TWICE-A-WEEK TIMES

Published Tuesdays and Fridays by THE TIMES PRINTING & PUBLISH-ING CO., LIMITED. JOHN NELSON,

Managing Director. . 26 Broad Street

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Timber notices, land and legal, dis dvertisements, \$2.50 per inch per me of publication TO UNITED STATES.

ADVERTISING RATES FOR TWICE-A-Condensed advertisement minimum charge, 25c.

Special rates for adverti

PREMIER MAY COME WEST.

If pressing and ever increasing busiwith unaffected delight. Sir Wilfrid ations operating in Japan and Hawaii Laurier is unquestionably the most picturesque and the most potent figure on a diplomatic mission to the Orient. in the public life of the colonies to-day. He is one of the most conspicuous per sonalities in the public life of the Empire. In the late Imperial Conference his was the final word upon any subject of vital importance. Tribute was paid to his ripe judgment by men of the highest reputation and standing at home and abroad. It was as a comvisit to this province. He has since passed through the fires and all the world recognizes his quality. Should has designed to do, Sir Wilfrid will receive such a welcome in British Columbia has never been accorded any previous vistor, of whatsoever degree.

FACTS ABOUT ORIENTAL IM-

upon this vexatious question, which his quest in Vancouver. The testimony ciated, but it is not necessary as all formed Chinaman, given yesterday, have thrown over certain occupations. bilities outlined by this Oriental fess to being unable to appreciate the GERMANS CLAIM gentleman qualified by the extent position of those who contend that we fed and cherished, there is no reason to and say that all persons, men and doubt that this demand would increase women, who work beyond it are doing and multiply, with the ultimate result labor which ought to be assigned to to the Spanish-Franco note proposing that the agitation against Orientals people who are alien in race, senti- an international commission to exwould not be entirely a British Colum- ment, traditions and almost everything amine into the claims for damages bia question. The Chinese witness told which we regard as the special qualithe Commissioner that a goodly number of his countrymen, all coming into lable injury to the state." Canada under contract beyond ques-tion, and therefore in contravention of the laws of the country, were destined them. They work out their obligations affects British Columbia at the present that Japanese colonies have been kenzie King's commission, it says: The ada generally, considering the fact that everything possible is being done to check Oriental immigration and to encourage immigration of a desirable class from Europe, the unquestioned which the Hindus and Japanese have

There is one phase of the question of government, and perhaps parliament, Oriental immigration to which we de- will be in a position to deal effectively the light of what has been laid bare by the investigation of Mr. King. The evidence brought out by the commissioner has already cleared up to some extent the mystery of the sudden bears monograms and can readily bears monograms and can readily bears monograms and can readily bears. sire to direct particular attention in with the matter."

dence that the question of Oriental immigration would be settled for all time which Japanese and Hindus have been to come by the passage of a measure induced to come here have been made based upon the principles of the act in clear. If the Japanese government force in the colony of Natal. Does it and the Indian government cannot be not occur to these gentlemen that as induced to put an end to the system Orientals appear to regard British Col- and to effectively close the gates, we umbia as a specially inviting field, that trust the government and Parliament as many of them as are willing to sell will act promptly. bitious Jap to accumulate a sufficient knowledge of one of the languages of which convinces us that the most eftaking already existing and to put an end to the work of immigration associthat Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux has gone

HONORABLE TOIL.

months ago the Colonist unhesitatingly gave expression to the opinion that ple who do things in California will paratively unknown man, and undoubtedly as an untested public man, that the Premier paid his only public within her borders of an inferior class of labor. Our contemporary argued that the progress of the country could If Oriental labor were essential they never be satisfactory unless Asiatics would surely have discovered the fact he be able to accomplish that which he were admitted and pressed into such long ago, and have taken steps to have peal. services as white persons refused to the exclusion laws amended, perform. But a great change has taken place in our contemporary's opinions, and we cannot refrain from congratulating it and ourselves on the new and the brewers have raised the price of in itself, we are told, but the classes dearer before the matter of a future of persons who have been associated supply shall be settled. with the task that carry the stigma deal of agitation within the confines of of degradation. Examples might be the province. Mr. King is pursuing cited of the vitality of the truth enunninent, intelligent and well-inlumbia are aware of the blight Asiatics was to the effect that but for the five The Colonist devotes about a column hundred dollar head tax the flood of of space to the subject, but the immigration from his own country strength of its new and most comalone would have assumed the propor- mendable position is concentrated in tions of a deluge. Nor are the possi- the following few sentences: "We conof the local demand for cheap ought to have in Cacnada a race of labor. There is a considerable people whose work should be confined of that character, as to what is called menial service. It is may be gathered from the communica- urged from the press, the pulpit, the tions which have appeared in the Times platform and the schoolmaster's desk as well as the discussions at public that all labor is honorable; yet some of gatherings within the last year or so. us would put a stigma upon employ-But the market for labor of such a ment of a certain kind. To our way class is no longer confined to British of thinking this is one of the symptoms of national decay. in other sections of the Dominion. If draw a line through the community

ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION.

for eastern points. The demand for The Toronto Globe has from the date their services is importunate there also, of the 'anti-Asiatic disturbances in and is increasing. The head tax as Vancouver taken a deep interest in the well as the passage money is paid for subject of Oriental immigration as it practically under conditions of slavery. time or may affect it in the future. If an industrious, patient Mongolian Our eastern contemporary has given can achieve his industrial freedom in a closer attention and displayed a more land flowing with milk and honey, as intelligent grasp of the economic and Canada is from an Oriental point of political phases of the subject than any to 50 voted its confidence that the govview, in three years, he can of the leading newspapers of the accumulate a competence in com- East. It unhesitatingly and firmly exparatively short time, as time presses its conviction that the future counts in the life of a healthy man, of this province depends absolutely afterwards. Consequently it is not to upon effective measures being taken to be wondered at that the head tax is be- secure the exclusion of the Oriental ing paid by increasing numbers of Chi- races. Dealing with the enlargenese, nor is it a matter for surprise ment of the scope of Mr. W. L. Macgathered in the Hawaiian Islands for appointment of Mr. W. L. M. King as the express purpose of evading the commissioner to inquire into the conregulations of the government of Japan ditions connected with the importation and that the armies thus gathered to- of Oriental immigrants into British in jail for 53 days, he claiming that the gether are being transported to British Columbia during the past few weeks is Columbia. But it is a matter for sur- ample proof of the determination of prise that in view of the conditions the Dominion government to get at all prevailing in this province and in Can- the facts of the situation. The first ada generally, considering the fact that step in the solution of the problem is demand for labor in certain lines has been induced or assisted to come into not been met from sources outside of this country in unusually large numbers. Once these are disclosed, the

sands of Orientals. The means by

their bodies into slavery for three years The Globe further says: "Reverting JUDGMENT GIVEN BY at least for the privilege of entering to the influx of Japanese into British this land of promise, that no act which | Columbia, it is easy to make the inwould not also exclude multitudes of evitable application. The natural repeople we are striving to bring to sources of the Province are enormous Canada and whom we must have if the white population is small and Canada is to flourish, would be effect- scattered; the methods of acquiring Holds Opinion That British Columbia ive in barring the Orientals out? The property are easily understood and Japanese are held to be the put in operation; the process of natgreatest menace at the present uralization offers no difficulty and littime. How long would it take the delay. There is absolutely nothing intelligent, aggressive and am- to hinder the Japanese from becoming within a single generation the virtual owners of the physical resources of Europe to qualify him for admission British Columbia and the controllers of to Canada under the provisions of the its political destiny. They can live Natal Act? It is this consideration more cheaply than white men can reasonably be expected to live; they fective remedy for the Japaese incur- can underbid white men, therefore, in sion is to be found in an understand- the matter of wages and profits. The ing between the two governments, and common answer to this presentation of it is to give active effect to an under- the case is that white labor cannot be obtained: the obvious rejoinder is that development can wait. These are the two sides of the issue, and the time for decision seems to have arrived."

of California is cheap Oriental labor. following reasons: Mr. Miller prefers the Japanese, but We hope the Times shall not be un- he would accept the Chinese also, bederstood as entertaining a higher opin- lieving there is plently of work for all

of honest toil, it is a mischievous thing In Victoria we have no such consola-

vices there seems to be an invidious what about the lawyers? Have they too committed the unpardonable sin?

Unfavorable Reply to Franco-Spanish Note Proposing International Commission

arising from the bombardment of Casa Blanca by French and Spanish warships is similar to the Alexandria commission of 1882 and is most unfavorssion to settle the claims of

German merchants.

Casa Blanca Bombardment. Paris, Nov. 14.-After further debate yesterday, the chamber of deputies rejected the Socialist motion demanding complete internationalization of the Franco-Spanish action in Morocco. and condemning the expedition to, and bombardment of Casa Blanca as unjusernment would assure the respect of the rights of France in Morocco, and the rights of France in Mor keep her engagements toward the other

POLICE AND PUBLIC. Man Convicted for Horse Stealing Enters Action Against Magistrate for

Toronto, Nov. 14.-Wm. Lowery, Madoc entered an action against Police Magis-trate Wood, of Made. Ont., for ten thou-sand dollars' damages for imprisonment imprisonment order without reasonable cause, without reasonable cause, without reasonable cause, by Wood of to six

horse stealing and sentenced to six mounts, the sentence afterwards being reduced to two months, but was later grant the magistrate an order of protec

WOMEN'S TRINKETS.

