discretion at 18.

Prince Albert of Prussia recently lost his wife and has informed Emperor William that under no circumstances will he consent to continue any longer as Regent of Brunswick. The time has, therefore, come for Prince George to take possession of the right to his father, and the manner in which the Almanach de Gotha for the year 1899 deals with the name of the Duke leads to the belief that young Prince George is about to be proclaimed Regent of Brunswick in place of his father, and that Emperor William, in deference to the recommendation of the Emperor of Austria and of the various sovereign Princes of the German confederation, has abandoned the project entertained at one moment of appointing his brother-in-law, Prince Adolphus of Schaumburg and Lippe, as Regent of Brunswick.

The Kaiser has been brought to see that the entire basis and foundation of the monarchical institution is legitimate succession and descent, and that by disregarding these principles, as he has done in the case of the Duchy of Brunswick and of the Principality of Lippe, he is injuring the whole monarchical system, and thereby sapping the foundations of his throne.

The Duke of Cumberland is the grandson of that Duke of Cumberland who was the fifth and most infamous of all the sons of King George III., and who, on the accession of his niece, Queen Victoria, to the throne of England, succeeded to the crown of Hanover, from which she, as a woman, was debarred. Innumerable crimes are laid at the door of this Duke of Cumberland and King of Hanover, including that of the appalling murder of his confidential valet, Senlis, in St. James' palace. The mother of Senlis, unable to get justice, owing to the rank of her boy's assassin, cursed the Duke in the most blood-curdling manner. I am perfectly aware that such curses are usually derided, but the fact remains that the Duke's only son, the late King of Hanover, was born blind, and that his grandson, the present Duke of Cumberland, was born without a nose, the present one being an artificial character. Finally, young Prince George, the eldest son of the present Duke of Cumberland, has been subjected to so many operations in connection with blood poisoning that he is destined to remain a cripple for life.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

PLACER MINING ACT.

An Atlin Man Gives His Views on the Bill Before the House.

He Suggests Some Amendments to Prevent Hardships on Aliens Now Owning Claims.

In regard to the bill now before the legislature to amend the Placer Mining act, Mr. Frank Weir, a member of the Montreal bar and who has spent three months in the Atlin country in the interests of Eastern capital, had this to say yesterday:

"Assuming without question the perfect wisdom of the step to conserve to ourselves, in the manner and to the degree proposed, the heritage which is ours, I cannot forbear drawing attention to certain hardships likely to accrue to innocent third parties—albeit aliens—through the passage of the bill in its present form, hardships which appear to have escaped comment if not indeed notice yet are susceptible of radical amelioration by judicious forethought on the part of the legislature.

"Great care has undoubtedly been ever used in framing the amendments under discussion and due regard has been had to the necessity of safeguarding the honor of the province in its future, if temporary, relations with the alien miner. Sub-section 4 especially enacts that the proposed amendment excluding aliens from enjoying the rights and privileges of a free miner formerly theirs 'shall not affect free miners' certificates issued before the coming into force of this section,' and permits the alien miner with vested rights to renew them at will until no longer of profit or benefit to him. The justice of this enactment may not appear on the surface to the uninitiated, yet it requires but a moment's consideration to disclose its depth. Of the 400 or 500 free miners now wintering in the Atlin country, enduring its isolation, discomforts and hardships, busily employed in preparing the new district for its anticipated development, upwards of three-fourths are alien miners. For the past three months no official of the government has been in their midst ready to receive their records, yet during that time they have continued to prospect and have located new discoveries, looking to British fair play to confirm then in their titles when they present themselves to the proper official for records. Their free miners' certificates they look upon as absolutely beyond confiscation, save for the most heinous of miners' offences—claim-jumping.

"Our sense of justice could not permit us even to consider for a moment the cancellation of existing valid certificates so worthily held, hence the provisions, I take it, of sub-section 4. Yet a time must be set for the full restoration to British subjects of the placer field of the province, and that time has been made co-terminous with the gradual lapsing of the many certificates now held by aliens. Notice is given by the bill that any new interests acquired during the brief future of the certificates shall immediately cease on its expiry, but vested rights already acquired, shall be permitted to continue at the will of the alien until completely exhausted.

