..., he with five companions to Fort Kamloops, on the river, which they reached. The following spring he ... and cast in his lot ... creekers of Williams creek, ... of which made fortunes during the next two years. ... not one of these, but ... nearly ten years he prospected through the ... out at the last as poor ... in.

Journeyings, however, had ... great knowledge of the ... on more than one occasion ... into the interior by ... on exploring expeditions ... information on particular ... More than twenty years ... down on Burrard Inlet, ... the town of Hastings. ... Hastings consisted of a ... cabins, while Vancouver ... Here Fannin hunted and ... pected birds and mammals, ... plums of Forest and ... left many delightful ... the years spent on Burrard ... was a remarkably skilful ... a particularly good shot. ... me to be known, little by ... often asked by sportsmen ... to take them into the ... hunt with them. As a ... is extremely successful; ... point of view of the mere ... ways so, for sometimes ... for game he would be ... in some fact in natural ... ch a bird, or a frag, or a ... erned, and would become ... the doings of the small ... he would pay no attention ... ame which he was supposed ... following.

... rs ago the government of ... bia decided to establish a ... seum, and for the enterprise ... services of Mr. ... started at work in a ... nt in the provincial building ... the first year made such ... necessitated an enlargement ... quarters. The third year ... were removed to larger ... began to assume such ... at in 1897 a large wing ... and magnificent public ... e fitted up solely as a ... ch is now considered one ... its size in America. ... be seen the workmanship ... n, which is acknowledged ... if not in some respects ... others perhaps claiming ... sions. Five years ago ... nt, in recognition of his ... the deserved compliment ... him to Europe and the ... to inform himself as to ... in his art, as well as to ... of modern museums. ... has been for twelve ... d associate member of the ... nithologists' Union. He is ... sixtieth year, hale and ... is devoted to the institution ... own creation, of which he ... proud. Mr. Fannin is one of the ... the earth, full of interest ... sm in his chosen line of ... dmirable story teller, and ... a keen sense of humor. ... ghtful companion than he ... ed, either for the hunting ... the modern laboratory ... hoped that he may long ...

Canadians can vouch for that peerless cough remedy. It cures a cold very quickly. Druggists. Manufactured by ... of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

BORN.

... this city, on February 28, ... of Dr. A. A. Humber, Gorge ... daughter.

... city, on the 27th ult., the ... D. Tite, of a son.

...—On the 24th ult., the wife ... odward, Esq., Cedar Grove ... rral, of a son.

... is city, on the 24th inst., the ... J. Scott, of a daughter.

...—On the 26th inst., the wife ... Ford Verrinder, Warburton ... avenue, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

...cINNES—On the 22nd February ... residence of the bride's father, ... Rev. Father Peyteran, Agnes, ... daughter of A. D. McInnes, ... dria, Cariboo, B.C., to Albert, ... son of John Johnson, Esq., of ... ty, Mo.

DIED.

... the family residence, 124 ... street, on the 26th instant, ... the beloved wife of John ... native of Winteringham, Lin... Eng., in the 80th years of her ...

...At the Royal Jubilee Hospital ... the 19th inst., Levi Harwood, ... native of Cumberland, Eng., ... of the R.M.A.

... this city, on the 24th instant, ... nest, son of Thomas and Alice ... of 45 Vancouver street; aged ... ks.

... Edinburgh, Scotland, on Feb. ... 1900, James Yates; aged 81 ...

...—At the residence of his son, ... evenson, 69 Carr street, on the ... Gordon Stevenson, aged 74 ... native of Antrim county, Ire...

A farm, with good hard finish... of 6 rooms; outside buildings ... orchard; convenient to school, ... landing and railroad. Rent ... Address 51 Vancouver street, ja21

...—Jersey cow, 6 years old; to ... y; guaranteed to make 10 lbs. ... week. Higgs, Saturna Island. f28

...A bull, 2 years old; Durham ... Higgs, Saturna Island. f28

...N JAMESON ... SONS (DUBLIN) ...sed" very old Black Bottle ...

...VHISKEY ...ase see you get it with ...ETAL CAPSULES ...One Star ...Two Star ...Three Star ... Of all dealers ...rt bottling agents to J. J. & S. ...Y & CO., London

Relieved of Heavy Tax

Important Decision of Justice Drake Effects Collection of Succession Duties.

Makes Difference of Five Thousand Dollars on Todd Estate.

