Compelled To Retreat

Dewet Reported to Have Been Forced Over Border Into Basutoland.

Deserter States He Is Treating His Men Cruelly—French at Ermelo.

London, Feb. 9.—According to the Weekly Despatch it has good ground for saying that information has been received in an authoritative quarter in London that Commandant Dewet late on Friday attempted to escape along the Smithfield-Bethulie road, but was foiled by a strong body of scouts. Subsequently Knox intercepted another movement, whereupon Dewet retreated and was forced over the Basutoland border.

Near Graaf Reinet.

Cradock, Cape Colony, Feb. 9.—Boer raiders are nine miles from Graaf Reinet, and are also in the neighborhood of Rosmead.

Dewet's Cruelty.

Herschel, Cape Colony, Feb. 8.—A deserter from Gen. Dewet's force avers that Dewet treats his men cruelly, and frequently sjamboks. The deserter was arrested by the Boers after he had surrendered to the British, and was given 25 lashes. Many Boers are deserting. President Steyn and Gen. Dewet personally shoulder rifles.

Boers Retired.

Capetown, Feb. 9.—Gen. French has occupied Ermelo, in the Transvaal. Six thousand Boers retired.

The Boers violently attacked Smith-Dorrien's outpost at Bothwell on February 6th, but were driven back with heavy loss.

Piet Dewet's Letter.

Bloemfontein, Feb. 5.—The text of a portion of the letter from Piet Dewet, chairman of the peace commission, to his brother, Christian Dewet, appealing to the latter to surrender, was published in the Post to-day. It is as follows:

"Dear Brother,—I hear you are so angry that you have decided to kill me, accusing me of high treason. May God not allow you the opportunity to shed more innocent blood. When I saw we were beaten by the British, I wrote to the President, requesting him to consider terms of peace, and rather to surrender than to ruin the country and starve the people. I was with you afterwards for a month, and it convinced me that it was better to lay down arms. I did my duty in the battleat Chietma with Prinsloo. A charge was made on the guns, when I was shamefully left in the lurch by Froneman, who fled.

"Convinced that the struggle was hopeless I left with my staff and surrendered, and was sent to Durban. You and Steyn, in carrying on guerilla warfare, caused me to write to Kitchener on November 12th, requesting an opportunity to come to the state and persuade the men to lay down their arms.

"There is no Free State government against whom I could commit treason. What is better, for the republics to continue to struggle, at the risk of total ruination as a nation, or to submit? Could we think of taking back the country if it were offered to us, with thousands of people to be supported by a government that has not a farthing, but a debt of five or six millions, even if helped by you? Do you think any nation so mad as to have thousands killed and spend millions, and then give the republics back and the necessary capital to govern them?

"Put passionate feeling aside for a moment and use common sense, and you will then agree that the best thing for the people and country is to give in, be loyal to the new government, and try to get responsible government, and, as soon as the finances will allow doing so, govern the country ourselves, have our children educated, and save the people as a nation. Should the war continue a few months longer, the nation will become so poor that it will become a working class and disappear as a nation.

"I have heard that you and others accuse me of being paid by the English government for what I am doing. I can only answer that there is a God, and He will pass righteous sentence. I have also heard that Kitchener's offers to me and other attempts are considered by you as a sign of weakness on the part of the British. When you cornered 50 soldiers at Blaawbank, did the same to 400 at Norstershook, and surrounded a small patrol at Rhenoster river, under a flag of truce, and ask them to surrender, was it weakness or magnanimity on your part?

"The British are convinced that they have conquered the land and the people, and they consider the matter ended, and are only trying to treat those continuing the struggle magnanimously in order to prevent bloodshed. Believe me when I tell you that no troops are sent to England, but thousands are still coming to Africa. If you do not consider the Free State, you will not be sensible.

"Burghers, are you blind? Can you not see that you are being deceived by Transvaal generals? What are they doing? They do not fight one-tenth part as much as we do. The Transvaal is not as much ruined as is the Free State. They are inclined to submit, and are only waiting to see what you are going to do. The moment you surrender, fall or are captured, they will surrender. I pray you again to consider before you proceed further."

B. P. Police.

Ottawa, Feb. 9.—Capt. Fall went west to-day to commence recruiting for the South African constabulary. The various drafts from Canada will remain together on arrival in South Africa. This is Baden-Powell's idea, as he finds men work better together when acquainted.

Col. Steele's command will not necessarily include the Canadian contingent, but possibly only a portion of it.

ARRIVED FROM THE NORTH.

Two Men Disfigured for Life—Flour Famine at Circle City.

