The Colonist.

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CHOOSING A LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

It is rather a sorry sight for British Columbians to have so important a position as that of lieutenant-governor bartered for in the way it has been, by a number of scheming politicians. Fancy the rajahs of India holding a conference to determine who the Imperial government should appoint as their viceroy, or a caucus being held in Ottawa to advise the secretary of the colonies if Lord Minto or Lord Grey were acceptable to the Liberal party in Canada as governor-general. In a small way, that is precisely what is being done in British Columbia today. The question to decide is apparently not whether a particular individual is qualified for the position, but what will be the political effect of the appointment? How does it fit in with the views of what is rather vulgarly described as the local "political push"?

The office of lieutenant-governor is one which requires certain special qualifications. These qualifications are not always those which a successful politician or even a statesman may possess. He is first of all essentially a social feature. That is to say, he, by virtue of his office, is brought into contact with a great many persons in various walks and stations of life. While we do not necessarily attach any great importance to the standards set in certain cases, nevertheless in official life they must be respected, and no man can be said to be qualified for the position who cannot perform with ease and credit to himself the social duties incumbent upon him in that office.

There is also a certain dignity to be maintained, which, if not the possession of the occupant of the office, can neither be acquired nor simulated. That dignity is the natural-born grace of a gentleman in the true sense of the term. The representative of the King should have a few of the kingly attributes. He should be familiar with, and have experience in statecraft, with a fairly good knowledge of constitutional law. Lieutenant-governors make and unmake governments at times, and his action in constitutional emergency is often highly important. In addition to other qualifications, he should have sound judgment, tact and diplomacy. He should have a mind, like that of the judge, capable of eliminating all bias and prejudice and acting wholly from impersonal and judicial motives.

If there is any use in the office at all it is in the possession of qualifications by the occupants, which make their exercise beneficial to the community and the position honorable in itself. It is very hard to define the exact combination of talents, or to find the man who answers to every requirement. If we were asked to furnish an example of the official who comes as nearly as possible in practice to the ideal, we should point to our present Lieutenant-Governor. Or we might illustrate in a negative way by pointing to some of those mentioned as his successor, who possess none of the qualifications.

There should be other considerations than mere political expediency, and the exigencies of the political situation, taken into account. The office should not be degraded by making it a dumping ground for men whom the party bosses desire to see shelved. It should not be made a football, for instance, for men like Mr. Robert Kelly of Vancouver. If a suitable man, available from the party in power, cannot be found in the province, there should be no hesitation in going outside of the province, as the government did five years ago. In the present emergency, it must be assumed that the members of the government at Ottawa, and especially Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who has a fine sense of the fitness of things if he should choose to use it, are able to judge of the material at their disposal, without making the selection a matter of log-rolling by ward politicians.

THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE.

The successful voyage of Captain Amundsen from the Atlantic to the Pacific through the Arctic Ocean north of the American continent, has revived interest in the old subject of the Northwest Passage. The newspapers are not strictly accurate in stating that he was the first to accomplish the feat. Captain McClure (1850-1854) had that honor. He carried his ship, The Investigator, from Behring Straits to Banks Land, where he wintered for three years, but finally abandoned her in Mercy Bay. The rest of the way he made by sledge, joining Belcher's squadron at Beechy Island. Captain Amundsen, however, is the first to take his ship through, and demonstrate that the Northwest Passage exists as a practical possibility, and is navigable. He now proposes to make what is known as the Northeast Passage by returning home to Norway north of the continents of Europe and Asia. He will not, however, be the first to accomplish this, if successful. Nordenskjold did it in the Vega, without much difficulty. The most dangerous part of the voyage is that between Behring Sea and the Lena, but westward from that navigation is comparatively safe. Arrived in Norway, Amundsen will have been the first navigator to have encompassed the globe in an almost direct line. Let us hope that the brave man will succeed in the latter part of his memorable voyage.