A most important discussion effecting the collection of succession duties was given by Mr. Justice Drake in Supreme court chambers yesterday. By this decision the provincial receives something like $5,000 less from the estate of the late J. H. Todd than they claim. The deputy Attorney-General, appearing for the crown during the argument, delivered several days' ago, contended that the province was entitled to collect a tax of 5 per cent. on the whole estate, while Mr. Luxton, for the executors, held that the duty should be paid on a sliding scale. Mr. Justice Drake decided in favor of Mr. Luxton's contention. He pointed out in his judgment that according to the act the tax on the first $75,000 in excess of $25,000 should be 1½ per cent., which he said meant that any sum above $25,000 and up to $75,000 was taxable, but no tax was to be imposed on the first $25,000. The next provision is that for the first $100,000 or portion thereof in excess of $100,000 is taxable at 2½ per cent. This he decided only imposed a tax on the estate above $100,000. The last clause of the act is to the effect that any sum in excess of $200,000 shall pay a duty of 5 per cent. This His Lordship decided also imposed a tax of 5 per cent. on any amount above $200,000. In conclusion he said, the duty must be calculated on the basis of a sliding scale.

If this judgment stand against the appeal, which the which the province will probably take, the Todd estate instead of paying 5 per cent. on the whole amount of the estate, will pay nothing on the first $25,000; 1½ per cent. on $75,000; 2½ per cent. on $100,000 and 5 per cent. on all over $200,000.

Another judgment was given yesterday by Mr. Justice Drake in connection with the same estate, the executors appealing to him to define the meaning of one of the clauses in the will. The clause on which they asked a decision was: "Upon trust to divide the whole of my estate that shall remain after payment of my debts and legacies into so many parts of equal value as shall represent the number of children living and who pre-deceased me leaving lawful issue, allowing to each male as to one against each female child."

Mr. Martin contended that the executors were restricted in their division of the estate, to the same number of shares as there are children, viz., five.

In giving judgment Mr. Justice Drake said if Mr. Martin's contention was correct the testator's direction that the sons were to receive two shares to the daughters' one could not be carried out. The directions in the will were clear. The executors could divide the estate into any number of parts which they thought would most accurately carry out the testator's intention and which could be most convenient for the purpose of division. They were not restricted in the mode by which the testator's wishes were to be carried out.

THE BY-LAW DEFEATED.

Yesterday's Vote Kills Victoria & Chilliwack Railway Scheme.

Despite the political excitement which prevailed yesterday, a good vote was polled on the Victoria & Chilliwack railway by-law submitted to the people, though it was defeated by nearly three to one. The total vote was above the average—and nearly double that polled for the last three by-laws. The vote by wards was as follows:

	For	Against.
North Ward	121	295
South Ward	56	189
Centre Ward	44	146
Total	221	630

CITY VS. TRAMWAY.

Action to Compel the Company to Run Cars Out Douglas Street.

The action brought by the city to compel the street railway company, if possible to operate their line from Burnside road to Tolmie avenue on Saanich road, came on for trial before Mr. Justice Drake in the Supreme court yesterday after many delays. The action is entitled Yates vs. the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, the plaintiffs being Mr. H. M. Yates. The company laid tracks on the road in question, but stopped running their cars on the extension nearly two years ago. The clause in the act which the corporation depends upon reads: "The cars shall run over the whole of the streets mentioned in the schedule hereto on which the said tracks are laid, at least 15 hours in summer and 18 hours in winter on each day and at intervals of not more than 30 minutes. Among the streets mentioned in the schedule is "Douglas street to northern boundary of city limits."

After hearing arguments by W. J. Taylor and J. M. Bradburn for the city and A. E. McPhillips and G. H. Barnard for the company His Lordship reserved judgment.

PRESBYTERY OF VICTORIA.

Another Day Spent in Considering Reports on Church Work.

The presbytery of Victoria continued in session in St. Paul's church, Victoria West, all day yesterday. The greater part of the time was occupied in the discussion of the reports in reference to home mission work on Pender and Denman Islands, Englishman's River, Northfield, South Wellington, Extension, Chemainus, Mt. Sicker, Alberni, East Victoria and Cedar Hill. Arrangements were effected for continuing the supply of services at these points during the ensuing six months.

Reports of the work among the Indian tribes of Barclay Sound, Alberni and Comox and among the Chinese in Victoria, Union, Vancouver and a number of points in Kootenay, including Rossland and Nelson, were also considered.

The Sabbath school and Young People's Societies' work as reported was carefully reviewed.

The reports on the whole were of a gratifying and encouraging character.

GEN. HUTTON'S RESIGNATION.

Unenviable Position of Ministers Made Apparent by Review of Facts.

From the Canadian Military Gazette.