Seattle, Feb. 9.—The steamer Victoria, from Skagway, and Bertha, from Port Valdo, have arrived here, the latter with two men disfigured for life in their efforts to find fortune in the Cook Inlet country. Axel Linbladi, crossing overland from Resurrection Bay to Sunrise City, had both hands frozen so that at least five of his fingers will have to be amputated. Peter Olsen fell from a Cook Inlet coal train, having the flesh of his legs torn into shreds from the thick of the thigh to the heel. The member was amputated with a saw and a jack knife. The Victoria brought twenty passengers, some of whom made the trip from Dawson in 13 days. Reports of a flour famine at Circle City are made by lower Yukon passengers to the Victoria. Tanara is said to be in worse straits for breadstuffs than Circle City.

The Bertha discharged Nome-bound passengers at Folmina Bay, after being surrounded by ice floes. She extricated herself only after having bent and broken two propeller blades. Later the vessel was beached and repairs made. The White Pass & Yukon railway is reported much harassed in its operations by snowfalls.

THE KING'S HOLIDAY.

Will Probably Spend Two Weeks at the Riviera.

New York, Feb. 9.—Discussing King Edward's visit to the continent, a London cablegram to the Tribune: "Soon after the opening of parliament the King will go to Germany to see his sister and to visit the Kaiser. It is believed he will spend a week or two at the Riviera. Naturally the events of the last three weeks have affected him, and he may recognize the wisdom of a rest, but at the same time there is no truth in the report that his health is far from satisfactory."

LARD KING RETIRES

From Membership of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Chicago, Feb. 9.—A morning paper states that N. K. Fairbank, who has been one of the most active and prominent members of the board of trade for over 40 years and was among the best known of its presidents, sold his membership yesterday for $2,000. Fairbank was one of the largest operators on the board from 1860 to 1880. His specialty was lard, and he was considered the lard king.

THE KING'S TELEGRAM.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The text of the telegram of acknowledgment from King Edward VII. to President McKinley is as follows:

"I desire to express my high appreciation of the respect shown to the memory of Her late Majesty by your attendance and that of your cabinet at the memorial service at Washington. I am deeply touched by this and other special marks of sympathy received from the United States. (Signed) Edward, R. and I."

President McKinley sent the following reply:

"I am gratified by our Majesty's message. The tribune of the American people to the memory of your illustrious mother was general and heart-felt. (Signed) William McKinley."

"LONGING FOR HER REST."

London, Feb. 9.—The Westminster Gazette this afternoon prints an interesting story, which it believes to be absolutely correct, to the effect that before the recent retirement of Mr. George J. Goschen, first lord of the Admiralty, he sent a letter to the Queen, saying in substance that he desired to relinquish office, as he was weary of public life. In replying, Queen Victoria thanked Mr. Goschen for his long and devoted services, closing with the words: "Your Old Queen is weary, too, and longing for her rest."

A HEARTY WELCOME.

The Hague, Feb. 9.—Queen Wilhelmina and Prince Henry had an enthusiastic reception at Apeldoorn on Thursday night. The Leo palace was illuminated, and the country around was ablaze with fireworks.

Yesterday morning they started through the park and visited the Royal stables.

The weather continues frosty, and the people keep up the festivities with enthusiasm that verges on boisterousness. Great preparations are being made at Amsterdam for the Queen's visit.

CHANGING RIFLES.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The war department is making arrangements to replace all the United States magazine rifles, calibre 30, 1892, now in service, with later models of '96 and '98 of the same rifle. A circular was issued today in regard to this subject, which says that requisitions for rifles of the '96 and '98 models should be made in all cases where the old model of '92 (not converted to model '96) is still in the hands of the troops.

QUARRYMEN RESUME WORK.

Youngstown, O., Feb. 8.—The strike of the limestone quarrymen in the eastern part of this county and western Pennsylvania has been settled, the operators reconsidering their announcement of a reduction of from 20 to 17½ cents a ton. The orders to furnaces being so great, the operators decided they wanted no strike and work will be resumed in full. More than 2,000 men were interested.

GOING TO GERMANY.

Montreal, Feb. 9.—A Detroit, Mich., dispatch says Baroness von Ketteler, widow of Count von Ketteler, the German minister who was assassinated by Boxers in Pekin, left yesterday for New York en route to Germany.

STREET CARS DESTROYED.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 9.—Officials of the Omaha Street Railway company to-day estimated the loss from last night's fire in their power house at $135,000; insurance, $80,000. Sixty cars were destroyed.

Britain's Position

Downing Street Officials Elated Over Results of Emperor William's Visit.

The Canal Question—King Edward Bestows Victoria Order on Bluejackets.