Historically, the Northwest Passage is rooted in the very fibres of the North American continent as a civilized entity. Locally, even, the subject is of intense interest, because the Strait of Juan de Fuca, stretching away to the ocean from our very doors, was first entered by the old Greek pilot in his attempt to find a water route from the Pacific to the Atlantic; and he sailed a long way up it under the impression that he had at last solved the great and teasing problem of the day among navigators. Posterity has honored him by bestowing his adopted name on the strait. America owes practically everything it possesses in the way of settlement and development to the search for this shorter way from Europe to the Orient. Columbus stumbled across this continent when he thought he had reached the shores of the Flowery Kingdom, the far-off and marvelous Cathay. The pioneer explorers of the Ottawa River expected not to reach the interior of North America, but were in hopes that it would lead the way to that other land. We have the familiar evidence in the name of the Lachine Rapids, from "La Chine."

The early Spanish explorers, who made their headquarters in ancient Mexico and used that country as a base of operations, scoured the coast far north in search of the fabled Strait of Anian, without avail. It was only after a long period of years, and the most careful cruising that they gave up the quest as hopeless south of the latitude of San Francisco. The thing that tended to keep alive the tradition long after there was any real reason for hoping to find such a passage, were the pretended discoveries of such men as Maldonado, Admiral Fonte and Urdaneta, striking evidence of the persistence of error founded on fraud. Francis Drake, at the time of his memorable visit to the Pacific Coast, thought to return home by way of this passage, after ravaging the Spanish main and capturing rich galleons of treasure; but was forced to turn back and circumvent the Spaniards by circumventing the globe. Practically every navigator on the Pacific Coast from the time of Magellan in 1520 to Captain Vancouver in 1792, except those in trading ships for furs, came in search of this interoceanic strait, to make easy and direct the way from the Occident to the Orient, where was the envied

"* * * Wealth of Ormus and of Ind,
Or where the gorgeous East with richest hand
Showers on her kings barbaric pearl and gold."

In Vancouver and Cook's day there was a standing offer of a large reward for the discovery of the Northwest Passage, which both concluded did not exist after careful survey of the northwest coast of America. When McClure, already referred to, had returned to England after his memorable and perilous passage through it, he was voted a large sum by the Imperial parliament, $50,000 we think it was, as a grateful recognition of his services. But efforts did not stop there.

There were many attempts from the east as well as the west. We have the intrepid navigators, with whose exploits most school children are familiar: John Davis, William Baffin, John Ross, Captain Parry, Sir John Franklin, Captains McClintock, McClure, Kellett, Belcher and almost a host of Arctic explorers. Then we have numerous land explorations to the north to find it, all well known, and led by such men as Hearn, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Franklin, Richardson, Back, Dease, Simpson, Rae, Hall, Schwatka, and Gilder, most of whom have written books to be found in any reference library of American literature.

We have also many notable voyages in search of the Northwest Passage, which Captain Amundsen now hopes to navigate throughout—those of Willoughby, Barents, Busa, Deshneff, Laptieff, Nordenskjold, Nansen and others.

The net result of these centuries of effort has not been greatest in the direction sought. Though much was added to science and to our knowledge of geography, the indirect benefits to mankind have been in the founding of new worlds, in creating new nations, in giving fresh impulses to mankind. The discovery of America seemed to stimulate anew the energies of the whole of Europe, to awake slumbering ambitions and arouse intellectual activity. It was followed by developments relatively as great as came in the nineteenth century as the result of the application of steam and electricity to modern trade and industry. What was striven for, when accomplished, turns out to be of but little importance in any way except as a contribution to knowledge. It took over four hundred years to accomplish it, in the year 1905. The Northwest Passage was only made in 1878-9. The problem when solved offers no material advantages to the world, but who can measure the importance of the results that have flown from the quest.