In the interest of the militia, as well as of the general public, the departure of Major-General Hutton from Canada calls for a searching examintion into all the circumstances connected with his resignation. Was his decision to accept service in South Africa actuated by purely personal motives? Is it possible that he considered his labors here, in putting the force on a satisfactory footing, and in helping to organize the contingents sent to the seat of war, of less consequence in promoting the cause of Imperial defence than his personal participation in the campaign? Those who have watched Major-General Hutton's course here will, at least, acquit him of any wish to sacrifice a present duty to his own future promotion, and will feel convinced that only the strongest possible reasons could have induced hmi to leave Canada at this juncture.

Now, what were these reasons? The Major-General, in his address at Ottawa, was guarded in his expressions, as befits one in his position. In parliament, those authorized to speak for the government have been careful to tell us nothing. But doubts and suspicions are not easily set at rest, and there exists a desire to probe to the bottom the facts connected with this unexpected and surprising occurrence which constitutes a grave crisis in militia affairs.

It scarcely required Major-General Hutton's remarks at Ottawa to assure Canadians that no slight cause, no minor disputes on this point or that, are responsible for the severance of his connection with the Canadian militia. It was not due to the Hughes episode. True the General was vehemently attacked on that score, although it is believed that the correspondence was submitted to the cabinet with the assurance that an appointment would be given Lieut.-Col. Hughes if the cabinet assumed the responsibility of recommending him. The cabinet, apparently, refrained from recommending, but took care that Major-General Hutton should bear the onus. So, too, in connection with the appointments to the Strathcona Horse, it is believed that efforts were made to select persons on the grounds of party service and influence, and that the Major -General resisted their efforts, in conformity with the wishes of Lord Strathcona's representatives in Canada that only competent men should be sent. It is stated that Major-General Hutton was warned by a friend of the militia, who enjoys the confidence of the government, that efforts would be made to get him out. The existence of any man in the post of General Officer Commanding who has no leaning to either party, who considers only the interests of the force, who contends that merit, and not "pull," should determine promotion, is, of course, a standing menace and a continual source of discomfiture to the wirepullers and managers who manipulate the militia, as far as possible, to serve selfish ends.

But above and beyond this intolerable condition of affairs, as a determining influence in Major-General Hutton's departure, is the deep-rooted belief that the government were resolved to oust him for his share in making a Canadian contingent to South Africa an accomplished fact. On this point, perhaps the most vital in the whole history of our connection with the Empire, the government were obliged to make a hasty and ignominious surrender. The Prime Minister publicly attacked the Canadian Military Gazette and declared a contingent a constitutional impossibility. An incompetent general and a condition of unprepareedness would have rendered a contingent doubly impossible. But Major-General Hutton's ability stood the test, and the militia department stood equal to the demand. The constitutional difficulty which Sir Wilfrid Laurier encouraged until popular clamor forced him to retreat, still stood in the way. But this, too, was brushed aside with almost ludicrous haste. The first contingent was got ready, and Major-General Hutton, who was far away in British Columbia at this juncture, was summoned back to headquarters and naturally became a leading factor in the rapid equipment and despatch of a creditable force. It was made abundantly clear that to popular enthusiasm, and not to the government, was due the policy which has shed lustre upon Canada, and given here an enviable place in the affections of the Mother Country. Now, we have the last act in the drama. An able and energetic Major-General is harassed and practically driven away, in other words, the interests of the militia force are sacrificed to political resentment. The militia is made to feel once more that it is at the absolute mercy of the politicians. We know something of the feeling that exists among leading officers.

This, then, is the end of the reasonable hopes of an improved condition of things. In spite of the warnings furnished by the grievous errors of the Conservative government; in spite of the promises of a better policy which the present Minister of Militia has loyally kept as far as any individual member of a party cabinet can carry his colleagues with him; in spite of the hopes excited by the beginnings of a thorough reorganization initiated under Major-General Hutton, we find that the militia is once more the football of partisan spirit, and militia officers are given notice that subserviency and crouching are the only qualities rewarded by the politicians. To this impudent challenge the militia will give its answer in the proper time and in the right way.

Johnson-McInnes.—At Alexandria, Cariboo, on Thursday last, Miss Agnes, youngest daughter of A. D. McInnes, J.P. of that place, was united in marriage to Albert Johnson, youngest son of John Johnson, of Kansas City. Rev. Father Peyteran officiated.