London, Feb. 9.—From the British standpoint, Queen Victoria's death appears to have strengthened rather than weakened Great Britain's position among the nations, and a comprehensive view of the international situation reveals only improved prospects for continued peace and harmony. A sufficient time has elapsed since Victoria ceased to reign for the foreign office to feel the political pulse of the capitals of Europe, and the briefest examination, commenced in no spirit of cocksureness, resulted in a feeling of safe security at Downing street.

The foremost factor in this, naturally, is Emperor William's attitude. Responsible officials here make no attempt to conceal their elation at the circumstances attendant on His Majesty's visit. They do not shut their eyes to the dissatisfaction the Emperor has caused among certain sections of his subjects, but rely implicitly on the imperious force of

Germany's Ruler

to successfully overcome the internal obligation engendered. Closer relations undoubtedly now exist between Great Britain and Germany.

The alliance between Great Britain and Portugal scarcely needed the visit of King Charles to render it stronger. Yet the continued stay of that ruler is believed to be likely to bring the people of Portugal and Great Britain in closer touch, thus rendering easier the work of their respective governments. Thus Portugal, Germany and Great Britain are believed to be more closely united than ever in their history.

The only feature of the recent international happenings regretted at Downing street is the Emperor's decoration of Field Marshal Lord Roberts with the Order of the Black Eagle. It is thought His Majesty went almost too far, in view of the hostile comments the German press is in the habit of showering on Great Britain's South African generals. "Still," say the officials, "Emperor William never does things by halves."

Neither in China nor in other parts of the world do Russia and France, in the foreign office's view, give any indication of counter action against this

Activity of British Diplomacy.

Lord Salisbury is said to rely on Emperor William to keep in touch and harmony with the Czar. So long as this is feasible, France is not expected to take any serious initiative.

Moreover, according to dispatches in the British press, French Anglophobism seems to have abated since the Queen's death. Austria and Italy are put down as sure to do nothing contrary to Emperor William's wish. It is easily seen Emperor William is now the dominating figure in European affairs. To this Great Britain has no objection. She has made it possible and trusts to benefit by it. Relationship between the reigning families of Europe is not held to be of much account in the chancelleries; but so far as it goes, it is believed King Edward VII.'s personality will tend to improve its degree of potency.

More important to some cabinet ministers than the European situation is the belief that a solution of the Nicaraguan canal dispute can be arrived at without the slightest friction.

Simultaneously with the accession of King Edward, whom, incidentally, golfers refer to as the first sovereign who has played golf since James II., the waters of the Nile

Have Been Turned Back.

Sir John Aird cabled this week: "The last channel has been closed at Assuan; you can walk across the Nile." This will solve the problem of supplying corn in Egypt. The excellent piece of dam construction will have to withstand a severe strain when the Nile rises with the next floods.

King Edward's bestowal of the Victoria Order on bluejackets of the navy for services in connection with the funeral of Queen Victoria has caused somewhat of a shock to officers of both army and navy, and corresponding enthusiasm among the rank and file. It is quite without precedent, and has done more to popularize King Edward with his sailors than could any other act. The officers are beginning to see the King's motive in according the sailors an exceptional honor.

Some of the army officers are bitterly complaining of an innovation since Lord Roberts took command of the forces, by which they are obliged to wear uniform whenever they go to the war office. Whatever his purpose, Lord Roberts in this way and many others is trying to down the prejudice of the majority of officers against appearing in public in uniform. Soon officers' uniforms are likely to be as common in London streets as privates' uniforms are now.

THE EMPEROR'S GIFT.

Press Opinions on the Decorating of Lord Roberts.

Berlin, Feb. 9.—In official circles the decorating of Lord Roberts with the Order of the Black Eagle, which the officials do not confirm, is regarded as being merely of personal significance and as expressing Emperor William's appreciation of Lord Roberts as a man and as a soldier. Nevertheless it is admitted that the act expresses the Emperor's wish to end the bitterness in the relations of the two countries which does not benefit Germany nor Great Britain.

The Kreuz Zeitung says: "We fail to see why this Boer destroyer should receive such a unique mark of Emperor William's distinction, and also why the Emperor, after being horribly insulted several years ago by the officers of his British regiment, should now show them marked attention."

The Berliner Tagblatt, Independent Liberal, prints special London correspondence, in which the writer says the German people would do well to bury their animosity to Great Britain when the British people extend the hand of friendship, adding that Great Britain doubtless will be ready to pursue a friendly course, adopt a Germanophile policy and support the driebund on occasion, unless the German people are insulting in their animosity. The writer continues: "The German people seem about to reject the friendship of a great nation, which formerly Germany earnestly wooed."