There is a useful parallel to be drawn between the value of the achievement in this instance and of most human achievements. The things we strive most hard for are often of little value when within our grasp. No one can estimate the value of the experience we have gained in the pursuit.

Ask your dealer for Amherst Solid Leather Shoes.

THE PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.

We have before us a most interesting pamphlet, under the above title, by Dr. John S. Billings, chairman of the Committee of Fifty, being Chapter II of "The Liquor Problem," and containing a summary of investigations conducted by the committee, 1893-1903. The Committee of Fifty referred to includes such men as Hon. Seth Low, Charles Dudley Warner, President Eliot of Harvard University, Professor Francis G. Peabody, Carroll D. Wright and other prominent, and serious-minded men of Massachusetts. Chapter I has already appeared and was reviewed some time ago. The predominant feature of the conclusions arrived at are their evident saneness and common sense, inclining neither to one side or the other so far as the prohibition discussion is concerned, except as facts favor the respective contentions.

There are many kinds of alcoholic drinks in the world, but the characteristic ingredient of them all is ethyl alcohol. These are wines, malt liquors, distilled liquers, root beer and other similar beverages containing small quantities of alcohol, koumiss and other preparations made from milk by the fermentation of milk sugar, and a variety of "tonics," "nerve stimulants," "aids to digestion," etc., sold under the names of celery compounds, bitters, malt extracts and the like. These range in strength or per cent. of alcohol from 1 to 80. Some of these percentages are interesting to know: Wines 6 to 12, sherry 16 to 20, champagne 6 to 11, beer 1 to 7, hard cider 4 to 8, whiskey 25 to 48, rum 40 to 80, gin 20 to 40, chartreuse 32, absinthe 51, Boker's Stomach Bitters 35.6, Paine's Celery Compound 17, Ayer's Sarsaparilla 21.5, Hood's Sarsaparilla 15.8.

The physiological effects depend upon the condition of the body when drinks are taken. The stimulation following differs with the percentage of alcohol. Digestion is stimulated or retarded in proportion to the quantities taken in the stomach, and the condition of health in which the body is. Alcohol is a food in small quantities, taking the place of starches, sugars and fats in yielding energy for warmth. Alcohol in moderate quantities acts in the same way, so far as heat production is concerned, as, and may be substituted for, an equivalent quantity of starch or sugar to produce the same amount of energy; but it is not a perfect food and contributes nothing to build up or repair the system. It is rarely used for food, and is both costly and undesirable as such. Even in moderate use just before or during mental or physical work it usually diminishes the amount of work done. To some persons it even acts as a poison. What is or is not a poison, however, is very hard to define. There is no substance which is always and everywhere a poison. Tea, coffee, common salt, pepper, ginger and so on are all poisons used in improper quantities and too frequently. It is certain that the continued and excessive use of alcoholic liquors tends to produce disease and to shorten life. The liver, the kidneys, the heart, the blood-vessels and the nervous system are all injuriously affected, although the effects are often ludicrously overdrawn. Many of the chronic diseases attributed to the use of alcoholic liquors are more often the cause of drunkenness than otherwise. This is particularly true of mental and nervous diseases. What the writer wishes to point out is that the effects of even excessive drinking on sound constitutions is not as great as imagined, but that, making due allowances for all other causes of disease, it often has serious results. The excessive use of absinthe, cordials and liqueurs is particularly injurious to the nerves.

What Dr. Billings says as to the results of drinking is that it is not so much that it produces disease as it renders the victim predisposed to disease, especially infectious diseases, such as pneumonia, erysipelas, cholera, etc., which are more likely to be fatal than in other circumstances.