"The justice of this enactment, as I have said, is apparent, yet it does not, to my mind, fully cover exigencies in the case of innocent third parties—aliens who have by purchase secured mining claims or interests therein, and have as yet failed to secure for themselves the free miner's certificate which alone under the existing law perfects their title. Very many of these to my knowledge contemplate securing these certificates upon reaching the Atlin district in the spring and then placing their transfers on record. The suddenness of the exclusion bill, their ignorance of our mining laws and the imperfect and garbled accounts of the new provisions reaching them through the press is now placing them in an unenviable position, and possibly in less than a week hence they will find themselves deprived of the interests they bought in good faith from free miners also in good faith, and much hardship therefrom enure. I am of opinion that some measure of protection should be added to the bill for their relief.

"Scarcity of labor is a consideration that confronts us in the Atlin district. Its richness is so widespread and the size of claims so small that few, if any, able to reach the fields this spring will be unable to secure claims. These they will naturally work. The alien, under the new law can neither locate claims nor yet work for wages in the mines, none but free miners having that right at present. The provision requiring all who work in mines to take out free miners' certificates will, I understand, be repealed later, as being a tax on labor; but as the law now stands the alien is barred and I see no reason why section 8 of the Placer Mining act should not be amended at this juncture in addition to section 3, and the rights of the alien be fully and finally determined. It is not in the interest of the province to lessen too greatly the immediate development of our new placer field and any uncertainty as to their right to work as mine laborers is likely to deter many willing aliens from assisting in the development of Atlin."

WHAT THE WAR COST.

It Will Add Two Hundred and Fifty Millions to United States Expenditure for Current Year.

Charles A. Conant, formerly secretary of the treasury, a well known writer on finance, in an article prepared for the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, presents in detail a statement of the cost of the war with Spain. He shows the cost, including garrisons in the dependencies during the remainder of the present fiscal year, will probably fall within the limit of $250,000,000. This was about the amount estimated by careful observers at the time of the signing of the peace protocol in August, and the estimate has been sustained by subsequent events. The signing of the protocol was far from putting an end to the expenditures, and the net cost of the military and naval service, above the cost on a peace basis, was actually larger in September than in August. The figures for later months have shown a gradual decline of several millions per month, and it now looks as though existing revenue laws would pay most of the expense for garrisons until the close of the fiscal year on June 30 next.

Stated in round figures, the combined cost of the army and navy service above the cost in 1897, when both services were he had to do was to act constitutionally, upon a peace basis, was $19,000,000 in May, $23,000,000 in June, $29,000,000 in July, $22,000,000 in August, $25,000,000 in September, $20,000,000 in October and $17,000,000 in November. The cost thus far during December has been about $13,000,000, but a million or two more will be added by the close of the month. These expenditures are not entirely for the maintenance of troops in the field, but involve the settlement of contracts entered upon in the spring, the manufacture of arms and supplies at the armories, which is still going on at a higher rate than before the war, and the payment of troops who have been mustered out of service.

The following table exhibits the warrants drawn upon the treasury for the service of the war and navy departments for each month since the emergency appropriation of $50,000,000 was made by congress.

FOR THE ARMY.

March	$ 5,159,571
April	6,223,814
May	17,093,595
June	19,723,804
July	34,774,153
August	25,163,225
September	24,643,374
October	22,895,029
November	20,391,876
December 1-26	13,944,000
Total	$190,012,451

FOR THE NAVY.

March	$ 5,241,443
April	12,556,982
May	9,093,577
June	9,506,021
July	8,514,279
August	6,386,277
September	7,231,219
October	5,314,567
November	4,676,181
December 1-26	4,168,000
Total	$ 72,688,496
Aggregate	$262,700,947
Average per month	26,270,094

These figures (after deducting from the aggregate $76,907,718, being the cost of these services for 1897) show an expense for the war amounting to $185,793,229, which is likely to be swelled to about $188,000,000 at the close of the present month. The figures for December will be between $14,000,000 and $15,000,000, but a further skrinkage is likely to occur during January and still further decline during the following months. It is not unreasonable, therefore, to estimate the average war expenditure for the remaining six months of the fiscal year at $10,000,000 per month, which would add $60,000,000 to the expenditures already incurred. This would bring the total expenditure for the fiscal year close up to $250,000,000. What it will be in the future cannot yet be determined, but it is probable that a considerable portion of the expense for garrisons will be defrayed from the revenues of the new dependencies.

