Isthmian Canal Bill

Passes U. S. House of Representatives by Almost Unanimous Vote.

It Authorizes Construction and Makes Necessary Provisions For Defence.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 9.—The Hepburn Nicaraguan canal bill passed the house late this afternoon by practically an unanimous vote. Only two members out of 310 voted against it.

Messrs. Flencher (Minnesota) and Lassiter (Virginia) were the two voting in the negative. The opposition to committing the Nicaraguan route attempted to secure amendments to lodge with the President the discretionary power to purchase and complete the Panama canal if it could be purchased for $40,000,000. The test came on the first vote when the advocates of an alternative route polled 102 against 170 votes.

Theo debate, which preceded the taking of the final vote, was made memorable by a clash between Mr. Hepburn the author of the bill, and Mr. Cannon, chairman of the Appropriations committee. On several previous occasions they have measured swords over canal legislation. Two years ago a similar bill was passed by a vote of 224 to 36.

The bill, as passed today, authorized the President to secure from the votes of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, on behalf of the U. S., control of such a portion of the territory belonging to said states, as may be desirable and necessary, on which to excavate, construct and protect a canal suitable to the wants of modern navigation and commerce and such as may be necessary to secure the centre of said territory.

Section 2 authorizes construction from the Carribean sea to a point near Graytown, in Nicaragua by way of Lake Nicaragua to a point on the Pacific ocean near Brite and also to construct proper supports at the terminus of said canal and to make necessary provision for the defence of the canal and harbors.

Sections 3 and 4 authorize the President to make such surveys as may be necessary and to employ such persons in constructing the canal as may to him seem wise and directs that in the construction of the canal the river San Jose and Lake Nicaragua shall be used as far as they are available.

Section 5 authorizes the President to guarantee to the governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua the use of the canal and harbors upon terms to be agreed upon for all vessels owned by said states and by citizens thereof.

The last section makes a present appropriation of $10,000,000 to carry on this work, and authorizes the Secretary of War to enter into proper contracts for material and work as may be deemed necessary therefor, such work and material to be paid for as appropriations may be made from time to time. The section fixes the aggregate cost at $180,000,000 to be drawn from the treasury on warrants of the President.

RUMORS OF WAR.

Berlin Paper Says Central America Will Soon Be Fighting Again.

Berlin, Jan. 9.—The Kleins Journal prints the following despatch today from Hamburg: "Nicaragua is making extensive war preparations. She has purchased the German warship Armenius and is negotiating for the purchase of two other warships and has bought cannon, rifles and ammunition amounting to the value of 1,500,000 marks, through the Nicaraguan minister at Berlin, Senor Rocha. A certain bank loaned the money for the purchases referred to. The object of these preparations is that Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador intend to attack Guatamala and Costa Rica and compel them to join the proposed Central American union.

Senor Rocha is reported to have tried to induce the Prussian war ministry to supply Nicaragua with arms, which the ministry refused to do."

Inquiry made here fails to confirm the statements contained in the despatch of the Kleins Journal.

FIRST SHIPMENTS.

Freight Being Moved Between Winnipeg and Port Arthur on C. N. R.

Port William, Jan. 9.—The first shipment of wheat over the Canadian Northern railway arrived at Port Arthur last night, the consignees being the Lake of the Woods Milling company. The honor of making the first shipment of lumber over the C. N. R. to the Western market fell to Port Arthur's pioneer firm, the Vigars company, who shipped this morning a carload to Brown & Co., Winnipeg. The car was appropriately decorated.

GRANBY SMELTER.

Two New Furnaces Connected and Plant Resumes Operations.

Grand Forks, Jan. 9.—The Granby smelter, which closed down last week in order to enable the blowers to be connected with two new furnaces, resumed operations yesterday. The plant will not be running at its full capacity of 1,300 tons a day till February 1.

MORE PLOTTING.

Move to Make Things Unpleasant for Colombia.

Colon, Colombia, Jan. 9.—Via Galveston—Gen. Alban, the commander of the Colombian forces, has received news that President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, has invited the other four presidents of Central America to attend a conference at Corinto, Nicaragua, with the secret object of inducing them to enter into a coalition against Colombia.

POOR MEN.

Heads of Lake Steamship Lines Cannot Get Railway Passses.

Chicago, Jan. 9.—Officers of the big lake steamship lines have protested against the anti-pass rule put into effect January 1 by the railroads. Though 25 of these representatives were expected at the meeting of the Central Passenger association in Chicago, not one appeared, and then sent word that they did not come because they could not afford to pay their fares.

SHORTER HOURS.