The Cologne Zeitung, the leading centrist organ, weighs the chances of a Russian or British rapprochment for Germany carefully, concluding that the best policy for Germany's interests is an entente with Great Britain, from the Catholic standpoint particularly, and also that an understanding with Great Britain meant the furtherance of more liberal political institutions.

LEADERS LACKING.

London Times Comments on Lord Roberts's Dispatches.

London, Feb. 9.—Commenting upon the dispatches of Lord Roberts, the Times says: "The most vivid impression produced is that on its fighting side the British army need not fear comparison with any troops in the world. A second, and less agreeable impression, is that the army is less strong on its business than on its fighting side. Its splendid qualities have been largely neutralized by want of foresight, initiative, organizing ability, common intelligence and common sense on the part of those whose business it was to utilize the fighting qualities to the utmost."

MAY GO TO INDIA.

Duke of Connaught Will Probably Be Appointed Commander-in-Chief.

Allahabad, Feb. 9.—The belief is held by well informed persons here that the Duke of Connaught will be appointed commander-in-chief of the British forces in India.

ADDRESS TO THE KING.

Ottawa, Feb. 8.—The address which will be adopted by the Dominion parliament is as follows:

"Most Gracious Sovereign: We, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, in parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to approach Your Majesty with an expression of our deep and heartfelt sorrow for the demise of our late sovereign lady, Queen Victoria.

"In common with our fellow-subjects in all parts of the Empire, we deplore the loss of a great ruler, whose manifold and exalted virtues have for three generations commanded the respect and admiration of the world.

"As representatives of the people of Canada, we mourn for a beloved sovereign, under whom our Dominion first rose into being, and to whose wise and beneficent sway are due in no small measure its growth and prosperity.

"We pray that the God of consolation may comfort Your Majesty and members of the Royal family in their affliction.

"It is with feelings not less sincere than those to which we have just given utterance that we hail Your Majesty's accession to the throne of your ancestors. We beg to assure Your Majesty of our devoted attachment to Your Majesty's person and government, and to express our unclouded confidence that the glory and greatness of the British Empire abroad, and the happiness and well-being of Your Majesty's people at home will suffer no diminution under Your Majesty's gracious rule."

CHINESE EXECUTED.

Hongkong, Feb. 9.—A dispatch from Canton says four men who had been arrested for attacking Germans have been executed. The same dispatch announces the arrival of the new viceroy in Canton. The native papers approve the appointment, stating that the new official belongs to the progressive party.

THE DUKE OF YORK.

London, Feb. 9.—The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York returned to London this afternoon from Osborne.

TALL CORN

doesn't come by accident. A fertile soil and careful cultivation are necessary to produce the towering stems and heavy ears.

Yet the farmer who understands that he can't have a healthy corn crop without feeding and weeding, seems to think that he can have a healthy body without either care or culture. But the body is built up just as the corn is, by the assimilation of the several chemical elements on which vitality depends. And what weeds are to the corn, diseases of the stomach and nutritive systems are to the body; they divert the necessary food supply from the proper channels, and the body becomes lean, sickly and ill-nourished.

The proper digestion and assimilation of food is a primary essential of health. By healing diseases of the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery increases the digestive and assimilative powers, stimulates the action of the blood making glands, and sends to every organ of the body the rich red-corpuscled blood on which physical vigor and vitality depend.

"I took two bottles of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, for stomach trouble," writes Clarence Carnes, Esq., of Taylorstown, Loudoun Co., Va. "It did me so much good that I didn't take any more. I can eat most anything now. I am so well pleased with it I hardly know how to thank you for your kind information. I tried a whole lot of things before I wrote to you. There was a gentleman told me about your medicine, how it had cured his wife. I thought I would try a bottle of it. Am now glad that I did, for I don't know what I would have done if it had not been for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate the bowels and cure constipation.

Islands of The Gulf

Essays by Public School Pupils of Pender and Galiano—Situation and occupations of the inhabitants.

A short time ago some prizes were offered to the pupils of the public schools on Pender, Galiano and Mayne islands, for essays dealing with the various aspects of the Gulf island. The Pender pupils were to treat them from the geographical standpoint, Galiano the occupations of the people, and Mayne the commercial importance. Among the essays submitted were a number of an excellent character, considering the standing of the composers.

The following are several sent in by pupils of Pender and Galiano. Those of Mayne will probably be published later.

Clara Menzies won the first prize for her essay, dealing with the island from a geographical standpoint, and Carrie Cullison for her paper on occupation of inhabitants.

THE GULF ISLANDS.

The Gulf of Georgia lies on the western side of British Columbia, separating Vancouver Island from the Mainland and joining Queen Charlotte Sound to Strait of Juan de Fuca.

