The Colonist.

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A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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TEMPERANCE IN SCHOOLS.

Reference was made the other day to the position taken by Dr. Billings, chairman of the Committee of Fifty of Massachusetts, appointed to enquire into the liquor problem, respecting the teaching of temperance in public schools. He holds that a great deal of harm may be done by giving wrong impressions, though with the moral intent of doing right. The principal fault he finds with the standard textbooks on the subject is their scientific inaccuracy, and liability to exaggerate the physiological effects of the use of alcoholic liquors as beverages. What cannot be demonstrated to be truth or approximate truth in teaching is apt to prove mischievous sooner or later. We are aware that it is held to be impossible to exaggerate the injurious results of the use of alcohol, but therein lies the danger which Dr. Billings wishes to avoid.

Alcohol is classified as a poison, and its effects on tissues and in various ways are illustrated. The impression left on a boy or girl's mind by the use of the term "poison," however, is that created by the ordinary meaning and effect of everyday poisonous ingredients, such as strychnine, arsenic, prussic acid, and many other things of the effect of which he or she has common knowledge. It is associated in the youthful mind with something that kills, something deadly and dangerous to touch or taste. Assuming that a child has no knowledge of effects of alcoholic beverages, when he first sees a man take a drink of beer or wine or whiskey, he naturally expects to see him curl up and die, or to become deathly sick. When, however, he witnesses the operation performed not only once, but repeated several times without any but the most pleasant consequences his faith in the text-books is liable to become very much shaken, if not completely shattered, and he may even be induced to tempt providence by indulging himself. It is worse to have faith destroyed than never to have had faith at all, so that much good that is intended by the instruction may become a stumbling block. Or, if, on the other hand, a child is used to seeing liquors drunken in his own home regularly his faith in the teaching of temperance text-books is not apt to make a very deep impression on his mind. It may even lead him to be sceptical altogether.

Alcohol, it is true, is a poison. Taken in its pure form it would speedily produce death. But so are many other things, in common, daily use, poisons. What is or is not poisonous depends upon a variety of conditions. The term "poison" is, therefore, relative in its application. Dr. Billings does not think it desirable to give systematic instruction to all children on the subject of alcohol or alcoholic drinks. The object of all instruction on the subject should be to form an intelligent opinion on the whole subject, and especially to distinguish between mere assertion and scientific evidence. It is a subject, therefore, largely for the older pupils who are able safely to discriminate. Dr. Billings outlines the course he would take in teaching the subject, and as we promised to give further his views of the subject, on account of their importance, we epitomize.

The teaching should not be special, isolated matter, but part of some elementary instruction in physiology and hygiene. The fact should be emphasized that there is intemperance in food as well as in drink, the former not infrequently leading to the latter. In these lessons might be taught what the ordinary alcoholic drinks are, and of what and how they are made, the difference between simple fermented drinks, like beer and wine, and distilled liquor, such as whiskey, the nature of the so-called "temperance drinks," and the general effects of alcohol as a stimulant and as a narcotic. It might be taught that while in moderate quantities beer and wine may be, in a certain sense, a food, they are a very imperfect and expensive kind of food, and are seldom used for food purposes; that they are not needed by young and healthy persons, and are dangerous to them in so far as they tend to create a habit; that in certain cases of disease and weakness they are useful in quantities to be prescribed by physicians; that when taken habitually it should only be at meals, and, as a rule, only with the last meal of the day, or soon after it, and that alcoholic drinks of all kinds are worse than useless to prevent fatigue or the effects of cold, although they may be useful at times as restoratives after the work is done.

It should also be taught, he says, that alcoholic drinks are almost always worse than a useless expense, that their use in excess is the cause of much disease, suffering and poverty, and of many crimes; but that such use is sometimes the result rather than the cause of disease.

It should not be taught that the drinking of one or two glasses of beer or wine by a grown up person is very dangerous, for it is not true, and many of the children know by their own home experience that it is not true.