U. S. Garment Cutters and Manufacturers Come to Terms.

New York, Jan. 9.—Virtual settlement was reached today of the bitter controversy for shorter hours that for many months has been waged between the garment cutters and the clothing manufacturers of the United States. An amicable settlement of the question, which involved about 40,000 men in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Syracuse, Utica, Rochester and Baltimore, was reached through the medium of the committee of thirty-six appointed by the recent conference of the National Civic Federation in this city. The garment cutters are given an 8½-hour day.

EMPRESS DOWAGER.

Goes Further Lengths Than Formerly in Ruling China.

Pekin, Jan. 9.—The Dowager Empress asserted her complete supremacy today by giving an audience in the most sacred hall in the Forbidden City. The rules of the dynasty forbid women to enter this hall and the Dowager Empress has never before violated its sanctity. The Emperor will receive the foreign diplomats in this hall. Officials believe the Dowager Empress to be paving the way to be present on this occasion in order to prevent any communications between the diplomats and the Emperor except under her censorship.

The Dowager Empress is preparing to send letters to the ministers of the foreign powers here expressing her desire for the maintenance of friendly relations and her willingness to receive advice in audience.

Progressive Chinese officials explain that the Dowager Empress disapproved of Boxerism, that her wishes in this matter were overruled and her edicts garbled.

It is possible that Gen. Tung Fu Hsiang, the notorious anti-foreigner, whose decapitation has been ordered by the Dowager Empress in an edict, has already been beheaded. The Tartar general in Kan Su province, who was ordered to carry out this sentence, has telegraphed that he has imprisoned Tung Fu Hsiang in his yamen and asks for instructions. To this message the Dowager Empress replied ordering the Tartar general to carry out her edict.

Nurses For South Africa

Five Accepted From Canada Will Go By Way of London.

Marconi in Montreal Arranging Details—Do Not Like German Cap.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Jan. 9.—A cable was received by the Governor-General today from the War Office asking that the five Canadian nurses accepted for service in South Africa be sent forward to London immediately. They will report on arrival to the Quartermaster-General at the War Office and that officer will make arrangements for their transport to South Africa.

Mr. Marconi will return to Ottawa before his departure for England. Instead of going to New York, he is in Montreal today interviewing the C. P. R. about handling business to and from his Canadian station, which will be located near Glace Bay. It is said the government will assist in the cost of construction.

The trustees of the British Museum have presented to the Fisheries Department 21 valuable volumes on "Fish Life."

Local officers are divided in opinion about the army dress reform, but nearly all condemn the adoption of the German staff cap.

THE MANITOBA LEGISLATURE

Real Property Act Disallowed By Dominion Will Be Re-enacted.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 9.—The third session of the 10th legislature of Manitoba, was opened this afternoon by Lt.-Gov. McMillan, with the usual formalities. There was a large crowd present. The speech from the Throne has the following clauses of especial interest:

"The abundant harvest vouchsafed by Providence has been a source of great prosperity to the province.

"The Canadian Northern Railway Company have completed their line to Port Arthur and I anticipate that the farmers and traders of Manitoba will soon experience the beneficent results arising from the construction of this important work.

"I regret to state that the Federal government, have notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of my government, as yet failed to pay over to the province the accumulated interest upon school moneys and interest derived from the sales of school lands. You will be asked to take measures to convince the Federal authorities that the just demands of Manitoba in this respect should be any longer disregarded. In consequence of the existing situation it may be necessary to introduce legislation dealing with moneys now paid to schools and to amend the School act. The Federal government has, to the surprise and regret of my advisors, disallowed "The Real Property Act" passed by this assembly. This act was so obviously beneficial that it has been decided to re-introduce it in expectation that a measure purely provincial in its character, and urgently called for, will not again be disallowed.

"Your judgment will be asked upon some other measures of public interest.

After routine business the legislature adjourned till Monday evening.

KING'S HORSES.

His Majesty Is Again Taking Part in Racing.

London, Jan. 9.—King Edward has entered, in his own name, several horses for the spring handicaps, the entries for which were issued this afternoon. Messrs. Whitney, Keene, Croker and other Americans will be represented in the leading events, all of which are well filled. Sportsmen anticipate that the return of the King to the turf will give the sport an impetus which it lacked last year.

ANTI-BRITISH RIOT.

Row in Hungary at a Theatre Performance.

Vienna, Jan. 9.—A riotous anti-British demonstration was provoked yesterday at the town of Sal in Hungary, on the occasion of the presentation of Wilson Barret's play, "The Sign of the Cross." The police were forced to stop the play and clear the buildings. The papers heartily approve of the demonstration.

CAPT. LECKIE, D.S.O.