There are about one hundred inhabited islands in the Gulf of Georgia, small and large; in fact the Gulf is studded with islands, from that of twenty miles in width, to the rock a few rods square.

There are no rivers of any size on the isles, and as the streams contain no fish, they are of no account. Every island has hills or mountains corresponding to its size. The coast is irregular and broken and is generally formed of high, perpendicular rocks. Some of the bays form good harbors. The climate is usually temperate and healthy, although in the north it is rather cold.

The land is divided into sections and parts of sections; each section being a mile square. The land is also divided into farms or ranches, differing in size. Some of the islands have a piece of land reserved solely for the Indians. It is believed that Indians once inhabited the islands, as there are a great many pieces of skeletons in certain places.

There are one or more schools on each of the larger islands. They are public, being supported by the provincial government, which also pays the salary of the teachers. There are other buildings such as halls, jails, stores and churches. The latter are very scarce, the islands not being so thickly inhabited as to support a minister. There are a few mission fields, where the missionaries obtain their salary, partly from the islands, the remainder being supplied by the Home Mission Fund. Where there is no church, the service is held in a school, hall, or some other convenient building.

The roads in many places are not well kept, owing largely to the inexperience of the road masters. A sum of money is supplied annually by the provincial government for the reparation and building of roads through the islands.

Not one of the islands has a railway, and only one, namely, Salt Spring, has a telephone. Texada, one of the largest of the islands, is noted for its mine, called Van Anda mine, which exports ore to comparatively large extent.

Post offices have been erected on almost every island, though generally they are only small wooden buildings a few yards square, or else the mail is distributed in private houses. As the mail can be brought only by steamers, the government has supplied all the islands, that are of any importance, with a wharf, and also makes repairs on same when they are needed.

There are no monuments erected, as there are no great events to be commemorated. San Juan, which is one of the American islands, was once strongly fortified; but as the country is very peaceable, fortifications are not needed.

Lighthouses have been erected wherever they are necessary to navigation. They are well cared for and in good condition, as are also the fog bells (or borns) on some of the islands.

Darcy island is reserved for lepers, of whom there are always a few. They are cared for by the governmnet.

The Gulf islands are noted chiefly for their scenery, which is very grand all the year round. The trees, which are almost all tall evergreens, shelter many ferns and shrubs and enclose beautiful green valleys. The hills are covered with a great many species of green moss, and are composed almost entirely of rocks.

Owing to the protection afforded by Vancouver Island, no great storms ever reach the Gulf islands. Thus, after all has been considered, the Gulf islands are very pleasant places on which to live.

CLARA MENZIES,
Pender.

In the Gulf of Georgia are situated numerous islands of all sizes and shapes. The Gulf of Georgia extends north and south from Seymour Narrows to Haro Sound, and east and west from the Mainland to Vancouver Island.

The most important island is Salt Spring, of about fifteen miles in length and six in width. There are other islands which are larger, but on account of its population and such, Salt Spring is the most important. Numerous lakes are found on this island, noted for their trout, as Cushion lake, St. Mary's lake, etc. The bays are large. The names of some are Fulford harbor, Vesuvius bay, Long bay and Ganges harbor. There are quite a few capes or points and mountains, steep and high. The roads are very good; the wharves are five in number, and there are a number of churches and schools. The Islands' exhibition is held on Salt Spring.

Pender island is about ten miles long and two miles wide. There are a number of bays and harbors which afford boats shelter and anchorage in storms. Otter bay especially, for men-of-war and tugs shelter there. The large points are named James, Stanley, Razor and Sand. The rivers are not at all large, owing to the size of the island and cannot be called more than "mere streams." The mountains are not large, the highest is Mount Norman. There are a few lakes named Liddell, Robertson and Spaulding. There are three wharves, one situated in Hope Bay, one in Bedwell, and one at Port Wahsington. Pender is divided into two parts, North and South Pender. These divisions are connected by a small isthmus or portage. Pender has one school house and a hall. The population amounts to about seventy or eighty without including the Japanese. The island is about midway between Victoria, the capital, and New Westminster.

Mayne island is not more than half the size of Pender. It is separated from Pender by Navy Channel, and from Galiano by Active Pass. Galiano is about the length of Salt Spring, but very narrow. The bays of Mayne are: Village, Campbell, Minor and Brigg's Landing. The points are Horn, Helen and Dinner Point. There are a few mountains: Flag Hill is the highest. There is one wharf, a school, a court house and a few hotels and boarding houses. On Galiano are two schools, but there used to be three, and one wharf, which was shifted from its old port a few years ago.