"In looking at the liquor problem," says Dr. Billings, "from an educational point of view, one is impressed with the fact that many of those who are seeking to reform the drinking habits of the community by educational methods have failed to grasp the true educational nature of the temperance movement, a movement, which to be of permanent value, must be based upon a strengthening and upbuilding of the character of the individual, and not upon the amount and nature of the information imparted with regard to the physiological action of alcohol. With the terrible effects of the abuse of alcoholic drinks constantly before one's eyes, it is of comparatively little importance what one believes about the physiological action of alcohol on digestion or on heat production. On the other hand, the presence in every community of a large number of healthy individuals for whom a small amount of alcohol forms a portion of their daily diet makes it impossible to take seriously the statements, too frequently made, as to the danger of indulging in a single glass of wine or beer."

The fact to which the author points as objectionable is that the school books imparting "Scientific Temperance Instruction," based largely on the physiological effect of alcohol, have been forced upon the schools by the influence of those who take the extreme total abstinence view, the statements in which are not indorsed by the members of the medical profession and not by the majority of the teachers themselves whose evidence has been sought; and it cannot be doubted, it is added, that physicians and teachers are as anxious as any one else to check the evils of intemperance. Such views are worthy of consideration, being based on sound commonsense, but tressed by experience.

THE DANGER OF GOING EAST.

The Boundary Creek Times is turning the full force of its batteries on Premier McBride in order to divert attention in that district from the perplexing situation in which the "solid seven" find themselves over lieutenant-governors, senatorships, and cabinet portfolios. This is a favorite method of defence by the Liberal press. All attacks on the Laurier administration are countered by violent onslaughts upon the local government. In this particular instance, Premier McBride is accused of returning from the East with a railway policy concealed somewhere upon his person, which he refuses to reveal even to his colleagues. When in the effete and corrupt East, the premier is alleged to have seen all the railway magnates worth seeing—Shaughnessy, Hill, Hays, Morse, Mackenzie and Mann, and the editor of the Boundary Creek Times cannot conceive of contact with all these—and the editor speaks by the book after a session at Ottawa—without carrying away the taint of their corporate influence. The editor will not accept the assurances of Mr. McBride that his calls upon the aforesaid magnates were purely friendly, and as a matter of common courtesy. He professes to scent election funds, huge gifts of land, and other things more or less dangerous to the public weal.

In fact, the editor takes a rather alarming view of the situation. He remarks that "the people of British Columbia who have some regard for the credit of the province and also for its reputation, were greatly concerned when a politician of Mr. McBride's calibre left the confines of the province." The evidence to his mind of the conspiracy which is being incubated is thus stated. "He goes East without a railway policy; he returns with one." The editor will not even give the premier credit of having evolved a railway policy on the way coming and going. It was handed to him labelled by Sir Thos. Shaughnessy. It was in the form of a prize package, the contents of which are still a secret. It is this mysterious package that the premier is accused of keeping concealed in his clothes.

The danger of public men going East is well exemplified by the result of the premier's experiment; but if it is dangerous for members of the provincial government to journey afar off to what temptations must the members of parliament, who go to Ottawa be exposed, not once, but annually for six months at a time. Sometimes these dreaded railway magnates sojourn for weeks at the capital right among the members. If short, occasional visits like the premier paid to them be fraught with peril, how much more alarming must that constant contact be? There are such things as railway policies at Ottawa as well as at Victoria. Are we to assume, for instance, that Mr. Duncan Ross saw Mr. Hill last season of parliament or that Mr. Hill saw Mr. Ross. Do other members of the House of Commons see and be seen by the railway fraternity? Are they less immune to the virus of railway influence than members and ministers at Victoria; or do they lock themselves up—place themselves in quarantine so to speak—when Mr. Hill and Mr. Hays or their agents make their appearance at the seat of government.

If the editor of the Boundary Creek Times were an ordinary editor and knew nothing about the wiles of the railway official, if in other words, he were without experience of the relations of railway magnates and members of parliament and cabinet ministers, we should not think seriously of the suspicions expressed in his paper; but the suggestions he has made open up a wide field of enquiry, which if fully traversed might reveal the existence of many dangers we wot not of.

THE MINERAL OUTPUT FOR 1905.