Formal Presentation Made at Halifax by Lieutenant-Governor.

Halifax, Jan. 9.—Capt. J. E. Leckie, of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, today was presented with the Distinguished Service Order for his services in South Africa. The presentation was made by Lieut.-Governor Jones in the presence of a large number of officers.

Meeting at Spring Ridge

Aldermanic Candidates Divulge Their Ambitious Longings to Attentive Voters.

Promise to Make Victoria Model Municipality If Given a Chance.

The ratepayers of the North Ward were well represented in the crowd which about half filled Odd Fellows' hall, Spring Ridge, last night to hear addresses by the aldermen and candidates. Mr. William Marchant was unanimously voted to the chair and discharged his duty with marked success. After explaining the object which had brought them together, he called the speakers of the evening in alphabetical order, which brought Ald. Beckwith to the front amid warm applause. He reviewed his work in the council during the past three terms. He had always advocated the expenditure of money on improvements, which would prove of permanent benefit to the North ward which was greater in area and population, and he had insisted upon a readjustment, which he and his colleagues had secured after a hard fight. The result of their exertions was that the North ward got an additional $18,000. (Applause.)

He reviewed the work of the past year, and credited the council with having inaugurated the much needed reclamation of James Bay flats, and providing for the paving of Government street and the building of the Point Ellice bridge, as well as securing the building of the High school. The expenditure from general revenue during the year had been made to the best advantage though several items of unforseen expense had rather crippled their resources. He dwelt on the necessity and the wisdom of the expenditure on the waterworks, the 12-inch main on Government street, and the improvements to the pumping station. He also pointed out the improvements made to the electric light system—the new dynamo and the additional lights—and pledged himself to work toward the end of having every portion of the city properly lighted.

He expressed satisfaction with the progress of the work at James Bay, which so far has been successfully carried on well within the estimates. He regretted that nothing had been done towards extending the sewerage system. It was a vital question, which should be dealt with at once. He attributed the defeat of the septic tank by-law to the fact that it was not thoroughly understood by the ratepayers.

The incoming council would be called upon to deal with several important matters, foremost of which, perhaps, was the Point Ellice bridge. He believed a stone bridge would be the better, if it did not cost too much. (Applause.) Permission to build a bridge must be secured from the Dominion government; next, a petition should be presented to the council asking for a stone bridge and for the submission of a by-law to cover the extra cost.

Reverting to the extension of the sewer system he again pointed out the necessity of dealing with it without delay. The matter of straightening and opening streets in the Spring Ridge and other outlying districts called for attention during the coming year. He believed in dealing with the minor matters as well as the greater undertakings, and it would be his duty if re-elected, to attend to the wants of every portion of the ward and the city. He was in favor of a readjustment of the wards as at present divisions were not calculated to secure equal distribution of public funds.

Mr. Snyder complained of the unsanitary custom of connecting closets with open drains.

Mr. Beckwith promised to have the nuisance abated if re-elected.

Mr. Wilson asked why Chinese wash houses on street fronts had not been abolished.

Ald. Beckwith said the by-law applied to drying racks, which had been enforced. As far as possible old shacks used in laundries had been condemned and destroyed. He could not account for the non-enforcement of the by-law—the Mayor and some of the other aldermen might be able to throw light on that subject.

Mr. H. M. Grahame favored that active measures be taken to extend the sewer system. Under present regulations it would take about 100 years to complete the sewering of the city. Last year 4,000 feet of sewers had been laid at a cost of $5,795, and during the three years previous the expenditure had been, 1898, $3,703; 1899, $4,272; 1900, $4,008. He would advise setting aside an additional sum from general revenue each year to extend the present system by which the sewer rental revenue would be increased, and he would favor the septic tank system being given a trial in Victoria West. It would be money well expended to build a stone bridge at Point Ellice, and he would support such a proposal.

He believed firmly in a redistribution of wards. He gave the number of voters in each ward and the acreage showing that they were disproportionate. The same applied to the ward assessments, upon which the expenditure was based. If elected he would work or redistribution. He would also try to secure a park for the North ward, between Spring Ridge and the Work estate. When the Indian reserve was settled he would advocate the granting of the northern portion as a park for Victoria West.

He believed strongly in the local improvement principle and would like to see it adopted. He would devote his energies, if elected, to have the streets straightened and opened out, and would advocate the use of incandescent lights in the back streets, where arc lights would prove too costly. (Applause.)