New Mining Camp.—Still another section of British Columbia is attracting the attention of mining men. This new mining camp is at the head of Portland Canal, and although little has been heard of it, has already got one well developed mine. The president and treasurer, Anthony Corcoran and F. J. Melvin, of the Awosso Gold and Copper Mining Company, who own the mine are at present at the Dominion. They are here to purchase horses and supplies, which will be shipped north on the steamer Boscowitz, the owners of which will have their steamer call at Portland Canal regularly, taking in supplies and bringing south ore. The company have a lot of $40-a-ton ore on the dump.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.
is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

PROVINCIAL

GRAND FORKS.

Grand Forks, Feb. 22.—Recent work has demonstrated that the Gray Eagle, at Phoenix, has the same ledge as the Knob Hill and Old Ironsides. A drift on the 200-foot level of the Knob Hill has already extended into the Grey Eagle, which will also be developed by vertical shafts. The face of the drift is in ore. In this connection it is interesting to note that the underground developments of the ledge on the Knob Hill and Old Ironsides aggregate over 2,800 feet of work, and a vertical depth of over 500 feet on the ore has been attained, proving conclusively the continuity of the ore downwards, and dispelling any theory that may suggest itself that the ore may not go down. The Grey Eagle is one of a group of claims acquired last summer by Jay P. Graves, of Grand Forks, and S. H. C. Miner, of Granby, Que.

Operations will be resumed shortly on the Emma claim in Summit camp. It is owned by Mann & Mackenzie, the well known railway contractors. The surface showing is very fine, and a 100-foot shaft on the property is all in ore.

A big strike is reported from Skylark camp. On the Blue Jay for a depth of 100 feet the footwall of the ledge was followed by an incline, and then drifting was started. A few days ago the ore body, whose width has not yet been determined, was encountered.

T. W. Holland, secretary of the townsite company, has been elected a member of the council of the board of trade.

While there are many business openings in Grand Forks, what the public most need is a foundry and machine shop. The facilities afforded by the private plant in connection with the Granby smelter are entirely inadequate. Custom work there is only undertaken as a favor. A foundry and machine shop established here would enjoy a practical monopoly.

The Grand Forks board of trade is preparing a mineral exhibit of Boundary ores to be displayed in the board rooms.

The water flume from the dam across the north fork to the smelter, over a mile in length, has been finished. The turbines are being placed in position in the power house.

Mayor Lloyd A. Manly has left for Ottawa on business in connection with his application to parliament for a charter to incorporate the Kettle River Railway Company.

The finest shipment of ore for the Grand Forks smelter, now nearing completion, has arrived in ten wagons from the City of Paris mine, in Central camp. Seven thousand tons from the same property will be hauled here within the next two months. The work of roasting the ores in large heaps will be commenced within a fortnight.

LADNER.

The entertainment given on Friday in aid of the Mansion House fund by the King's Daughters, under the presidency of Miss Ethel Harris, was a decided success and netted somewhere in the neighborhood of $60. The curtain rose on little Miss Alice Thirkel, who in her speech of welcome assured the audience that she would do her best to please them. The principle items on the programme were Miss Daisy Devereux paying a morning call upon a neighbor, in which she seemed intent upon telling her a few things she ought to know and which caused roars of laughter. Miss Violet Ladner in her character song "Up With the Flag" did exceedingly well, but surpassed herself in her recitation of Kipling's "Absent-Minded Beggar." "Won't You Buy My Pretty Flowers?" by Miss Minerva Smith, dressed as a flower girl, was well received. Miss Mamie McLennan's "Charcoal Man," with the faint and distant echo, "Arcole, Arcole." The popular song, "Soldiers of the Queen," as a chorus by the King's Daughters, dressed in the various uniforms of the British army, was sung and acted with great spirit, and received a well-deserved encore. Miss Ethel Harris sang "The Red Cross" with a pathos that touched the hearts of the audience, and brought the scene of battle very effectively before them. Club-swinging by Misses Alice Ladner and Phoebe Simpson was excellent, the easy, off-hand manner in which they swung their clubs making it an exceedingly graceful performance. The motion song, "Snowflakes" by four of the Daughters, clad all in white, was really pretty. After going through various motions they fluttered and floated to the ground, waiting for a gust of wind to whirl them up again and ultimately to blow them behind the scenes. The dialogue, "The Sewing Circle," created much amusement, and brought to a close one of the best programmes ever produced on the Ladner stage by amateurs. Miss Ethel Harris deserved great credit for the able manner in which she has coached the girls for the occasion, and it is certain that the King's Daughters, now that they have by their talent won the confidence of the public, will not be behind-hand in helping forward any other amusement for the benefit of our soldiers in South Africa.

ALBERNI.