The writer disposes of the contention that "good old liquors" are less harmful than cheaper grades. Generally speaking, injurious effects are proportionate to the amount of ethyl alcohol consumed, except, of course, where there are poisonous adulterants consumed as well. The effects of alcohol upon different persons differ greatly. A long series of experiments with animals showed that those young and small were the most susceptible. A rabbit fed for four years on alcohol showed no permanent ill effects, while others died after a few doses. The ultimate effects of moderate use upon man cannot be ascertained with much accuracy. The amount of alcoholic liquors that can be taken regularly by the average adult without bad results is estimated to be a glass of wine or a pint of beer in twenty-four hours. The English standard as formulated by Anstie is one and a half ounces of pure alcohol, in whatever form it may be taken—three ounces of whiskey, half a bottle of claret or four glasses of beer, and that only at lunch or dinner time. It does not follow that what is injurious in large doses is necessarily injurious in small doses. In that case a great many things would have to be removed from the bill of fare. Poisons are beneficially present in the system, and alcohol is produced in small quantities in the course of bacterial fermentations.

The author endeavors to steer clear of teachings in school that cannot be verified by facts, the result of which is often mischievous, and we shall take occasion again to give his observations on that score. His general conclusions on the physiological effect of the use of alcoholic stimulants are almost wholly in favor of what is practically total abstinence. They are as follows:

While the regular moderate use of alcoholic drinks, taken only with food at the end of the day, may produce little or no effect on the health of the average adult, such moderate use by young persons often leads to excess, and the cases in which such use is beneficial are exceptional.

In general, the habitual use of alcoholic drinks is undesirable, and the increasing knowledge of this fact has led to a marked diminution of such use in this country among educated people. In all occupations where keen senses, sharp attention or great concentration of the mind are called for, alcohol in any form is injurious when taken during the performance of duty in hand. He who has mental labor of certain kind to perform, and he upon whom great responsibilities devolve, is forced, if he would be at his best, to use alcohol as a restorative only at the proper season. Alcohol gives no persistent increase of muscular power. It is well understood by all who control large bodies of men engaged in physical labor that alcohol and effective work are incompatible.

The formation of the drink habit commencing with occasional and moderate habitual use almost always occurs before the age of 35, and there is very little danger of its occurrence after the age of 50.

A POLITICAL CHIEFTAIN.

Mr. Robert Kelly of Vancouver is the "Tammany" leader there. Heretofore his influence and his efforts have been largely confined to the local field; but there are indications that he has ambitions to cut a much wider swath in the affairs of state.

Mr. Kelly is a very successful business man. His side line, however, is politics, which he pursues as a recreation and solely for his health. If at any time business and politics worked together for his good it has been the merest coincidence.

Nevertheless Mr. Kelly likes to boss the situation. It is within common knowledge that he has been for years the unofficial representative of the city of Vancouver and the surrounding country, and that the sitting member is simply the official expression of his will. There is in Vancouver, as there is in Victoria, an inside clique of Liberals, but Kelly is king and the kingmaker. Mr. Macpherson, because of his being the official medium through which things must be done, is necessary to be consulted, but he is nothing more than a useful auxiliary to his chief. The difference between the situation here and in Vancouver is that in the latter place there is at the head of the clique a man who gets what he wants every time; in Victoria it is usually a compromise among conflicting interests.

As we have stated, Mr. Kelly is anxious to conquer more worlds than lie in the immediate vicinity of the Terminal City. In the language of a local rhymester,

He wants to be a Senator,
Among the Senators to sit,
With a fine, fat honorarium,
And the distinction of being It.

As proof of his acknowledged position as local leader, we find that on all important occasions Mr. Kelly is to the front. As notable and concrete instances: When the late Hon. Ray mond Prefontaine paid an official visit to Victoria last year, about a month or so prior to the general elections, Messrs. Kelly and Macpherson were among his local guard of honor from Vancouver. It is not known that he had any interest in trap licences, or wished to impress his views on the minister in regard to a close season. He was fishing in deeper waters and was using a quite superior brand of bait. When a little later the Grand Trunk Pacific party came here, presumably in great haste to locate a western terminus for that road, Mr. Kelly had the honor of being taken on the staff as a confidential attache of the president in his cruise in northern waters to indicate the commercial advantages of the coast of British Columbia and to point out the beauties of the scenery, and, incidentally, those of the political situation from a railway point of view.