Hamilton, Nov. 14.-There was probably Columbia seems to assume with confidescent upon this province of thou- identified.

united colony.

Courts Have no Authority Dealing With Subject

An epitome of the judgment given by Mr. Justice Clement, relative to divorces in British Columbia, appeared in the Times a few days ago. The full judgment is now available:

In the divorce case of Watt vs. Watt, which came before Mr. Justice Clement, ate a court and define its jurisdiction as Sir Matthew Begbie and Mr. Justice
McCreight also took the stand that Briheretofore exercised by the ecclesiasti-

ion of itself than it ought to entertain Oriental or Occidental, on the Pacific such vital importance, not so much when it calls attention to a notable Slope. But then Mr. Miller is a poet when it calls attention to a notable slope. But then Mr. Miller is a poet perhaps to the immediate parties as to perhaps to perhap conversation it has made. A few and views the sordid occupations of many others confronted now with dismankind from a great height. The peo- quieting possibilities of undeserved pprobrium that as speedily as may be hose issues should name before a court promote the true interests of the state, so that, having reached a considered

the one case in which is discussed the leal, the then three judges of the court men have raised the price of butter, (Begbie, C. J., Grey and Crease, J. J.) the brewers have raised the price of sat, not in banc or as an appellate trilating it and ourselves on the new and brighter light that has pierced the dark places of its understanding. It argues the property of the other property of the other property of the propert Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King's inquest is bringing some interesting facts to lic places men and women vie with of water, so that there is at least one cheap thing left for man to fill up on."

The two puisne judges held that they had jurisdiction in the premises. The had jurisdiction in the premises. The C. J. dissented. Owing, as I am given to understand, to his refusal to join in the exercise of the allowed furied than S. vs. S., and undoubtedly, I think, creament and (incidentally) Scott vs. Scott: (2) that at least three very able judges in British Columbia have, as is well the exercise of the allowed furied than S. vs. S., and undoubtedly, I think, creament in any case other than S. vs. S., and (incidentally) Scott vs. Scott: (2) that at least three very able judges in British Columbia have, as is well known declined to the state of the stat readers are aware that the Deputy to attempt to set apart certain occuto attempt to set apart certain occuto attempt to exercise the alleged jurisdiction,
was so inseparably incidental to and
the exercise the alleged jurisdiction,
was so inseparably incidental to and
diction; and (3) that no attempt has aware that the Deputy to attempt to set apart certain conthe exercise the alleged jurisdiction, the view put forward by Mr. Justice bound up with the jurisdiction of an diction; and (3) that no attempt has ever been made, so far as I know, to Commissioner of Labor has been at pations as degraded by the Dominion government upon the individual. It is not the nating scarcer every year in Victoria. Grey that one judge sitting alone could essentially local court that I cannot ture of the task that is dishonorable The probabilities are it will also be exercise the full powers of the court than essentially local. It is impossible to the task that is dishonorable to view it as any other was adopted in practice and has since been uniformly followed.

> Messrs Crossley and Hunter, the evaned upon to exercise jurisdiction in digelists, when we say that in their serthat the jurisdiction if it exists, is 160) might well, it appears to me, better that the course taken by Sir
> Gorell Barnes in Dodd vs. Dodd (1906) p.
> 189, would seem to be a precedent for that the jurisdiction, if it exists, is 160) might well, it appears to me, be the course I have felt myself bound to vices there seems to be an invidious unhappily in one way so fettered and taken as a pen picture, accurate in discrimination against certain classes. We know from experience that news- judge in a very unenviable position. monial Causes Act of 1857: paper men are past praying for-but Tied down to the law of 1858, he has none of the law of food, he has visions, its qualifications, and its exobtain in L gland against collusive ceptions, it is a law wholly English, I have taken to express my opinion on obtain in E. gland against collusive actions—I mean the granting in the first instance of a decree nisi and the reference in the case to the King's Proctor for investigation and, if necessary, intervention. While, on the other hand, as the Full court has held in Scott vs. Scott (4 B. C. 316), there is no appeal from his decision to any tributinal in this province. This very unsatisfactory state of affairs led me to an anxious consideration of the whole question of the court's jurisdiction and to ask at the first opportunity that courts should argue in support of the court's jurisdiction. I have endeavored to keep an open mind throughout Mr. Vilson's able argument, but if I may visions, its qualinations, and its expenses of the collusive explosion, it is a law wholly English, calculated for purposes of local policy, complicated with local establishments, and incapable without great incongruity of being transferred as it stands into the code of any other country."
>
> Atty. Gen. vs. Stewart was approved of and followed in the House of Lords: Whicker vs. Hume, 7 H. L. Cas. 124: 28 L. J. Ch. 896.
>
> In short I am of the opinion that the law enacted by the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act of 1857 was for local circumstances wholly incapable of application to British Columbia; and I court's jurisdiction. I have endeavored to keep an open mind throughout Mr. Vilson's able argument, but if I may visions and text and wholly English, calculated for purposes of local policy, coupling the vision of leaver at the vision is to be war to the kinge the vision to how the jurisdiction as to how the question as to how the jurisdiction is to be war to the king. N Paris, Nov. 14.—The Matin this morn
> To keep an open hind thoughout all. Couched in general terms, of what I may say so without offence, he has advanced nothing that I had not already vanced nothing that I had not already vanced nothing that I had not already and open and ing declares that the reply of Germany carefully debated in my mind. Since was intended or would suffice to make the argument I have read with care all it an extraordinary court with the extraordinary court with the extraordinary court with the extraordinary, almost revolutionary, jurtle the result the view I take is so decided is diction of the lately created English with the oversight of the administrathat, for the reasons above indicated, Divorce court.
> I should give judgment at once.
> I might sugg.