Mr. George Jeeves said he always had taken an active interest in civic affairs, and had not failed to criticise the council on several occasions. He complained that the work of paving Fort street had been begun on a wrong system, and when his suggestion was adopted a large amount was saved to the city. He believed in awarding contracts to local firms and not to foreigners. He favored a a stone bridge at Point Ellice even if it cost more than steel. A bridge at Johnson street was a question for the future. The extension of the present sewer system was a necessary work and should be carried out under a frontage tax, and people who had been using the sewers for the past eight years, should be made to pay a portion of the cost. He would favor a park for the ward and a redistribution of wards with two representatives for each. He would favor the abolition of the aldermen's indemnity.

Voice—"Will you introduce a motion to that effect?"

Mr. Jeeves—"I will." (Applause.)

Continuing, Mr. Jeeves said the publicity given to Victoria during the Royal visit was worth many times the amount spent on the reception.

He prided himself on being the founder of the first Bricklayers' union in the province, and on having done much to discourage the employment of Chinese and having secured shorter hours for workingmen. He believed in contract labor under proper supervision in preference to day labor. He was opposed to cows being allowed within the city limits, as he considered many cases of sickness were caused by cows feeding on garbage thrown about the back yards. He did not apply this to the large open tracks which existed within the city limits. (Applause.)

A. G. McCandless congratulated the meeting on the good feeling which prevailed between the audience and candidates. He did not, and never had, opposed the building of the Point Ellice bridge, but he believed that there would have to be a bridge at the foot of Johnson street, as soon as the Indian reserve was settled, and the bulk of the traffic would go by that bridge, and he was willing to pay his share of 50 per cent more for a stone bridge. If that were found impracticable, he thought the foundations and piers should be built by local labor.

He warmly approved the reclamation of James Bay flats, and he gave the council credit for their efforts to pave the streets, but part of the credit should go to the council of 1899 which had prepared the way. Five years ago paving proposals were voted down, but now, happily, the people saw the necessity and favored the work. He would favor paving all the principal business streets as soon as might be.

He had always favored a park for the North ward, and the present was the time to secure one.

He claimed that the city was not fairly treated by the Dominion government with regard to the expenditure on Darcy Island. It was a matter which should be attended to, and the city be relieved of the burden of supporting those unfortunates.

A redistribution of the wards should be made in fairness to all concerned. As it is, the aldermen have to fight for a fair division of the appropriations. He, also, strongly favored an extension of the sewerage system, but it was a difficult matter to deal with, as population was so scattered.

He reviewed the work done by the council during his tenure of office. He had always voted for the destruction of objectionable shacks. He believed that the officials should be allowed to carry out the law strictly, and that sewer connection should be enforced in every case.

Ex-Ald. Humphrey, a candidate in Central ward, who was called upon by the chairman, said when he was in the council he always worked for the good of the whole city, and not specially for his ward. He took credit for securing the paving of Fort, Broad and Yates streets. He had also framed the by-law for permanent sidewalks. He had always advocated the reclamation of James Bay flats, which had been delayed by the Sorby scheme. He would favor a stone bridge at Point Ellice. The sewers would have to be extended with borrowed money or by a frontage tax. It would be impossible to do the work out of ordinary revenue.

The chairman complained that the sewer revenue was being expended in the centre of the city, while nothing was done in the outskirts.

Mr. Worthington, candidate for the Central ward, promised, if elected, to work in harmony with the North ward aldermen. He favored the building of a stone bridge at Point Ellice, at the same time the question of a bridge at Johnson street must be given due consideration. The city engineer should prepare plans of sewers and estimate the cost.

He believed in local improvements, pavements, bicycle paths, readjustment of the wards and the abolition of the indemnity to aldermen.

Ald. Beckwith rose to explain away a misconception with regard to expenditure on sewers had been largely expended in the outlying districts. He hoped that next session of the legislature amendments to the municipal act would be secured which would enable the city to levy a sewer frontage tax.

The chairman made some explanations of his previous remarks and brought a very successful meeting to a close by inviting the audience to join in the National Anthem.

$20,000 FIRE.

Insurance Building and Contents Burned.

Rat Portage, Ont., Jan. 8.—At 12:15 a.m. the alarm sounded for fire in a building on the southwest corner of Matheson and Second streets. The building was occupied by C. A. Chesterton as an insurance office, and owned by Charles Pope. It, together with the contents ,were consumed. There was $20,000 insurance in the Hartford on the building. The brigade responded promptly and confined the fire to the building.

DEPOSED FROM OFFICE.

Gen. Woods Suspends Miguel Gener, Mayor of Havana.