Just the other day, when the wise men of the Liberal party foregathered from various points of the compass in British Columbia to discuss grave matters of party concern in Victoria, involving no less important questions than the selection of a lieutenant-governor, the distribution of senatorships and the reorganization of the Liberal provincial party for possible future exigencies, Mr. Kelly was chief among the sachems. He meant business, too, and delivered his mandate as to the particular part of the political arena where he wished to "get off at." He went back to Vancouver the same evening, leaving his brethren to chew the cud of reflection.

We are divulging no secret when we say that Mr. Riley much prefers a senatorship to being lieutenant-governor. There are reasons for this that must be apparent to every person; but Mr. Riley's ambitions do not harmonize with those of Mr. Kelly, who lies awake at night thinking how much nicer it would be to be addressed "Hon. Senator Kelly" than plain "Robert Kelly, Esq."; and Mr. Kelly does not lie awake at night to no purpose. Therefore he made it plain to the meeting that Mr. Riley must be made His Honor and not anybody else. Mr. Kelly having cleared the way of his rival, knows well how to look after the rest of the programme. It is true that this is an awkward arrangement for the party, but Mr. Kelly is not worrying himself about details. Mr. Kelly's ambitions seriously affect the local political situation, but he regards himself as the chief factor of that situation. In short, Mr. Kelly aims to be the political dictator of his party in this province, and probably will succeed.

DISMISSAL WITHOUT INVESTIGATION.

Another licence inspector in Ontario having been dismissed, more trouble was heaped on Mr. Whitney's head. Mr. S. H. Graham of the Oshawa Vindicator states in a letter, in which one of the speeches made is cited as evidence, that the deposed official had taken an open and active part in the last election against the then opposition, headed by Mr. Whitney. The News, which has taken very strong grounds against the Ontario government for its action in Toronto, replies by stating that such evidence as has been given by Mr. Graham is "ex parte," and avers that all dismissals should take place only as the result of an investigation before a commissioner, and in support of its position says:

"When charges were laid against Conservative officials the Laurier government required an investigation before a commissioner, and thus the prosecutors were forced to make their charges in the open, while the official had ample opportunity to make his defence. This course should have been foolowed in South Ontario."

The Toronto Mail and Empire has been enquiring into the merits of this statement and finds that the story is very misleading, for, while there were some commissions of enquiry in a few of the departments, the great majority of dismissals took place without any investigation at all. Our readers, who have heard a good deal about the "spoils" system under the Whitney administration, will be surprised to know the result of the system as worked at Ottawa. The Minister of Railways stated in parliament that he was opposed to enquiries of the kind being instituted, and that he would wield the axe upon the recommendations of members of parliament or defeated candidates friendly to the government. brought down giving the names of officials who had been dismissed "without investigation" between July, 1896, when the Laurier government went in, and the middle of 1897, and the figures are these:

	Officers dismissed.
Geological survey	3
Indian department	27
Interior department	23
Public works	63
Customs	74
Inland revenue	45
Marine	47
Fisheries	39
Agriculture	32
Post office	345
Total	698

There were in addition 223 dismissals in the railway branch in this period. Thus the number of officers dismissed by the Laurier government within a year and without enquiry was 921.

Of course, we are aware that in the case of the Liberal government at Ottawa it was "purging" the departments of useless and partizan officials, but that in Toronto it is a wicked Tory conspiracy to make room for hungry office-seekers. Still, the disinterested public will have their own views on the subject.

CABINET REPRESENTATION.