Prevost island is only two miles long. The points are Loch, where a lighthouse is situated, Haycock and Liddell; the bays are Helen, Divers, Mud and Babington.

Saturna is separated from Pender by the same channel as Mayne. Moresby island lies south of Pender, and Portland west of Moresby.

Lying north in the Georgian Gulf are the islands of Valdes, Gabriola, Lasquetta, Denman and Texada. There are mines of gold, iron and coal in these islands.

At the south are many American islands, San Juan being one of them. It once belonged to the British, and was strongly fortified.

Darcey island is where the poor Chinese, the victims of that terrible disease—leprosy—are taken to spend the rest of their lives. Provisions are taken to them in tugs.

There is the Dehorsey group of islands in Trincomalie Channel near Dodd's Narrows. At Kuper island there is an Indian school.

There are numerous islets and small islands whose names I have not mentioned, some with perhaps an Indian settler, Chinese, or a few white people, or with no one at all. There are Sydney, James, Gossip, Strawberry, Coal, Samuel, Secretary, Trincomalie, etc.

The scenery of these islands is very beautiful, and the climate also. They are very picturesque cliffs, many of the bays are studded with very small islets or rocks, where upon a tree or bushes grow. There are many beaches along the coast, some very lovley and extending for a long distance.

It is supposed that once long ago all the islands were mountain peaks of the Coast Range, and have sunken by the earthquakes. They must once have been inhabited by Indians, for Indian skulls and bones have been dug up and relics found, one lately in the shape of a hat.

I have done my best to describe the Gulf islands, and I hope that some day they may all be very important islands.

NELLIE P. GRIMMER.
Pender.

The Gulf of Georgia is west of British Columbia; it is about three hundred miles long and twenty-five miles wide, and is dotted with numerous islands. The islands of which I am going to write are Pender, Mayne, Galiano, Salt Spring, Orcas, Prevost, Saturna, San Juan, Darcy Moresby and Stuart.

Pender is about two miles long and two or three miles wide. The island is divided into two parts, North and South Pender. These parts are joined by a very narrow strip of land. The shore is much broken. The principal bays are Otter, Boat, Welcome, Hope, Washington and St. Andrew's or Clam bay. On South Pender are Bedwell bay, Peter's cove and Browning harbor, which is two miles long, situated between North and South Pender. There are no rivers on Pender, and the largest stream is called Maiden Hair stream. The highest hills are Crammer, Bald Cone, George, Dent, Curtis and Lively. The points are Stanley James, Razor, Wallace, Tilly and Gowland. Pender has one school, three wharves and a mission. There is only one lake on Pender.

Mayne is separated from Pender by Navy channel. It is seven or eight miles long. The coast is broken by bays, the principal of which are Village, Miners, Campbell, Dog Fish, Sunny Nook and Horten. Flag Hill is the largest on Mayne. The points are Edith, Helen, Horn, Georgina and Laura. There are two hotels on Mayne Island, one at Point Comfort and one at the Pass; also a jail, schoolhouse and English church.

Galiano is a very long island and is separated from Mayne by Active Pass. There is a long range or hills called the Quadra hills. The coast is very little broken except on the side bordering Active Pass. There is no church on Galiano, so the school is used to hold the services. The points are Mary Anne and Phillimon.

Prevost is west of Pender. It has quite a few bays; there is a lighthouse also. Between it and Pender is Trincomalie channel.

Saturna is east of Pender. The coast is much broken. Open Bright, Boot and Winter are the principal bays. Besides Cape Lyall there is East Point, at which a lighthouse is situated. The highest hills are David, Elliot, Stony and Brown.

Salt Spring—also called Admiral Island—which gets its name from the salt springs on the northern end, is one of the largest of the Gulf islands. The largest bays are Fulford, Ganges, Long and Burgoyne. There are two large lakes. The mountains are Bruce, Sullivan, Hope, Baynes, Tuani, Otter Range, Reginald, Erskin and Belcher. There are several wharves and also several churches on Admiral. The largest churches are English and Catholic.

Darcy is a small island on which the lepers are kept. These lepers are provided for by the government.

The two largest American islands in the Gulf are Orcas and San Juan. Orcas is like two large islands joined together. There is a lighthouse on the southwestern part of Orcas. San Juan has a great lime kiln. There is a lighthouse on it also, as well as at Turn Point on Stuart, a small island.

Moresby is another small island, with Fairfax and Parkin capes, and some small bays.

The climate on these islands is warm and delightful. The islands are protected from the fierce storms of the Pacific by Vancouver Island.

It is believed that Indians first inhabited these islands on account of the relics, such as skeletons, that are picked up now.

ETHEL PHELPS,
Pender.

INHABITANTS AND THEIR OCCUPATIONS.