Havana, Jan. 9.—Gen. Woods' reasons for suspending yesterday Miguel Gener, the mayor of Havana, were his alleged incompetency and his inattention to business. The petition for the mayor's removal signed by 23 of the councilmen of Havana, was seconded by Senor Nunez, the civil governor of Havana, and Diego Tamayo, the Cuban secretary of state. The second assistant mayor is now acting as mayor of this city. Civil Governor Nunez is conducting the investigation of Mayor Gener. Gener has been the leader of the Maso faction in Havana, and is one of the officials who came out openly for Gen. Maso, the recent candidate of the Democratic party, for the presidency of Cuba. Gener has gained the enmity of the Cuban official element and of the councilmen of Havana. The local press has been predicting his removal for a month past. La Lucha has been supporting Mayor Gener and attacking Gen. Wood, and says that the removal of the mayor of Havana was expected. La Lucha, in its issue of today, says:

"Cuba is occupied and governed by the commander of the United States army here, and the army is at the head of the government. With the departure of Spanish sovereignty from Cuba our constitutional laws and guarantees fell. We are at the discretion of the commander of the army and of the political parties. Freedom of speech in the press and on the platform exists by the sufferance of the military governor. As secretary of justice, Senor Gener had the support of Gen. Woods because he did what the military governor wanted him to do; as the mayor of Havana, elected by the people, Gener has looked to the latter exclusively, and has ceased to be persona grata at the palace."

TAX ON GRAIN.

Montreal, Jan. 9.—The Star's London cable says: "Sir Robert Giffen, ex-president of the Statistical society, who has been long associated with the Gladstonian school of finance, significantly suggests in the Times today that the income tax be reduced from 14 pence to 10 pence in the pound, which would mean loss of £10,000,000 to the National exchequer and that £20,000,000 be raised by indirect taxation, including a tax of one shilling per quarter on wheat and one shilling per load on lumber."

The Westminster Gazette, a pillar of Free Trade, says: "If we could be certain that this were not the thin end of protectionist wedge, we might agree."

The St. James' Gazette (Tory and Protectionist) says: "A grain tax touching the central article of our commercial creed would raise opposition which the advantage to be gained would not make it worth while to provoke. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, will," it adds, "regard Sir Robert Giffen's agitation as an indication of a reserve to be drawn upon in case of necessity in addition to, instead of in substitution for present sources of revenue."

Lord Strathcona has fully resumed his official duties.

THE METAL MARKET.

New York, Jan. 9.—Pig iron, steady; northern, $14.50 and $16.00; southern, $14.00 and $16.00. Copper, unsettled; brokers, $12¾; exchange, 12¾. Lead, dull; broker's, $3.50; exchange, $4.00. Tin, weak; straights, 22 and 23; plates, quiet. Spelter, firm, domestic, $4.40.

It is 10 years since George Bancroft died. Meanwhile the securities belonging to his estate, which is now about to be divided, have increased in value from $550,000 to $650,000.

UP-TO-DATE STYLES AT WEILER BROS.

Our First Consignment

Of Fall Goods in the Upholstering, Drapery and Curtain line are now on sale, and we can only say that for coloring, artistic effect and value we have surpassed ourselves in these last purchasings.

Latest Novelties From PARIS, BERLIN, LONDON.

WEILER BROS
VICTORIA B. C.

The Health Of the City

Reports of the Medical Health and Sanitary Officers Considered.

Meeting of the Municipal Board of Health Held Yesterday Evening.

The monthly meeting of the Municipal Board of Health was held last evening at the City hall. Mayor Hayward was in the chair and there were present Ald. Kinsman, Stewart, Yates and Hall, Dr. Robertson, city health officer; City Engineer Topp and Mr. James Wilson, sanitary inspector. The reports of the health and sanitary officers were approved and adopted, and their recommendations referred to the incoming board. The reports follow:

MEDICAL HEALTH OFFICER.

Victoria, B. C., December 31, 1901.

To His Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the City of Victoria:

Gentlemen,—I beg to submit my first annual report for the year 1901. The City of Victoria has suffered more during this yast year from infectious and contagious diseases than it has for some time past. There has been 85 cases of diphtheria (two deaths) and 51 cases of scarlet fever (one death) reported. The reason assigned for this increase in the number of cases of these two diseases is the condition of the surface drains throughout the city—not having had thorough flushings at various times. It is a noticeable fact that after a good rain these diseases materially decrease in number. And at this point I would urge upon your honorable body the necessity of regular irrigations of these drains, from which so much disease arises.

We have been, so far, very fortunate in escaping an epidemic of smallpox. Only two cases appeared—a man from across the line, and an Indian girl on the reserve, were the victims. These cases received immediate attention and stamped out the disease locally.

The Dominion and Provincial Health officers have been on the constant qui vive for the disease, and to these efficient officers Victoria so far owes its freedom from this loathsome malady.