ALIENS AND THE PLACERS.

Some Local Feeling Against the Measure Now Passing the Legislature.

Agitation has already commenced, both here and in Vancouver, against the passage of the Placer Mining bill now before the legislature, the principle of which is to exclude all aliens from the placer mining grounds of the province. This measure has now received its second reading and gone through the house committee; it has not yet received its third reading, however, nor been assented to by the Queen's representative.

To prevent the completion of this legislation, two strongly worded protests have been forwarded to Ottawa, suggesting that the federal government request the disallowance of the bill—or rather that the Lieutenant-Governor refuse his assent—on the ground that it will distinctly conflict with the Imperial policy looking toward the cultivation of more friendly relations with the United States.

Locally there is considerable dissatisfaction with the measure, on the ground that it will diminish trade, Americans being found to constitute a large majority of the buyers. Besides this loss of business to the province, it is argued that the act will operate most injuriously in excluding American enterprise and capital from the development of the hydraulic workings of the North.

Another point in which the American claim owners are particularly interested is that of some 7,000 claims staked in the Atlin country—four-fifths of them by citizens of the United States—only 1,500 have thus far been regularly recorded, and they fear obstacles will undoubtedly be placed in the way of the completion of the ownership—although the possession of a free miner's license is by the act held to be sufficient, and the measure is specifically defined as non-retroactive.

One representative Atlin citizen, Chief Engineer Hawkins, of the Yukon and White Pass railway, in an interview yesterday, deplores the passage of this bill as detrimental to the opening up of the whole country, as well as to the business of his company. The bill, he maintained, was neither 'just nor expedient, the Atlin—like the Yukon country—having been originally exploited by the Americans. Such legislation as the present could only be regarded, therefore, as taking from the American miners the property they had themselves invested with a value. As to the effect of the new law on wages, Mr. Hawkins does not think it will be appreciable.

"There are plenty of Britishers there," he says, "to keep wages at the present scale, but I feel perfectly sure that if the bill becomes law it will be the means of stagnating the gold industry, and Atlin will retrograde instead of progress."

Another prominent pioneer of the North country, T. J. Watson, who was associated with Norman Rant in the location of Atlin City townsite, came here to exert all possible pressure upon the members of the government in the hope that they may amend the measure, or at least delay the initiation of its operation, especially in view of the fact that great crowds of Americans are now rushing north, their plans having been based upon British Columbia's existent liberal legislation. Besides, the immediate enactment of the new law would result in the cancellation of large outfit orders, to the prejudice of provincial trade. He thinks that the same liberality should be shown to Americans in Canada that Americans extend to Canadians within their borders.

Fred. G. White, of Victoria, deprecates the new law as in the direction of retarding the development of the country and injuring, rather than benefiting, Canadian trade.

Vancouver Encampment.—The Patriarchs of Vancouver Encampment No. 1, I.O.O.F., will meet on Tuesday at 8 p. m. Officers for the ensuing term will be installed by Grand Patriarch T. A. Muir, assisted by Grand Scribe D. Welsh. This is their first official visit since the New Westminster fire, in which the encampment lost all its regalia, books and reports.

In New Hands.—The popular Clarence hotel has once again passed into new proprietorship, Messrs. Jack Skinner and G. Adams now controlling its destinies. They aim to make it first of all the best lodging house in the city, a first class dining room being opened later. Jack Skinner has been for the past nine years in the employ of the C.P.N. Co.—for six years on the Westminster run—and is immensely popular among the steamboating fraternity.

To Be Closed.—On account of the shortness of the wood supply, it has been found necessary to temporarily close the Salvation Army shelter. The sale of wood is the chief source of income for the shelter.

THE HOSPITAL BOARD.

Directors at a Monthly Meeting Decide Upon Making Extensive Improvements.

Ladies' Committee Contribute Seventeen Hundred Dollars to the Hospital Funds.