Prior to 1896 Senator Templeman, "as is now," was very insistent in regard to the rights of the province to cabinet representation. It was one of the grievances he had against the then Conservative government. The financial disadvantages under which the province labored was another. On both of these subjects he was most emphatic in his condemnation of the Ottawa authorities. Even when Col. Prior was appointed comptroller of inland revenue he complained bitterly because he alleged that it was not full cabinet rank. That was ten years ago. It must be assumed that in the meantime Senator Templeman has lost no opportunity to impress his views upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier. That the province today is without representation in the Dominion cabinet—that is, real representation—can only reasonably be accounted for in two ways: Either the government has deliberately ignored the just claims of the province, or it has considered that the representation from the province has not afforded suitable cabinet timber to select from. We do not believe that any one of the seven representatives will be candid enough to publicly admit that the Dominion government has been guilty of the former offence. Even if he had the temerity to make the admission, the evidence of their unswerving support of the administration through thick and thin and good and evil report would be fatal to the admission. So we are forced to the latter conclusion.

Now, the leader of a government, especially so able and wise a leader as Sir Wilfrid Laurier, ought to be the best, or, at least, a very good judge of the calibre of his supporters; and in putting forward such a plea he would be entitled to a good deal of sympathy. Of course, Sir Wilfrid is too diplomatic to tell his British Columbia supporters out plainly that they are not fit to take a portfolio, but his studied indifference to their claims can have no other interpretation. If we were familiar with the innermost workings of his mind, his reply, in such circumstances, to the demand from the West for increased cabinet representation would be: "The fault is your own; when you send men to Ottawa of cabinet rank your claims will be recognized." The answer to that is difficult, because we must admit that to hold the government responsible for efficient administration we must not tie its hands in respect to the instruments it should employ for that purpose.

It is not for us to draw invidious comparisons. We are not, however, responsible for the dilemma upon the horns of which our members are now impaled. They must accept either conclusion which the situation suggests, and either one is sufficiently awkward. It is not only distressingly so for the members, but it is unfortunate for the province which they represent. All good Conservatives, as well as good Liberals, not to speak of good citizens generally, would be pleased to see the West fairly treated in this matter. Assuming that Senator Templeman is by priority of right and by qualifications entitled to a portfolio, and in his efforts to succeed he has had the unqualified good wishes of the Conservative press, there arises the further difficulty about his occupying a seat in the Senate, which the government is apparently urging as a bar to his promotion. The Liberal party is handicapped in this by a tradition—almost the entire Liberal policy of former days is now a matter of tradition—of hostility to the Senate, and, in particular, to members of the government being unrepresentative of the people. Altogether it is a very deplorable condition of affairs, and we regret that we cannot suggest a practical solution. The only sensible and proper solution, unfortunately for the country, would not be acceptable to those in whose power it is to act upon it.

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There have been some substantial contributions to science and discovery. Wireless telegraphy has made rapid progress; aerial navigation has been practically solved by a series of successful experiments; the first steamer propelled by turbine engines, which promises to revolutionize the methods of marine transportation, crossed the Atlantic; Mr. Burke, biologist, made an important discovery, for which has been claimed the creation of life out of inorganic matter by the use of radium, in connection with sterilized fluid in tubes; extensive observations were made of the solar eclipse, which, however, were only partially successful; Captain Amundsen, whose feat was discussed editorially in yesterday's Colonist, succeeded for the first time in carrying a ship through the Northwest Passage.

The record of disasters, including storms, shipwrecks, earthquakes, conflagrations, etc., was not so gruesome as that of the previous year, but was nevertheless sufficiently serious. Cyclones visited several parts of the United States, Madagascar, Marshall Islands, the Korean Straits and Natal, with a loss of several thousand lives. Five hundred lives were lost in an earthquake in Calabria, and fifteen thousand by the earthquake which centred in Lahore. Disastrous conflagrations occurred in Odessa as a result of the rioting; and many million dollars' worth of property were destroyed in New Orleans and in Hot Springs.

Taken on the whole, the year just closed has been an exceedingly memorable one, when we consider the vast importance of some of the events which we have outlined.