Measles and chicken-pox have been more or less extant, but as a rule the cases are not seen by medical men, so that statistics cannot be given.

Typhoid fever has also been somewhat prevalent, but only five deaths occurred.

My first official visit to Darcy island was made the latter part of November, when we found four lepers, three of whom were in a helpless state. One young boy ministered to the wants of the others. Everything was being done for the unfortunates; their cabins were warm; they had warm clothing, and had plenty to eat, but it seems to me the Federal government should take charge of them, and have all the lepers in British Dominion collected together in one place where they could be looked after by regular attendants.

The isolation hospital has been at times filled with various cases, and more than once defects in the accommodation have been noted. I would respectfully advocate certain radical improvements there. The present large brick building, in which there are now scarlet fever cases, could be so renovated that both diphtheria and scarlet fever cases could be placed under the same roof. A partition would divide the building into two compartments, to one of which there could be added an additional kitchen. The other, wooden buildings, could be used exclusively for private patients.

In regard to the hospital fees. I consider that the present rates are to some people exorbitant, and would suggest that those people who cannot afford $25.00 a week, and who are unwilling at the same time to be cast upon the city, be allowed to send their sick into the General Ward and pay, say, $10.00 or $15.000 per week—which price would include everything. The city would in this way be reimbursed.

I am not at all in favor of the isolation hospital being placed under the Jubilee hospital management. At present, any infectious cases breaking out in the wards of the Jubilee are transferred to outlying buildings; and should such a change be made, the isolation hospital would be the dumping-ground of undesirable cases from the Jubilee, and the city would be at a still greater expense than it is at present.

The disinfecting building is in a disgraceful condition, and should receive attention at once. It is a cold, cheerless place, and is in a damp condition generally.

In order to anticipate any serious outbreak of smallpox, I should like to suggest that a new building be erected for the admission of such cases, located far away from the other buildings, preferably on the adjoining lot.

It is suggested that a personal interview be had with your honorable body, to go thoroughly into the whole matter of the isolation hospital.

In conclusion, I wish to acknowledge the valuable assistance I have received in the performance of my duties from His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, the Sanitary Inspector, and the various city officials. Thanks are also due to the medical profession, public school teachers, and the police.

Accompanying this report is a list of the causes of death during 1901, as recorded at the City hall.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,—

Yours obedient servant,

HERMANN M. ROBERTSON, M.D.
Medical Health Officer.

SANITARY OFFICER.

Victoria, B. C., January 6, 1902.

To His Worship the Mayor and Board of Health:

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following report for the year ending December 31, 1901:

Seven hundred complaints have been received during the year, all of which have been attended to. Seventy-four nuisance notices have been served. I fumigated 104 houses, where scarlet fever, diphtheria, etc., had been; 76 suits and two boxes of clothing were fumigated, and 29 persons received disinfecting baths at my office. Dr. Fraser's and Dr. Robertson's orders have been carried out with reference to all infectious diseases, quarantining houses, etc.

Twenty-three dogs were cremated during the year.

Regular visits were paid to the isolation and Chinese hospitals, also to all butcher shops and fish stalls. I also inspected all sewerage connections and plumbing and caused seven wells and 17 cess pits to be filled up.

The dump on the James Bay mud flats has been attended to, and kept in good condition, the filthiest parts of rubbish being sent to the bottom and the cleanest parts being spread on top.

As the James Bay mud flats will soon be filled up, I would strongly recommend that a crematory be built for the disposal of all rubbish, etc.

Eight hundred and nine loads of night soil were dumped into the tank on Cook street and flushed into sewer and 734 buckets of dirt caught from them.

I am pleased to state that Chinatown has been kept in a fairly sanitary condition, the greater number of Chinamen keep their places in good condition.

As you will see by the medical health officers report there has been a considerable amount of sickness in the city during the year, and in most cases bad drainage seems to be the cause of same. On account of all sinks and bath discharging into the surface drains, and these surface drains become sewers when bath and sink water discharge into them and being neither vented or flushed, there cannot fail to be sickness where these conditions exist, and I would recommend that all old box drains be ripped out in streets where the public sewer has been laid, and all owners of property be compelled to connect with said sewer.

There have been 81 sewerage connections made during the year, and in the streets where sewers have been constructed this year, nearly all the property owners have connected with same.

There are still over 200 buildings on the different lines of sewers which are not yet connected.

Since being appointed milk inspector, I have issued over 70 licenses to milkmen. I collected samples from each of them and tested same. I found that all the milk being brought to the city would stand the required test. If it be necessary I can have a statement made out showing exactly what test each sample of milk stood.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES WILSON,
Sanitary, Sewerage and Plumbing Inspector.