Eleven of the members of the board of directors of the Jubilee hospital were present at the regular monthly meeting of the board last evening, namely, President Alex. Wilson, H. Dallas Helmcken, Chas. Hayward, Thomas Shotbolt, I. Braverman, W. J. Dwyer, Geo. Brown, J. L. Crimp, W. J. Hanna and E. A. Lewis. Dr. Hasell, the resident medical health officer reported a daily average number of patients in the hospital during the past month of 434, a total day's stay of 1,393, and the daily cost per patient of $1.25. After referring to the Christmas treat and the concert given by the Arion Club in the hospital, the doctor says the Philharmonic Society has promised to give a concert to the patients as soon as it can be arranged, and Mr. Morse has also consented to come up one evening and sing in the wards. The wards and private rooms of the hospital, the doctor informs the board, are fully occupied. In connection with his report, a communication from the ladies' committee was read, stating officially the financial success of the bazaar and carnival recently held. This letter was as follows:

To the President and Board of Directors of the Royal Jubilee Hospital:

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—I have the pleasure to inform you that the sum of $1,700 will be paid in on the amount already in hand in the name of the Ladies' Auxiliary towards the building of a children's ward, this sum being the result of the children's carnival recently promoted by the efforts of the following committee of ladies: Mrs. A. J. Smith, Mrs. E. G. Tilton, Mrs. Henry Croft, Mrs. W. Lewis (Nanaimo), Mrs. F. B. Pemberton, Mrs. H. G. Barnard, Mrs. W. F. Burton, Mrs. Edward Hasell, Mrs. O. M. Jones, Mrs. Le Poer Trench, Mrs. W. S. Gore, Mrs. McPherson (Rockland avenue), Mrs. Walsh-Windle, Miss Langley and Miss Emma Loewen. I beg further to state that Mrs. Lubbe has undertaken to organize a working party, having for object supplies for the children's ward.

Allow me to add that I have in hand a subscription of $10 as a nucleus towards starting a fund for a maternity ward, and that our committee hope to work in the near future to promote this most pressing need. Signed by

BEATRICE M. HASELL,
Secretary Working Committee for Children's Carnival.

A resolution was passed thanking the ladies for their kind efforts. The thanks of the board were also recorded for the following donations: Mr. F. Seré, box of apples, box of pears and celery; Mrs. Roderick Finlayson, two turkeys; Mr. Thomas Earle, ham; Messrs. Todd, box fancy cluster raisins; Fell & Co., turkey and oranges; the Proenix Brewing Co., two dozen lager beer; Mrs. Geo. Jay, sr., cider and pears; Keller Bros., loan of crockery; Mr. Joshua Davies, holly; M. & H. A. Fox, two razors; Mrs. Mess, magazines; L. Goodacre, two turkeys; Mr. Chungmanes, turkey; H. Dallas Helmcken, suckling pigs; Helmcken Auxiliary, candies, nuts raisins; Mr. A. Glendening, (Cedar Hill), Christmas tree; Mr. Geo. C. Hinton, for fixing lights on Christmas tree; Mr. Geo. Byrness, goose and box of oranges; Dr. T. J. Jones, turkey, and Robt. Ward & Co., R. P. Rithet & Co., Major A. W. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. Le Poer Trench, Mr. R. H. Breeds and Mrs. Gordon, seasonable donations.

Miss Macmillan, the matron of the hospital, in her report for the month stated that the work of the nurses' training school is going on quietly but satisfactorily, the full staff of nurses all doing their best to make the work of the school as perfect as possible.

The accounts for the month of December, totalling $1,429.23, were passed.

Mr. Davies moved that a committee be appointed to devise ways and means for the erection and maintenance of a children's ward, a residence for the medical health officer, the increased accommodation of the nurses' ward and the completion of a system of sewerage, and for the draining and beautifying the hospital grounds.

Mr. Helmcken seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously, Messrs. Davies, Helmcken, Hayward, Lewis and Hanna being named as a committee to work on the resolution.

Mr. Davies also moved, seconded by Mr. Lewis, that the secretary be instructed to communicate with the board of school trustees, seeking their assistance and sympathy re establishment of a child's cot in the new children's ward, asking that body if it would not be educative and helpful to the scholars of the schools if they could be interested in contributing towards the endowment of a cot for children. This resolution was also passed.