Lord Elgin brings many family and political traditions to bear on his office as Secretary for the Colonies. He was born in Canada while his father was Governor-General. His mother was the daughter of the first Lord Durham, author of the famous report on the political conditions in Canada, which contained recommendations for self-government that have become, so to speak, the charter of our political liberty. Three counties in Ontario were named after the families with which he is connected—Elgin, Durham and Lambton, the last being his mother's name.

We have received a copy of the Mother's Magazine, which is published in Elgin, Illinois. It is the initial number. It is claimed for this publication that it is the only one in the field, and, therefore, fills a crying need, and this is apparently without any attempt to be facetious. We should say that the need a mother feels is not a "crying" one. Joking apart, however, the Mother's Magazine is admirably adapted to fill the want that it is intended to. It is beautifully printed and neatly and attractively illustrated. There is every reason to think it will be a success. If not, it will not be for want of a sufficiently large constituency.

A NEW PHASE OF THE FISCAL QUESTION.

The Ottawa Citizen points to a new phase of the question of free trade and protection as it affects Canada. American manufacturers are apparently wide awake to the fact that there is a possibility of Mr. Chamberlain's policy of preferential trade being brought into effect at an early date. A case is cited of where a very large manufactory in Canada was bought out by an American firm doing a world-wide business in the same line, and having a large market in Great Britain. The curious part of it was that the American firm made it conditional that Canadians should continue in charge, that Canadian workmen should be employed, and that as far as possible the concern should retain its distinctly Canadian character. This is so unusual as to be remarkable, and all the more so as arrangements have been made for increasing the capacity of the plant far beyond the requirements of the Canadian market, in which the American manufactured goods were the chief competitors with the Canadian goods, although the amount sold in Canada was small as compared with the total business of the syndicate operating in the United States. The theory is that—and the Citizen states that it has it on very good authority that the theory is the correct one—the members of the American syndicate have satisfied themselves that Great Britain is going in for protection on the Chamberlain plan, with reciprocal trade preference to Canada, and propose to obtain entry into the British market by simply establishing a branch in Canada to supply the British trade which this company at present enjoys from its United States factories under free trade. In the event of such a fiscal system being inaugurated, this example will be followed by scores of other factories in the United States doing business in Great Britain. In the case in question the Americans have merely financed the industry, and are allowing Canadians to operate it.

STRAYED.

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

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK

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FOR SALE—A young cow, just calved. Apply 270 Yates street. d29

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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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FOR SALE—Kennel of cocker spaniels. Not having the time to attend to them, I have decided to dispose of them very cheap. Pups and grown dogs and bitches, both reds and blacks, from $5 up; also 2 Irish setter bitches, 13 months old, by Champion Hector and Daerig's Magic. These are a snap at $15 each. Address J. W. Creighton, Spencer's Clothing Department, or P. O. Box 526, city. d29

WANTED—TEACHER.

WANTED—Teacher, at New Alberni, to commence next term. John Shirley Ricardson, secretary of School Board, New Alberni, B. C. d13

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Loca

(From Friday's Daily.)

Repaired the Line.—Mr. Go Otter point, has just complete of forty miles along the coast, pairing the Victoria-Otter poi graph line, which suffered durin rent blow.

Three Marriages.—At the Fir byterian church manse, on the December, the Rev. Dr. Campb emnized the marriage of Gustav Rask and Sophie Margaret Rask the 21st inst. that of George Myers and Grace Darling Eat on the 27th inst. that of Lewis Kirkey and Florence Ina Chest

Wall-Farmer.—A very prett ding took place at the residenc and Mrs. Bickerson, 62 Collinso last evening, when Miss Mary E Farmer, third daughter of Mr. Farmer, of Roslyn, Wash., was marriage to Geo. W. Wall, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wil van, Ont. The bride was atte her sister, Miss Ellen Wall, groom was supported by Geo. this city. The ceremony was p by Rev. W. Leslie Clay. Af the newly-married couple left on moon trip which will include Sound cities.