The total number of deaths during the year was 284 making a death rate per thousand, estimating the population at 23,000, of 12 1-3.

The following letter from Dr. Ernest Hall was referred to the incoming board:

Victoria, B. C., December 30, 1901.

To the Chairman and Members of the Board of Health:

Gentlemen,—With reference to the isolation hospital, may I be allowed to make a few suggestions? Not in the spirit of fault finding, but for the purpose of calling your attention to what appears to me to be a defect in the present arrangement, causing unnecessary expenditure, and interfering with the more effective usefulness of the hospital.

I am not unaware that most excellent accommodation, and supervision is afforded all classes, and that the "city patients" receive most skilful treatment under the city health officer, and are most liberally dealt with at your hands. But there are not a few who avail themselves of the advantages of the hospital, who are not of the "city patient" class, and who always desire to pay their way, but who, under the present system, feel that the expenses incurred at the hospital are a severe tax upon their resources.

Before stating definitely the alterations which I suggest, I wish to call your attention to the fact that inasmuch as the isolation hospital is used more as a protection to the public than as affording special facilities for the management of the individual, the greater portion of the expense incurred in its maintenance should be borne by the public at large.

SUGGESTIONS.

(1). To place the nursing staff, wholly under the control of the Jubilee hospital board. This would give the nurses in training an opportunity to observe a class of diseases that at present they are denied. Under the strict discipline of Dr. Hasell, any possible contagion would be avoided.

(2). To so alter the large building so as to have two main wards; one for scarlet fever, and the other for diphtheria. This will necessitate the building of an additional kitchen. The city to employ one nurse permanently, who could look after at least five patients. The rates to be $10.00 per week for those who could pay, and poor cases free as before. If anyone desired a private cottage he could pay the present rates.

Unless some such measures are adopted, we will full concealment of suspected contagious diseases, and the isolation hospital stand largely unused. What else could you expect, when a mild case of scarletina, with practically no sickness, and only sufficient symptoms to place in the class which your board says must be quarantined, entailing over $200 expenses under the present system.

Respectfully,

ERNEST HALL.

Dr. Robertson and Sanitary Officer Wilson agreed with much that Dr. Hall wrote as to the cost of keeping private patients at the hospital and the tendency to conceal such cases on account of the cost of sending them to the hospital.

Mr. W. A. Stephens complained of a cesspit overflowing onto Belmont avenue. This was referred to the council for action.

Mayor Hayward said that the expenses of the Board of Health for the year including the grant of $5,000 to the Jubilee hospital, had amounted to $15,688.

THE BY-ELECTIONS.

Nominations Made Yesterday for Seats in Dominion House.

Toronto, Jan. 8.—The nominations for the Dominion by-elections today were as follows: L'Islet, Carbonneau, Liberal, and Joseph Edouard, Caron, Independent.

West York, Ontario—Thos. F. Wallace, Conservative, and Archibald Campbell, Liberal.

West Durham, Ontario—Robert Beith, Liberal, and Charles Jonas Thornton, Conservative.

Kingston, Ontario—Hon. W. Harty, Liberal, and J. H. Metcalf, Conservative.

West Hastings, Ontario—Porter, Conservative, and Frost, Liberal.

Addington, Ontario—Frank S. Wartman, Liberal, and M. Avery, Conservative.

Laval, Quebec—Wilson, Government; Goyer, Independent, and Leonard, Conservative.

St. James, Montreal, Quebec—Bergeron, Conservative, and Brunet, Liberal.

Beauce, Quebec—Dr. Beland, Liberal, elected by acclamation.

West Queens, P. E. I.—Hon. Mr. Farquharson, Liberal, and A. A. McLean, Conservative.

PREMIER ROBLIN.

Says Prohibition Act Will Not be Altered This Session.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 8.—Premier Roblin interviewed today said the enforcement of the prohibition act will be submitted to the will of the people as soon as possible after the close of the session. Provision will be made for this at the coming session of the legislature, but the government will not alter the act in any way.

Neelands Is Mayor

Vancouver Municipal Election Results In His Return By Large Majority.

Eight Out of Ten Aldermen Successful Supported By the Reform Party.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 9.—The so-called reform party swept the city at today's election, and was chiefly responsible for Mayor Townley's defeat. It was a fine day and temperance people and those influenced by the anti-gambling crusade of the city ministers and electoral association turned out in large numbers to exercise their franchise.

Neelands carried every ward in the city, while eight out of 10 aldermen and both license commissioners elected were pronounced Neelands men. The vote was the largest ever polled in the city.