In the special number of the Nelson News printed on January the First, we find a most complete and comprehensive review of the mining industry of the province, occupying nearly 24 pages. It is such an exhibition of enterprise that we feel that the management is to be congratulated heartily on the result. It contains not an ordinary write up, but a very careful review of the whole situation, great pains having been taken apparently to secure as near absolute reliability as possible.

There is not space to enter into details of the mining output and development for the year. The gratifying feature of the situation is the estimated increase in the output, and we have no doubt that the estimate will be confirmed by the official returns, when completed. The value of the minerals produced in 1905 is, in round numbers, $21,000,000, or an increase of about an even two millions over 1904. There is an increase in both tonnage and value although the higher price of all the metals had something to do with the value of the output. Copper, silver and lead are higher than they have been for some time. This is even more gratifying than large tonnage because it means greater profit for the mine owners, and the bringing within the dividend-paying and shipping classes properties that would not otherwise have been included.

The prosperity which is reflected in the description as contained in the News is not confined to any class of minerals or of any particular districts. It is general. There is practically no change in the output of gold, but in copper and lead there are substantial increases while in silver there is a slight advance. The most satisfactory feature about the situation is that it leaves the prospects at the close of the year much brighter than they were at the beginning; and without serious turn to affairs, there is every indication that the record for 1906 will far exceed that of the year just ended. While we may anticipate copper and lead silver to keep up well both in values and production, there is every reason to believe that both gold and coal production will greatly exceed former years in production.

A FEDERAL MINISTER OF MINES.

The proposal comes from the province of Quebec, which is said to be over-represented in the cabinet, that in order that it should not lose any of its political prestige, the portfolio of the interior should be split up by the creation of a minister of mines and that the latter should be bestowed on Senator Templeman as a solatium, very much after the fashion of a slice being thrown to a hungry man. The suggestion is as cool as it is characteristic of the source from which it originates. It comes as an inference that the eastern provinces cannot afford to give up any of the regular offices as they become vacant, being theirs by divine right, but that something might be improvised to keep the West quiet—any old thing.

A portfolio of minister of mines for the Dominion sounds attractive, but is it really required? There are now nine provinces, each of which has exclusive control over its own mineral resources. As there is only the unorganized territory with which a federal minister could deal, his duties would be greatly circumscribed. With the exception of the Yukon, the territories are almost wholly undeveloped in a mineral way, and there is just as much excuse for a minister of education for the Dominion as there would be for the new minister proposed. For instance, what could a federal minister of mines do in relation to mining development of British Columbia, except to publish statistics, which is already done by the Geological Survey. It is true, there are such questions as the bonus on lead and a bounty on iron, or the investigation into zinc prospects, but these naturally fall into other departments and are temporary in their character.

Of course, a minister of mines might take over the geological survey department, and the mint (which is really a matter for the finance department) as well; but no one will suggest that it is necessary, though it might be desirable to give color to such an appointment as is proposed.

Why should not, however, the province of British Columbia be given one of the existing portfolios, even if it be only a minor one for the present, say, the department of inland revenue, and recognize at once and without more ado the right of British Columbia to equal and just treatment? Is it not about time that the eastern provinces should realize that British Columbia is a part of the Confederation, and a very important part; and that they possess no proprietary rights in any department of government? The way it is proposed to satisfy the legitimate ambitions of this province is an insult to the people of British Columbia, and should be resented as such.

We may add that the Province, one of the Liberal papers in Vancouver, while apparently regarding the proposed portfolio as an important one, strenuously objects to a senator being appointed to fill it. It wants an energetic and capable man, which means that, in its opinion, the member for Vancouver should be selected. The view of the Province is practically that which was expressed by the Nelson News some time ago, except that the News did not have Mr. Macpherson in mind. It is evident, therefore, that, wholly apart from the character of the portfolio that may be decided upon for this province, there are serious domestic difficulties in the Liberal party to be settled before anything is likely to be done.

THE MAYORALTY.

Mr. Chas. Hayward has definitely made the announcement that he will be a candidate for the mayoralty. His opponent, who has already been in the field for over a week, is Mr. A. J. Morley. If no other aspirants are forthcoming it ought to be easy to predict the result of the voting.