Alberni, Feb. 23.—The mask ball given here last evening was a complete success. The costumes were very original and grotesque, and many were the surprises when the time came to unmask. The following were the principal maskers and their characters: Mr. M. A. Ward, Humpty-Dumpty clown; Mrs. M. A. Ward, Mrs. O'Grady; Mr. C. L. Seitz, cow boy; Mrs. J. B. Tuban, tamburine girl; Mr. A. G. La Belle, Spanish don; Mrs. A. G. LaBelle, Shamrock; Mrs. Dan Clarke, Snowflake; Mrs. Rennie, Cinderella; Miss Agnes Huxtable, sunflower girl; Miss Winnie Ward, May Queen; Miss Josie Clarke, Mary, Queen of Scots; Miss Ettie Nicholas milkmaid; Mrs. Redford, The Blond; Mrs. Forrest, Topsy; Miss Jones, Belle of the Ball; Mrs. Morrison, Maid of Honor; Mr. J. Howitt, Robin Hood; Mr. F. Muller, Grecian gent; Mr. E. S. Reeve, clown; Mr. Reg. Reeve, plough boy; Mr. B. Frank, dude; Mr. Coniy, dude; Mr. B. Tubman, hay seed; Mr. H. E. Fitzgerald; Tod Sloane; Mr. F. Waring, Chinaman; Mr. Robt. de Beaux, Oom Paul; Mr. Geo. Forrest, wood butcher; Mr. Jas. Redford, bull puncher; Mr. Neil McFarlane, bush whacker; Mr. W. Lindsey, Sport; Mr. Geo. Drinkwater, the Only Pebble On the Beach; Mr. Sidney H. Toy, Tin Horn; Mrs. Thos. Jackson, missing link; Mr. Arthur Cooper, Happy Pat; Mr. Leonard Frank, Sick Tum Tum. Mr. J. Burke acted as master of ceremonies, and acquitted himself very creditably. The music was excellent. Prof. T. L. Fox presided at the piano, Mr. Jas. Drinkwater handled the violin and Prof. J. Gagnon, lately from Paris, played the cornet. The supper, which was served at the Arlington hotel by mine host Thos. Jackson, was one the equal of which has never before been reached at any ball held in Alberni. The dining room was very artistically decorated with evergreens, flags and bunting. The hall also was beautifully decorated with British and American flags. The ball was an entire success, and was viewed by many who could not muster up courage to arrange a costume to suit the occasion.

Mr. G. A. Huff has returned from Victoria and has been ill, but is now convalescing.

Mr. Leonard Frank has been suffering rheumatism.

Mrs. E. J. Saunders, who has been seriously ill, is now, under the able treatment of Dr. Watson, getting better.

Mr. McKenzie, our new shoemaker, is pegging away, so a much needed acquisition to Alberni.

Messrs. Law, Wat[illegible] and Wilson are doing some extensive development work on the Raven Nos. 1 and 2, opposite the townsite.

Prospectors are preparing to commence outfitting for the spring, and it is expected that with the disappearance of the present snow winter will be at an end.

Work is still going on at the Golden Eagle.

Granite Creek is quiet at present, and until the trail is cleaned out nothing can be done.

The news of the defeat of the government was received here with great pleasure.

Ruxton Cox, of this place, who is in the employ of the government on the Quadra, has received notice to be in Victoria by the 1st prox. to go into service again.

Mr. Robert Pinkerton, who for the past 3 years has been residing in Victoria, has returned to remain with old friends and acquaintances.

The news of the death of so many of Canada's noble sons in South Africa in defence of our Empire has been felt very keenly in this place. Two of Pte. Sommer's brothers are resident here. A public meeting has been called for Wednesday next to pass resolutions of sympathy and condolence with the relatives of the fallen heroes. A very deep interest is taken in the war news received each evening by wire from Nanaimo, also the late developments in provincial politics absorb much attention.

The portly form of citizen Bledsoe is again to be seen in our streets, he having fully recovered from an attack of rheumatism.

Dr. Watson has moved into his new house opposite the Presbyterian church.

The pioneers of this place have decided to hold a reunion, which promises to be a grand success.

Several new buildings are shortly to be erected, and everything points to a season of prosperity.

THE BUBONIC PLAGUE.

For Over Two Thousand Years It Has Been the Terror of the Far East—Recent High Mortality Rate.