The islands of the Gulf comprise Salt Spring, Pender, Galiano, Mayne and other smaller islands situated midway between Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster.

The land is thickly covered with timber of all sorts and sizes from the tree which serves Santa Claus to that which is used in building houses.

Cordwood is cut by Japanese and shipped to the Fraser river canneries and to wood dealers in the different cities.

The population is not very large, owing to the hilly nature of the place. Settlements are very much scattered.

The "would-be farmer" has sometimes a hard time to make a living, for after working on a place for years he finds himself with a little patch of land cleared, and all he gets for his work is to be called a "mossback."

Many people around the islands earn their living by fishing salmon for the Fraser river canneries during the season, and in the winter dog-fish, which are caught for their oil.

Sheep raising is carried on, and he is the man who can boast of his flock of sheep.

Fruit growing on Salt Spring, and to a smaller extent on the other islands, is an industry which is growing the few years. On Salt Spring this fall thousand boxes of apples were shipped from one farm alone, to say nothing of plums and smaller fruit.

Good schools are provided for by the government in a settlement where there are ten or more pupils to attend.

A much better system of road-making is needed on the islands, and more especially on our own—"Galiano." Though a large amount of money is spent every year, the roads to-day are a disgrace to any settlement.

The people are very friendly and round a great deal. Christmas once more comes round, and will find them ready to join hand in hand with their neighbors to make it a jolly time for young and old, and among all Christmas wishes none will be more sincere than those of the Galiano Indian school.

CARRIE CULLISON,
Galiano.

[illegible] are not very large islands. Galiano is the longest, Pender the largest, and Saturna the smallest. They are situated in the Gulf of Georgia, and are surrounded by both large and small bays and inlets. Some of them are very beautiful and safe, which shelter to vessels and boats in storms. In some parts around the islands the water runs very fast, from four to five miles an hour. Active Pass, which separates Mayne and Galiano, is noted for its swiftness. A steamboat can hardly go against it. Let us say something about the islands for I like land better than the sea. The islands are very rocky, but in some places there is lovely soil and is well adapted for fruit and vegetables. It is not for grain in large quantities, because the islands are too small and rocky. They have the Japan current, which makes the weather warm and milder. It makes the fruit and berries, and grows vegetables of all kinds. We can have cattle, sheep, hogs, horses, geese and chickens.

The islands are represented by Mr. Booth in the house of parliament at Victoria, our capital.

The people live on little farms and are mostly happy and contented to stay on their little homes, for we have no post office and school on each island. Galiano has two stores and two hotels, but not have these ten years ago. Our mission field is connected with Pender. Mr. Menzies started the mission here. It is carried on at present by Rev. Mr. Foss.

The industries of the people are farming and fishing, and also hunting. They go fishing on the Fraser river in summer. The women stay at home and make jam and goodies for the fishers. They have a good time then. The men go out hunting for deer and grouse, sometimes they kill some. There are a great many kinds of fish in the water, such as lean-cod, salmon, herring, sharks, whales, dog-fish, etc., and also shell fish, which are plentiful along the shores. We send our products to town by steamboats, and we get our mail also by steamboats.

The church is doing better and greater work than anything else, because it makes people kinder to each other. People ought to be thankful for all this. Hurrah for the islands and for Canada.

FLORENCE GRAY, Galiano.

The islands in the Gulf of Georgia are situated in the North Victoria district. It is a very good place for invalids, because the climate is so delightful all through the year. The principal islands are Pender, Salt Spring and Mayne. We get mail twice a week here on Galiano, and on Mayne they get it every day but on Sunday. But there has been a little delay with the steamer.

The people occupy themselves mostly in fishing and farming. There are a great many animals raised here and sold off for more money. The principal place for fishing is on the Fraser river. In the summer they fish for salmon, and in the winter they fish for dog-fish and get their oil to ship. The majority of people are Indians and half-breeds. The Indians get along the best way they can. If they cannot get any other food they eat fish straight. Most of them live on the beach in old shacks. There are two hotels on Mayne Island and a lighthouse. There is another lighthouse on Prevost.

MARY H. RUDD, Galiano.

Imperial Conferenc

Proposed Meeting for the I[illegible] pose of Discussing Affair[illegible] Affecting the Empire.

The Dominion Government U[illegible] to Reorganize the Canadia[illegible] Militia Forces.

(Associated Press.)