Mr. Hayward brings to his aid in the contest the advantage of ripe experience and a successful municipal record. Respecting Mr. Morley it is not necessary to say anything in disparagement while speaking of the superior claims of Mr. Hayward. The former has not served that apprenticeship which as a rule qualifies a candidate for the onerous and responsible office of chief magistrate of the city. He has energy and enterprise, but we do not think that the electors as a body will be inclined to take the risks that his programme might involve.

The principal objection, and practically the only objection, that can be urged to the candidature of Mr. Hayward is that he has already sat for three terms. At this particular juncture that fact ought to be strongly in his favor. We want a strong and an experienced hand at the helm, and all things considered we know of no one who would be of greater advantage to the city as mayor for the year 1906.

LOWERING TAXATION.

Our attention has been called to an article in the Nanaimo Herald with reference to the increase of taxation in the district of Alberni. The editor of the Herald having been a candidate there during the recent bye-election naturally takes some interest in the affairs of that constituency and apparently would like to make the ratepayers believe that they are being hardly dealt with by the government. For instance, we are told that they were promised that the taxes would be reduced, and, that instead, the assessors have raised the assessment, so that some of the farmers are paying two or three times what they formerly did to the provincial treasury.

We do not know what promises were made, as alleged, by members of the government who took part in the campaign; but are doubtful about the truth of the statements of the Herald in that regard. Without legislative enactment the government is powerless to alter the rate of taxation in any way. That goes without saying, and as there has been no session of the Legislature since the election in question nothing could have happened in any event. As to the way the property of the farmers of Alberni has been assessed by the assessor that is quite another matter. The law clothes the latter with the necessary authority to make valuations according to his judgment and in conformity with what he considers to be right and just.

It will not be contended that the government should interfere with the assessor in what he considers to be the performance of his duty. Any attempt in that direction would be promptly and vociferously objected to by members of the opposition and the opposition press. If any ratepayer considers himself to be over assessed he has the remedy at hand in the Court of Revision. Without knowing anything of the details of the assessment in Alberni, it is quite possible that some of the residents of Alberni have been assessed in the past at too low a rate. We understand that there are instances in which the assessment has not been altered for twenty years, and valuations have been made year after year without a personal visit of the assessor. If this be true, it is quite probably that many inequalities and incongruities exist on the assessment roll. Those who have got off so easily for so many years ought to be thankful for their escape, and not attempt to raise a "fuss" now that under a stricter regime the assessment rolls are being revised and made more uniform.

EXPENDITURES FOR RAILWAY IMPROVEMENTS.

A chicago report published in the Wall Street Journal indicates that extension and improvement work actually under way on Western railroads amounts to $333,000,000, and similar work in contemplation amounts to one hundred million more, at least. There is more than three-quarters of a billion dollars outlay under the extension and improvement programme of 1905 and 1906, though not one-half of this new work can be completed by the end of next year, scarcely one-sixth of it by the end of the present calendar year. The following table, it is stated, is made up of estimates acknowledged to be conservative where they are not official. It makes no allowances for any new transcontinental road except those built or under construction. Any allowance for prospective transcontinentals would swell the total of the first two columns to the billion mark:

(Three figures omitted.)

	Completed 1906	Completed 1905	Contemplated	Under way
St. Paul system	$ 30,000	$ 10,000	$ 30,000	$ 70,000
Rock Island system	20,000	8,000	30,000	20,000
Atchison	10,000	15,000	15,000	20,000
Burlington	20,000	30,000	30,000	15,000
Harriman lines	7,000	4,000	10,000	5,000
Northern Pacific	9,000	5,000	10,000	8,000
Union Pacific*	10,000	5,000	15,000	10,000
Southern Pacific	10,000	10,000	5,000	25,000
Northwestern	18,000	8,000	8,000	40,000
Rock Island*	6,000	8,000	30,000	10,000
Gould roads	6,000	1,000	4,000	6,000
San Pedro	5,000	3,000	30,000	20,000
D. & R. G. & Pac.	5,000		60,000	
Colorado Southern	10,000		5,000	12,000
Illinois Central	30,000		100,000	15,000
Soo Line				75,000
Miscellaneous**				
Total	$244,000	$137,000	$454,000	$335,000

*Including Oregon Railroad & Navigation and Oregon Short Line. **Alton, Monon, Big Four, Great Western (including Sioux City extension), Hawley lines, etc.; also independent new roads.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE IN THE FIELD.