In view of the prevalence of the bu[illegible] General Wyman is interesting. In a booklet issued on the subject Dr Wyman [illegible] bonic plague in Hawaii, a history of the plague prepared by U. S. Surgeon[illegible] says:

Manetho, an Egyptian historian, who lived at the beginning of the third century B.C., describes pestilences supposed to have been the plague as having occurred in the reign of the most ancient Egyptian kings. It prevailed in Athens 432-429 B. C. and reappeared in eighteen months after the last named date. Thucydides has described it, and had the disease, and Hippocrates noted it. It is said that Athens lost more than one-third of its population by the epidemic. According to Rufus of Ephesus, plague prevailed in Lybia in the third century, B. C., and its home was considered to be in Northern Africa. The great plague reported by Livy, who died 221 B. C., is said to have destroyed 1,000,000 persons in Africa, but it is not mentioned that it passed into Europe. Plague is also alluded to in the Bible, Zacariah xiv, 18, as peculiarly Egyptian, of which country this disease has been a great scourge.

In the Christian era it is not until the sixth century that we find bubonic plague in Europe. In 542 it spread over Egypt, and passed to Constantinople, where it carried off 10,000 persons in one day, and in the same century appeared in Italy, and extended also along the northern coast of Africa It prevailed in England in the seventh century.

In the fourteeneh century it was introduced from the East and prevailed throughout Armenia, Asia Minor, Egypt, Northern Africa, and nearly the whole of Europe. Hecker calculates that one-fourth the population of Europe, or 25,000,000 persons, died in all of the epidemics in the fourteenth century. It was in this century that the first measures were taken to check the spread of the plague, Venice appointing, in 1348, three guardians of the public health for this purpose.

In the fifteenth century it recurred frequently in nearly all parts of Europe, in one year, 1466, the mortality reaching 40,000. The first quarantine establishment was founded in this century, namely, in Venice, in 1403, on a small island adjoining the city.

The sixteenth century was not more free from plague than the fifteenth. In 1572, 50,000 died at Lyons. In 1576, Venice lost 70,000.

In the seventeenth century it still prevailed in Europe though less widely than in the middle ages. In 1656 one of the most destructive of all recorded epidemics raged in Naples. It is said to have carried off 300,000 in a period of five months. The great plague of London was in 1664 and 1665. The total number of deaths in 1665, according to the bills of mortality was 68,596 in an estimated population of 460,000, out of whom two-thirds are supposed to have fled to escape contagion.

In the eighteenth century it prevailed extensively in Europe, the most notable epidemics being in Marseilles (1720), when from 40,000 to 60,000 persons were carried off. In 1721 it appeared in Toulon and spread over Provence, and out of a population of 250,000 persons, 87,659 are said to have died. Sicily was visited in 1743, namely at Messina, where the mortality was between 40,000 and 50,000. In 1771 it broke out in Moscow and more than 50,000 persons, nearly one-quarter of the population, were carried off.

The nineteenth century has been marked by a recession of the plague toward the East, although in 1815 it appeared on the eastern coast of Italy, confined to a small district—its last appearance in the country. An isolated epidemic appeared in Greece in 1828. It appeared in Egypt between 1833 and 1845, the last year witnessing the last plague epidemic observed in that country and marking its great eastward recession

There was an epidemic of extreme severity in Cairo in 1835, during which there died a number of the inhabitants equal to the whole adult male population. In 1840 Dalmatia; in 1841, Constantinople; and in 1843 and 1844, the eastern portion of Egypt, were its western boundaries.

Since 1850 the western limit of the plague is the Canary Islands, 1852, while its eastern limit is the island of Formosa, off the coast of China, where it now prevails.

Since 1850 the disease has oscillated, now east and now west between the Red Sea and the Pacific in China, India, Arabia, Persia, Mesopotamia, Russia, Caspian Sea, Afghanistan, Tripoli. There have been since 1850 but nineteen years when it has not been recorded in one or the other of these countries. The last outbreak of plague on European soil was in 1878 and 1879, on the banks of the Volga.

As to the "plague belt," it may be said that since 1850 the disease has never travelled farther north than Astrakhan, about 45 degrees north, although within the present century it has visited Moscow, Norway, Sweden, and latitudes as far as 60 degrees north. During the nineteenth century the belt of the plague according to Cantlie, may be roughly described as the basin of the Mediterranean and the strip of country in Asia from Turkey to China, running parallel to the sea, but the Meriterranean part of the belt has disappeared almost wholly within the present generation.

Formerly it was asserted that the plague never appeared east of the Indus in India; nevertheless it has been observed during the present century in more than one distinct centre in India. Of late years, since 1871, it has been heard from, particularly in China.

It should be remarked in this connection, that, according to Lowson, the history of the disease in the far East is, with the exception of Rocher's papers, a perfect blank. Chinese history makes no reference to any epidemic which has left a permanent record.