Toronto, Feb. 11.—The executive [illegible] British Empire League, which [illegible] Ottawa on February 13th, in th[illegible] report just issued dealing [illegible] South Africa, expresses the strong [illegible] tion that an Imperial conferenc[illegible] representatives of all self-governing [illegible] ies and the mother country s[illegible] held during the present year in [illegible] and to consider many questions [illegible] the safety and welfare of the [illegible] re. They consider the time was [illegible] opportune. The committee also [illegible] a combination of the military [illegible] val defensive powers of the Em[illegible] ges the Canadian parliament to [illegible] ganize the Canadian militia [illegible] on broader lines, and in accor[illegible] with the spirit of modern warfare [illegible] so favors the formation of a [illegible] reserve in Canada, the passi[illegible] insolvency bill, together with th[illegible] nalization of the telegraph and [illegible] stems.

College Combine.

The latest consolidation is on[illegible] quire and carry on a number [illegible] ding business colleges of Ontar[illegible] called the Federated Business [illegible] ges, with a capital of $100,000. [illegible] quired five colleges, one at Galt, [illegible] n, Hamilton, Berlin and one i[illegible] nto.

Harbor Dues Reduced.

Toronto harbor commissioners [illegible] orning decided to reduce the [illegible] es at this port from 33 to 50 per [illegible]

Senator Allen Ill.

Senator G. W. Allen, who cau[illegible] ld while attending the funeral [illegible] te Sir F. Smith, and who has b[illegible] precarious condition ever sinc[illegible] ghtly improved, but is by no [illegible] t of danger.

Prohibiton.

Hon. G. W. Ross, premier of O[illegible] the suggestion of a prominent [illegible] r of the Dominion Alliance, is co[illegible] g a proposal for a prohibitory a[illegible] be drafted and submitted to the [illegible] rate either at the provincial or [illegible] al elections.

Interesting Relic.

Ottawa, Feb. 11.— Wm. Bell, [illegible] ond road, Ottawa, has a piece [illegible] in of one of the eight horses [illegible] ew the late Queen Victoria [illegible] owned in June 1838. Ross, priz[illegible] ic very highly.

A Protest.

Rev. Dr. Fallon, of St. J[illegible] urch, last night denounced the [illegible] ion against Roman Catholics, [illegible] e sovereigns of Britain take [illegible] ronation. Dr. Fallon said the [illegible] ion was an insult to all Roman [illegible] s. He was hopeful that a [illegible] uld be made in time for the [illegible] n of King Edward.

Successful B. C. Farmers.

Ottawa, Feb. 11.—P. French, [illegible] C., has been awarded the firs[illegible] 5, and V. W. Menzie, Pender [illegible] C., the second prize, $20, for t[illegible] ections of seed grain in con[illegible] th the competition for which S[illegible] McDonald, Montreal, donated [illegible] $10,000.

Rifle Association.

The annual meeting of the D[illegible] fle Association takes place i[illegible] llway committee of the Ho[illegible] mmons on Wednesday, Februar[illegible]

Increased Profits.

Montreal, Feb. 11.—The state[illegible] Richelieu & Ontario Na[illegible] mpany for the year ending D[illegible] st, 1900, for presentation at [illegible] al meeting on Wednesday, F[illegible] th, issued this afternoon, shows [illegible] ofits to be $129,622.96, compar[illegible] 28,730.07 for 1899.

Equipments Stolen.

Quebec, Feb. 11.—Twelve gu[illegible] gons, in addition to several [illegible] tteries throughout the South [illegible] mpaign, have reached the ci[illegible] lifax. The authorities are [illegible] er the condition of the guns [illegible] ns, as it was found, on exa[illegible] er reaching here, that nearly a [illegible] nts has disappeared, carried [illegible] lieved, by relic hunters betwe[illegible] t and Quebec.

Suffers From Pneumonia

Walton, Feb. 11.—Senator Mc[illegible] very low, although slightly ea[illegible] rning. He suffers from pneu[illegible]

OPPOSED TO MARRIA[illegible]

(Associated Press.)

Madrid, Feb. 11.—The Duke [illegible] s and General Lopez Dominguez [illegible] only Liberals present at the [illegible] en at the palace on Saturday [illegible] honor of Prince Charles of [illegible] e former, in the course of priv[illegible] sation with another, guest, sta[illegible] did not repent of having vote[illegible] ate against the marriage of [illegible] arles and the Princess of [illegible] as, as he believed it to be co[illegible] sons of state.

PROPOSED ALLIANC[illegible]

[illegible] tween France, Russia, Jap[illegible] the United States.

(Associated Press.)

St. Petersburg, Feb. 11.—The [illegible] zette, in advocating a [illegible] ssian-American-Japanese alli[illegible] set the Anglo-German alliance [illegible] portion of the press persists i[illegible] says the other three power[illegible] ept Russia's leadership and [illegible] ce with China without delay, [illegible] of the Anglo-Germans."