A rumor has gained pretty general currency throughout town that Mr. Fred Peters, a well known barrister of this city, and formely premier of Prince Edward Island, has been selected as the next lieutenant-governor to succeed Sir Henri Joly. Nothing official has been announced in confirmation of this. It is considered probable, in some quarters, however, that Mr. Peters will receive the appointment as the result of a compromise. Among the Liberals there is very strong opposition to Mr. George Riley, while another section is equally opposed to the government going outside of the province. In these circumstances Mr. Peters, who has not been thought about heretofore, very fairly bridges over the difficulty. He is an outsider, who has qualified himself by residence in the province. As a former Liberal premier of an eastern province, he is sufficiently prominent and important to be considered eligible from that point of view, and has been long enough in British Columbia to thoroughly familiarize himself with political conditions. In addition to that he has occupied more or less a neutral position in politics locally, and has, therefore, antagonized no element in any of the parties. Moreover, he possesses many of the qualifications which a lieutenant-governor should possess, and would be persona grata to nearly all classes of the community. The foregoing are some of the arguments that are being put forward as reasons why Mr. Peters will be selected at the present juncture. If, however, other counsels should prevail he will probably be none the worse off for the publicity which he is receiving in connection with a very coveted and honorable position.

Lifebuoy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases. 22

The Grand Forks Gazette publishes a supplement containing most interesting information about the mineral industry surrounding Grand Forks, and the agricultural capabilities and development of the beautiful Kettle River valley.

The Toronto News states very positively and in large headlines that nearly three millions of acres of land, comprising the very richest prairie land under the sun has been given to a private company for a song. It is land worth $7 an acre. The News asks: "Can Mr. Oliver explain?" He can, but he wont.

A PROPHECY THAT CAME TRUE.

Lord Macaulay essayed the role of prophet on more than one occasion. The most familiar of his predictions is that concerning teh New Zealander who would in the distant future view the ruins of Westminster Abbey from London Bridge. One that seems to have come true within our time is now being quoted. Macaulay in 1857 wrote to a friend in New York a letter from which the following extract is published:

"The day will come when in the State of New York a multitude of people, none of whom has had more than half a dinner, will choose a Legislature. Is it possible to doubt what sort of a Legislature will be chosen? On one side is a statesman preaching patience, respect for vested rights, strict observance of public faith. On the other is a demagogue ranting about the tyranny of capitalists and usurers and asking why anybody should be permitted to drink champagne and ride in a carriage while thousands of honest folks are in want of necessaries. Which of the two candidates is likely to be preferred by a workingman who hears his children cry for more bread? * * * There is nothing to stop you. Your constitution is all sail and no anchor."

HERE'S WHAT MAY BEFALL IN 1906.

Here are Spangler's prophecies for 1906:

The dissolution of Russia.

The overthrow of Turkey.

The assassination of the Czar of Russia.

The assassination of the Sultan of Turkey.

The prevention of three wars by President Roosevelt.

A protracted race-war in the South.

Destructive spring floods in the United States.

A destructive eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

The activity of Mont Pelee and Popocatepetl.

Volcanic eruptions in all parts of the world.

The eruption of many volcanoes now supposed to be extinct.

Great loss of life at sea by storms.

Destruction of two Western cities by cyclones.

Earthquakes in all parts of the world.

Destructive earthquakes in California and the Philippines.

Rebellion in Spain.

Great disturbances all over Europe.

Spangler says further that the summer of 1906 will be hot and sultry throughout the temperate zone, with extensive death rate.

That Christ will make His spirit felt among the peoples of the United States and England, in which countries there are to be movements which are to overcome in a great degree the present spirit of graft and commercialism.

That the United States will continue as a world power and the leader of other nations.

That Pennsylvania is to have an administration of the people and that discoveries of corruption will take place which will drive some of the guilty to suicide.