Before adjourning Mr. Helmcken asked that it should be placed on record that the recent action of the medical officer in refusing to admit an insane person into the hospital be sustained by the board. The other directors agreed with Mr. Helmcken, and the motion being put carried.

CALLED BACK.

They gathered slowly, one by one,
The Endeavor Band,
Seeking power to serve Him well,
In a sinful land.

Beneath Thy cross assembled, Lord,
To Thy side they steal,
Soul and body consecrating.
Hear, Lord, whilst they kneel.

Longing for a full salvation,
Lead and lift them high,
Even to Thy wondrous presence,
They would fain draw nigh.

In the upper room assembled,
How they sing His praise,
Hearts united, fired with power,
To Him their voices raise.

The song went forth on the evening air,
A wanderer drew near,
To listen to those familiar strains,
That fell upon his ear.

Lo, unknown, a heart has been touched,
By that song of joy,
His thoughts strayed to his mother's knee,
Glad days when a boy.

Ah, somewhere afar this lad may roam,
Over sea and land,
But he'll never forget that one sweet song,
Of the C. E. Band.

Wm. Brydson, Victoria, B. C.

Duplicate Whist.—Next Wednesday evening the members of the Pacific Club play their return match of duplicate whist with the J. B. A. A. at the home of the latter. Play commences at 8:30 sharp, there being seven couples a side and eight boards.

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Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing
SICK
Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured
HEAD
Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head
ACHE
is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.
Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.
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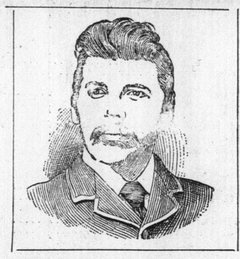
Now that it is universally acknowledged that my patent appliances positively CURES RUPTURE, I invite the very worst cases—infants, children and adults—no matter how bad you may be afflicted.
See what our leading physicians say:
Ottawa, December 20, 1898.
I have much pleasure in testifying to J. L. Armstrong's ability in the mechanical treatment of Hernia or Rupture. He has very successfully treated patients of mine, ranging in age from a few months to 66 years of age. Most of these patients were afflicted with very large unmanageable Hernia, which failed to be relieved by all the trusses tried. The principle of his patent appliance seems to be perfect. The support is directed against the seat of the rupture only, and can be manipulated to retain accurately. I unhesitatingly recommend Mr. Armstrong to the consideration of the profession and the public.
HENRY P. WRIGHT, M.D.,
102 Elgin street.
Ottawa, December 18, 1889.
J. L. Armstrong, Esq., Ottawa:
Dear Sir,—In my practice I necessarily meet with many cases of Hernia or Rupture. During the past 19 years I have had occasion to use trusses of many patterns, with the usual results obtained from belt and spring trusses, viz., very unsatisfactory. Until I recommended your patent appliances adjusted by yourself, all have been little better than useless. I voluntarily recommend anyone afflicted with Hernia to apply to you at once, and I have no doubt that every intelligent physician, as he becomes aware of your ability to cure rupture, will gladly recommend you to his patients.
A. A. HENDERSON, M.D.,
414 Albert street.
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I have the privilege of referring you to some most respectable persons cured by my inventions, including the wife of a minister of the Gospel; wife of a leading lawyer, and wives of prominent merchants of Ottawa.
I will be at the Victoria hotel, 19th to 23rd of January.
G. M. FARLEIGH, Specialist.
Armstrong's Representative.
Call early.

FIRST-CLASS OPENING—To one who can afford to wait a little. Let or sale very cheap. $2,000. The Cowichan Lake Hotel, Vancouver Island. Has warranted a good rent ($1,000) for several years, and will again, when the logging starts. Charter for railway applied for. Good opening to combine stock farming, having 160 acres, with lots of feed. Apply L.D., 33 Birdcage Walk, Victoria, B.C.

FARM FOR SALE, CHEAP—About half value or less—188 acres on the Kokshlah river, 3 miles south from Cowichan Station, E. & N. railway; 140 acres enclosed; 50 acres pasture, timothy grass; 10 acres cleared; orchard, house, barn and fences; government road; good fishing, etc.; got to be sold, as the owner leaves for Scotland. Address D. Stewart, Cowichan Station P. O., B. C.; who can meet purchaser at the station. Come and see this property and tell your price, etc. d18

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