While comparatively isolated outbreaks of plague have occurred in Asiatic countries from time to time, it seemed improbable that there would be any more extensive epidemics of the disease. This hope was rudely dashed down by the appearance of the disease in 1893 in epidemic form in Tonkin and Hongkong, and within a short time after in Bombay, Kurrachee and Poonah, in British India.

There is no doubt that the plague was conveyed by sea from Hongkong to Bombay, and in that city it broke out in the Mandvi quarters, which is in close proximity to the docks, and which contain many and large warehouses for the storage of merchandise from Chinese ports. Kurrachee and Poonah were either infected from the same source or, most probably, from Bombay, as the infecting focus. Through the channels as detailed above has resulted an epidemic outbreak, which in Bombay (presidency) alone, has resulted in 220,907 cases, with the enormous mortality of 164,083; in Hongkong, 1,600 cases with 1,541 deaths; Amoy, within a limited period, 540 deaths; Calcutta, approximately 500 deaths; and in Formosa, 2,468 cases, with 1,866 deaths.

The death rate varies in different epidemics, and is estimated at from 50 to 90 per cent. It varies however, apparently, according to nationalities. From the official reports of the epidemic in Hongkong, the following immfwmfwy shows the death rate of the several nationalities named: Chinese, 93.4 per cent.; Indians, 77; Japanese, 60; Eurasians 100; Europeans, 18.2. The small relative percentage of deaths among Europeans is attributed to the European blood and stamina, and to the early treatment and confidence in the European medical attendants.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

A Slight Increase in the Price of Flour —Eggs Come Down.

The past week has been marked by an increase of 25 cents a barrel in the price of most flours, another rise in butter and a decrease in the price of eggs. The quotations follow.

Ogilvie's Hungarian, per bbl.	$ 5.25
Lake of the Woods, per bbl.	5.25
O. K., per bbl	4.75
Snow Flake, per bbl	4.75
Calgary, Hungarian, per bbl	5.00
Premier, per bbl	5.00
XXX Enderby, per bbl	4.75
Grain—	
Wheat, per ton	28.00@30 00
Corn (whole), per ton	26.00@28.00
Corn (cracked), per ton	27.00@30.00
Oats, per ton	26.00@28.00
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs	40@ 50
Rolled Oats (B. & K.)	4
Rolled oats (B. & K.), 7lb sack	30
Feed—	
Hay (baled), per ton	16.00@17.00
Straw, per bale	50@ 75
Middlings, per ton	21.00@23.00
Bran, per ton	20.00@22.00
Ground feed, per ton	24.00@26.00
Vegetables—	
Potatoes, per 100 lbs	1.00@ 1 25
Cabbages, per lb	2
Cauliflower, per head	10@ 15
Lettuce, 4 heads for	25
Carrots, per lb	2
Turnips, per lb	2
Celery, per bunch	15
Tomatoes, per lb	20
Peas, per lb	10
Onions, per lb	5
Fish—	
Salmon (smoked), per lb	20
Salmon (spring), per lb	10@ 12½
Oysters (Olympian), per pt.	50
Oysters (Eastern), per tin	75
Cod, per lb	8
Halibut, per lb	10
Herring, per lb	5
Smelts, per lb	8
Flounders, per lb	6
Crabs, 3 for	25
Farm Produce—	
Eggs (Manitoba), per dozen	20
Eggs (Island), fresh, per doz	25
Butter (Delta creamery)	40
Best dairy	35
Butter (Cowichan creamery)	40
Cheese (Canadian)	20
Lard, per lb.	12½@ 15
Meats—	
Hams (American), per lb	17@ 18
Hams (Canadian), per lb	16@ 18
Bacon (American), per lb	16@ 18
Bacon (Canadian), per lb	14@ 16
Bacon (rolled), per lb	12@ 16
Bacon (long clear), per lb	12½
Shoulders, per lb	14
Beef, per lb	8@ 18
Mutton, per lb	10@ 15
Veal, per lb	12@ 18
Pork, per lb	10@ 15
Game—	
Ducks (mallards), per brace	75@ 85
Ducks (widgeon), per brace	50
Ducks (teal), per brace	50
Ducks (brant), per brace	85@ 1.00
Rabbits (Island), per pair	75
Fruit—	
Bananas, per doz	30@ 35
Lemons (California), per doz	35
Lemons (small) per doz	25
Apples, per lb.	5@ 6
Pears, 3 lbs. for	25
Oranges (navals), per doz	40
Nuts (all kinds), per lb	20
Poultry—	
Dressed chicken, per pair	1.50@ 1.75
Ducks (Island), per pair	1.50@ 2.00
Ducks (Eastern) per pair	1.00@ 1.50
Turkeys (Island), per lb	25@ 30
Turkeys (Eastern), per lb	18

Still Another.—Actions against Hon. Dr. McKechnie for sitting in the legislature after having forfeited his qualifications continue to pile up. Yesterday another action for $500 was issued at the instance of W. Woodman, of Nanaimo.