That God will wreak terrible vengeance upon the Russians for the massacre of the Jews.

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EPPS'S

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

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The Most Nutritious and Economical.

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FOR SALE—Seed wheat; yield this year over 50 bushels per acre; $40 per ton. H. Ruckle, Beaver Point, B. C. ja3

STRAYED.

STRAYED—From Prospect Lake, brindle cow branded "T"; bell attached to collar. Reward. Address T. Alexander, Heal P. O. n28

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FOR SALE—Fine Clyde 4-year-old stallion for sale at a reasonable figure; sound, sure, and splendidly built. P. B. Pemberton, Victoria, B. C. d8

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as prevention Is always better than Cure., but if you get laid up remember that for the sick room the best appliances and the highest quality of medicines are the cheapest in the long run. By dealing at Bowes' Drug Store, You run no risk of Substitution, and get first quality all the time.

Cyrus H. Bowes

98 Government Street

Near Yates Street

A Lady in London, Eng., Writes for Eight Bottles of

Shotbolt's Cucumber Cream

She says: "I brought several bottles home with me and would very much like to renew the quantity" (25c. a bottle.)

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

Each Bottle of this well-known Remedy for

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Toothache, Diarrhoea, Spasms, etc.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE

Numerous Testimonials from Eminent Physicians accompany each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles, 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6, by all Chemists.

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CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED SOUPS, per tin .... 35c.
LAZENBY'S DELICIOUS SOUP SQUARES, each ..... 15c.
CAMPBELL'S RENOWNED SOUPS, 2 tins for ..... 25c.
VAN CAMP'S CHOICE SOUPS, 2 tins for ..... 25c.
GRIFFIN'S EXTRA SOUPS, per tin ..... 10c.

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Where you get Good Things to Eat. 599

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CLAIM No. 1.—Commencing at a stake planted on the S. E. Corner of Lot 78, thence North 40 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence North 40 chains, thence East 120 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence West 40 chains to point of commencement.

CLAIM No. 2.—Commencing at the N. W. Corner of Claim No. 1, thence North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence West 80 chains, to point of commencement.

CLAIM No. 3.—Commencing at the S. E. Corner of Claim No. 2, thence North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence West 80 chains, to point of commencement.

CLAIM No. 4.—Commencing at the N. E. Corner of Claim No. 1, running East 140 chains, thence South along the E. & N. boundary line to the North boundary line of Lot 86, thence West about 60 chains to the East boundary of Lot 84, thence North 20 chains, thence West 40 chains, thence South 40 chains, thence West 60 chains, thence North 60 hains to point of commencement.

Victoria, B. C., January 4, 1906.

ja4 J. A. SAYWARD.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

BORN

GOWARD—In this city, on the 1st instant, the wife of Mr. Bernard G. Goward, of a son.

MARRIED

PEELE-BROWN—On the 29th instant, at the Bishop's Palace, Yates street, by the Rev. Father Laterm. Anna, second daughter of M. C. Brown, Esq., of Victoria, to Mr. G. K. Peele, of Seattle.

DIED

DRISCOLL—At the Royal Jubilee hospital, December 30, at 7 p. m., Dennis Driscoll, a native of County Cork, Ireland; resided in Victoria for 43 years; at the age of 75 years.

VIDLER—At the family residence, No. 58 Dallas road, on the 31st instant, Albert Vidler, a native of Surrey, England; aged 68 years.

HICKS—At the family residence, 90 Menzies street, on the 27th instant, Helen, the beloved wife of Captain Robert Hicks, a native of Paisley, Scotland, in 78th year of her age.

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Victoria Poultry and Pet Stock Association's

ANNUAL SHOW

JANUARY 10th. to 13th., 1906

In the Market Building, upstairs. Arrangements are being made to obviate all drafts. A direct entrance will also be made. The best lighted building on the Coast for a Poultry Show. Entries close January 5.