North Saanich.—The North school gave their annual supper cert in Brown's hall on the nig 19th, at which a large number o and friends enjoyed themselves children. The hall was tasteful ated with evergreens and bunt the occasion and a large table wa those present in the centre of upon which was placed all the the children could desire. The to the number of 75, sat down from the sound that proceeded fr midst one could not be mistaken gladness and enjoyment. Afte two tables had to be provided fo and parents, the ladies serving tlemen and the gentlemen serv ladies. After the feast the tea the children in their Christmas which they did themselves justi tations and songs also, by the ol present, gave pleasure to the g

Orphans Entertained.—A mos able time was spent yesterday a by the friends of the B. C. P Orphans' Home in witnessing th bution of prizes from the larg laden and decorated Christmas the spacious hall of the home. nice programme was rendered children, interspersed with brief es from President Hayward, R Campbell, Ald. Fell, Dr. Cart others. Santa Claus then a and after the presentation of gi the managess to the matron and of the home, the children's hea made glad by a liberal distribu toys, candies and children's from the tree. The lady manag hospitably entertained the gue announced that the list of donor tree would appear in their mon port and the gathering then br midst the racket of trumpets, mouth organs and whistles.

Nisbet-Willis.—The home of Mrs. Philip R. Nisbet, Catherin Victoria West, was, on Wednes ning, the scene of a very pret for at 3:30 their daughter Elin united in marriage to Mr. Sa Willis, one of the most popular of the city. The knot was tie Rev. G. K. B. Adams, pastor of ropolitan church, and was witn a number of friends of the fam cerned, who afterward did just fine wedding repast. Under a ficent bell of holly the bride loo charming in her robe of silk cre med with duchess lace, and dra wedding veil and orange blossom bridesmaid was Miss Jean M of Vancouver, whilst the groom sisted by Mr. E. Howard Russ Miss Hattie Nicholas played t ding march the bride appeared on the arm of her father, and minutes was receiving with her the congratulations of her frie presents were many and elegan cially noticeable were a handsom ble clock, a token of regard fro gifts of the groom and a beau glass bowl from his fellow-teac groom's present to the bride wa nificent diamond and sapphire to the bridesmaid a pearl broo newly-married couple left on ing boat for a southern trip, fr they will shortly return and be receive their friends in their p comfortable home on Fort stree

(Fom Saturday's Daily.)

Opening of Legislature.—Mr. through the office of the provi retary, is sending out invita the opening of the legislative on Thursday, January 11th. tion takes place at 3 p. m.

Victoria Creamery.—Those p ly connected with the manag the Victoria Creamery assoc port that never in the history ganization have the company been so prosperous. An expe federal government who was s short time ago, after inspec plant, said it was undoubtedly and most modern in Canada.

A West Coast Theory.—Joh son, a veteran resident of the vances the suggestion that V in view of the Pass of Melf ter, should urge upon the feder ment the desirability of maint powerful tug on the west coas island during the period from to April, the tug to go out we her at the particular ti marine mishaps might occur.

A Big Potlatch.—Three Siwashes will gather at Fo early next month in one of th potlatches ever held on the c the white man arrived on the is expected that the festivities from three to five months and ing that time thousands of dol of blankets and other article distributed as gifts by severa Indians who wish to make go of themselves.

Farmers' Institutes.—Eight dred notices are being maile deputy minister of agricultur ing members of the different Institutes that their members on the 31st inst., and until su are renewed their names are on the mailing list, which m will not receive the departme tins and literature. Members joined on and after the 1st are entitled to membership fo ceeding year.

Dawson's Fire System.— despatch from Dawson says: McInnes has called for tende installation of a big hydran for fire protection in Dawson. close at noon on January 13th call for fourteen thousand fe