FOR MAYOR.

T. F. Neelands.. 1,804
T. O. Townley.. 1,311

FOR ALDERMEN.

Ward 1.—W. Skene, 520; A. Bethune, 486; W. Blackmore, 429; H. T. Shelton, 399.

Ward 2.—J. McQueen, 548; J. Cook, 438; J. Bell, 355; J. Simeson, 215.

Ward 3.—C. Wilson, 300; Dr. McGuigan, 250; Capt. McPhaiden, 227.

Ward 4.—W. Brown, 491; C. F. Foreman, 372; D. McKinnon, 300; J. Dickenson, 270.

Ward 5.—P. Wylie, 391; W. H. Wood, 213; W. A. Brown, 168; J. Morton, 164; I. G. Johnson, 94; W. Towler, 62.

Note—The first two names in each ward are the aldermen elected.

LICENSE COMMISSIONERS.

J. A. Taylor and E. B. Morgan.

PARK COMMISSIONERS.

Capt. Tatlow, A. E. Lees and C. Doering.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Dr. Brydon-Jack, Jas. Ramsay, J. J. Banfield and J. Gordon.

It was the quietest election on record, the streets being cleared at 10 o'clock.

Both the Cambie street by-law and hospital site by-law carried.

CARNEGIE'S INSTITUTE.

Aims That He Has for University for Washington.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The official announcement was made today of the board of trustees of the Carnegie institute, which has been incorporated here under the $10,000,000 gift of Andrew Carnegie. The only indication as to the form of the gift is that it will be in 4 per cent. bonds. The board of trustees will meet to organize the election of officers in the office of the secretary of state on January 29. Mr. Carnegie's purpose, as stated by himself, requesting the various trustees to become members of the board, is as follows: It is proposed to found in the city of Washington an institution which, with the co-operation of institutions now here, to establish here or elsewhere, in the broadest and most liberal manner, encouragement of knowledge to the benefit of mankind, provide laboratories, books and apparatus needed and afford advanced character to students wherever found inside of schools properly qualified to profit thereby. Among its aims are those:

1. To increase the efficiency of the universities and other institutions of learning throughout the country by utilizing and adding to their existing facilities and by aiding teachers in the various institutions for experimental and other work on these institutions as far as may be advisable.

2. To discover the exceptional man in every department of study whenever and wherever found, and enable him by financial aid to make the work for which he seems specially designed, his life work.

3. To promote original research, paying great attention thereto, as being one of the chief purposes of this institution.

4. To increase facilities for higher education.

5. To enable such students as may find Washington the best point for their special studies to avail themselves of such advantages as may be open to the museums, libraries, laboratories, observatories, meteorological and forestry schools, and kindred institutions of the several departments of the government.

6. To ensure the prompt publication and distribution of the results of scientific investigation, a field considered to be highly important. These and kindred objects may be attained by providing the necessary apparatus for experimental work by employing able teachers from the various institutions in Washington or elsewhere, and by enabling men fitted for special work to devote themselves to it, through salaried fellowships or scholarships, or through salaries with or without pensions in old age, or through aid in other forms to such men as continue their special work at seats of learning throughout the world.

PAPAL COMMISSION.

It Is Appointed to Point Out Orthodox Methods.

Rome, Jan. 9.—The membership of the Papal commission on modern questions concerning the Holy Writ is officially announced. It consists of Cardinal Parocchi, vice-chancellor of the Holy Roman church; Cardinals Segna, prefect of the Vatican archives, and Y. Tutes, as secretarys. Among the counsellors chosen from various countries is Prof. Gramagan, of the Catholic university at Washington. The scope of the inquiry is to ascertain the limits of freedom to be allowed the Catholic exegetist in Biblical questions of the day, and point out definitely which must be maintained and which must be rejected in the interests of orthodoxy, which are allowable and which are left to the individual conscience. The commission, notably the president, is said to represent broad-minded, progressive tendencies.

GILBERT PARKER, M.P.

Toronto, Jan. 9.—(Special)—The Canadian club tonight banqueted Gilbert Parker, M. P. The feature of Mr. Parker's address was his indignant protest against Rudyard Kipling's slurs on the game of cricket, and his expression of regret that the Imperial government had not adopted at the psychological moment a scheme for recruiting at the expense of the Mother Country an Imperial army of 5,000 from Canada, 5,000 from Australia and 10,000 from Great Britain. He also spoke impressively of the high standards of life that prevail in Canada and the dawn of brilliant prosperity for Canada. Hon George E. Foster, another guest of the club, urged Mr. Parker to press upon the Imperial House the advantage of Imperial preference in trade.