Contract Awarded.—Messrs. Elford & Smith, who are just completing the handsome block for Mr. Charles A. Vernon at the corner of Government and Broughton streets, were yesterday awarded the contract for the two story brick and stone building to be erected at the corner of Broad and View streets by Mr. P. C. MacGregor. The figure is in the neighborhood of $13,000. Work will be commenced immediately. If building operation continue during the summer as they have during the winter, and they give every promise of doing so, there will be quite an improvement in the appearance of Victoria before another year rolls round. There are now in course of erection seven brick blocks, with tenders out for more.

The Emphatic Statement that The D. & L. Menthol Plaster is doing a great deal to alleviate neuralgia and rheumatism is based upon facts. The D. & L. Plaster never fails to soothe and quickly cure. Manufactured by the Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

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In every fight; our Lyddite Shells of "Prices" are causing panic in our competitors' ranks, and our long-range guns of "Quality" have won for us a unanimous victory in the Grocery business.

Ralston Stove Polish.....10c tin
Rose' Laundry Soap.....5c bar
Monkey Brand Soap.....5c bar
Cottam's Bird Seed.....10c pkg.
Old Port Wine.....50c bottle
Old Sherry Wine.....50c bottle

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Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the parliament of Canada at its next session for an act to extend the times limited for the commencement and completion of the undertaking of the Cowichan Valley Railway Company.

H. J. WICKHAM,
Solicitor for the Applicants.
Dated at Toronto, 5th January, 1900.

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS.
141 Yates St., Victoria.
Ladies' and Gents' garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new.

SCHOOL TEACHERS

TEACHER WANTED—At Lansdowne school, duties to begin April 1st. Apply before March 1 to Dr. D. J. Offerhaus, Secretary Board of Trustees, Spallumcheen P.O., B.C. f24

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

"Alberni Copper Company."

Filed and registered this 15th day of February, 1900.

I hereby certify that I have this day registered the "Alberni Copper Company" as an Extra-Provincial Company under the "Companies Act, 1897," to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate in the City of Portland, State of Oregon, U.S.A.

The amount of the capital of the Company is one hundred thousand dollars, divided into one million shares of ten cents each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate in the City of Victoria, and Granville H. Hayes, miner, whose address is Victoria aforesaid, is the attorney for the Company.

The duration of the Company shall be perpetual.

The objects for which the Company has been established are:

First.—To purchase, locate or otherwise acquire, to bond, lease, own, hold, possess, mine, operate, work, sell, convey and dispose of gold, silver, lead and copper mines and other mines, mining rights, mineral lands, lodes and veins, and interests therein, in the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana, and in British Columbia and elsewhere.

Second.—To procure crown grants from the Government of British Columbia and patents from the Government of the United States to mines, mineral, timber and saline lands, and other lands, and to hold, possess, enjoy, sell, convey and dispose of said mines and lands.

Third.—To carry on and conduct the business of mining on and extracting metals from such mines, mining rights, mineral lands, lodes and veins as the Company may hereafter purchase, lease or otherwise acquire.

Fourth.—To purchase, use, operate, maintain, sell, convey and dispose of any and all machinery, appliances, mills, smelters, reduction works, concentrating works and other necessary or convenient apparatus for the working of mines, reduction of ores or extraction of metals from ores.

Fifth.—To purchase, erect, build, operate, maintain, possess, sell, convey and dispose of smelters, reduction works, matting plants, concentration works and sampling works, saw mills, flumes, ditches, roads, railroads and tramways to be used in connection with the other business of this corporation.

Sixth.—To run, operate and maintain such mills, smelters, reduction works, concentration works, matting plants and sampling works, saw mills, flumes, ditches, roads, tramways and railroads telephone lines and telegraph lines as may be necessary or convenient for the proper carrying on of the other enterprises specified herein, whether or not the same be adjacent to or in direct connection with the mines or other property of this corporation.

Seventh.—To locate, purchase or otherwise acquire, lease, own, hold, sell, convey and dispose of lands mill sites water rights and privileges and other rights and privileges within said states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana, and British Columbia.

Eighth