W. A. JAMESON

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L. M. ROBERTS, Gregg Shorthand.
H. C. SKINNER, Pitman Shorthand.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Mr. Morse Coming.—Under the c
"Mr. Morse Coming Again," the
Vouver News-Advertiser, whose ed
J. Carter Cotton, M. P. P., prin
following significant paragraph:
Frank R. Morse, general manager
Grand Trunk Pacific, according
late advices received will arrive
Coast early in January, accompan
representatives of the engineerin
of the company. It is presume
his business is in connection with
approaching the local legislature,
will convene on January 11th, for
sidy. During almost the whole
session, Mr. Morse was in Victori
his farewell words, after his p
had not been favorably considere
be remembered.

Women in Prison.—Mrs. Jon
Mrs. Jackson are still in gaol at V
ver. During their imprisonment
women have been supplied with
from the Blackburn house, which
understood they were to pay for
selves, says the Advertiser. The n
Mrs. Raymond, says that when sh
went into the prison, Mrs. Jackso
her there was money in her purse
for her supplies, and, in fact, Mrs.
son had at that time $10 or $12.
the bill for the food came in yest
Mrs. Jackson informed the chief
lice that the money did not belo
her, as she had given another c
an order for it two days before.
being the case it is difficult to se
the money can be touched, and
meantime the question arises wh
pay the board bill if it is to be p
all.

"Looks Like Templeman."—Und
caption, "Looks Like Templeman
Vancouver News-Advertiser prin
lowing special Ottawa despatch
will be a month or so before the
portfolio in the government is fille
when it is there is very little doub
ator Templeman will get his long
promotion and British Columbia w
cabinet representation in the proper
This was promised by Premier L
before he came into power and
have been granted long ago, so it
here, but advantage was taken
kicking propensity of certain m
of the Liberal party. These diffi
seem to have been tided over as
and resolutions are pouring in fr
parts of British Columbia favoring
pleman. Eastern politicians and
press say he has earned his promo

Patent Report.—Below will be
a list of American patents recent
cured through the agency of M
Marion & Marion, patent attor
Montreal Can., and Washington,
Information relating to any of th
ents cited will be supplied free of c
by applying to the above named
No. 784,346—Messrs. Pilsoudsky &
ozine, St. Petersburg, Russia, m
of cultivating plants and the like
No. 806,847, Mercedir Robert Germain Ke
ton Park, So. Australia, bottles t
vent the fraudulent refilling of the
No. 785,668, Albert Rerland, Law
Mass., registering mechanism for
game; No. 789,758, Messrs. Reyn
Bedard, Montreal, Que., machin
pressing wet heat; No. 805,715,
H. Cobb, Rat Portage, Ont., seamar
No. 806,027, Arthur E. Vance,
Ont., fastening device; No. 806,25
eph Ele, Gagne, Ahuntsic, Que., h
server; No. 806,625, Eugene B
Derby, Conn., process of manufac
rubber shoe uppers.

(From Wednesday's Daily)

New Year's Edition—The Nelson
News publishes an elaborate New
edition comprising mainly a review
mining industry for the year 1905
edition was splendidly illustrate
contained a mass of statistics esp
valuable.

Wedded at Saanich.—At the C
church on the West Saanich r
New Year's Eve, Rev. Father Vi
united in marriage Mrs. Emma
of Vancouver, and William Thomp
Saanich. The couple were the re
of a large number of handsome p

Take Hotel Here.—An announ
in the Ladysmith Leader is to th
that T. J. and Mrs. Thomas ha
chased the Commercial hotel in th
and will shortly assume its char

Sore Throat

Dampen a cloth with Hirst's Pain Exterminator—bind it round the throat and gargle with a little of the liniment in water. My! how soon you get better. Takes away the soreness and hoarseness—and cures the cough. For heavy, deep-seated cough and pains in the chest

Hirst's Pain Exterminator

gives instant relief. It's just effective in cruing quinsy—fails in croup, no matter young the baby—and makes whing cough easy for children. all kinds of pain.

MRS. THOS. LISTER OF STONEY CREEK, ONT., WRITES: "I have used Hirst's Pain Exterminator for nine years and would not be out it. Every cold I get in the flies to my throat, but after taking doses of Hirst's Pain Exterminat bathing the outside of my throat with the liniment relief comes at

25c. a bottle. At all deale