I should give judgment at once.

I assume for the purpose of this judgment that the jurisdiction of this court prior to 1871 was and still is of court prior to 1871 was and still is of court exercise judisdiction in bank-But an enactment creating a court and defining its jurisdiction does not usually, and it did not in this instance, add the existing body of substantive law. It provides usually, and it provided in this instance, a tribunal to safeguard and enforce such rights only as exist under the substantive law from time to time in force. So that usually and in this instance we must look elsewhere

province dealing specifically with the subject of the dissolution of marriage. And, of course, there could be none since that date, "divorce" being one of the matters assigned to the available. the matters assigned to the exclusive well Cresswell (speaking for the Full ken of the federal parliament. And that parliament has passed no act on the subject. But the contention is that the law of England, civil and criminal, as it existed in November, 1858, was introduced as an early date into British under section 57. But section 57 de-Columbia, and that this law of Eng-land, so introduced into British Col-tion 56. Section 56 is a section unumbia, included a law on the subject equivocally local, providing for an apof divorce. If so, it would clearly be peal to the House of Lords. No such the right and duty of this court to up- appeal lies from any colonial court. The morning. The fate of the crew is unhold and enforce whatever rights and remedies existed under or were providence whatever providence whatever rights and remedies existed under or were providence whatever rights and right to re-marry arises only upon the known, but been saved. ed for by that law. The question of not sooner." Is that time in the case course is: Was any such law intro-

duced?

To solve this question it is necessary

analogy, within reference to the time within which a final appeal may be guage of the enactment by which Eng-lish law was introduced into British is an incongruity greater, it seemed to charged with the murder of Clemen-Columbia. By proclamation of 19th November, 1858, Sir James Douglas, governor of the Mainland colony of Brist that Columbia, ordained that "the civil and criminal laws of England as the columbia or a standard that the law enacted by the columbia or a standard the law enacted by the columbia or a standard that t same existed at the date of said pro-clamation, and so far as they were not from local circumstances inapplicable

Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act count for the time between 11 and 1 o'clock, except that he was wandering around in the woods. He was brought

and should remain in full force within the said colony," subject, of course, to future legislation. After the union of the island and mainland colonies the bove provision was extended to the

I am of the opinion-at all events assume—that the use of the double negative throws the burden on him who asserts that a given English law, statutory or other, of date prior to November, 1858, was not introduced into British Columbia. He must establish the affirmative proposition that the law in question was "from local circum-stances inapplicable" to British Colum-

This drives me at once to an exam nation of the English law on the subject of divorce as it stood in Novem ber, 1858. So far as concerns the ques ion of a dissolution of marriage by judical decree—which is all I have deal with—the examination is necessir ily limited to the Divorce and Mairi nial Causes Act of 1857. Prior to the passage of this act no such judicia tence of parliament could dissolve the marriage tie. What then was the law nbodied in the act of 1857?

Here again we have an enactment one large purpose of which was to cre the learned justice raised the point of In so far as it follows out this purpose local judges having jurisdiction, and it is essentially local. The court was to be composed from time to time of questioned the legality of any divorces judges occupying certain positions on previously granted. Other judges, such the bench of existing English courts, McCreight also took the stand that Billing the McCreight also the McCreight a following reasons:

I see no reason why a judge should apologize at any time for a speedy delivery of judgment. And, in this parlivery of judgment. And, in this particular case, the issues involved are of that in so far as the act of 1857 was law. In the only case (Scott vs. Scott) limited to the creation of a court it above referred to, before an appelate

plicable to British Columbia, But substantive law is sometimes court held that it at all events among the clauses of a statue the main unnecessary to cite authority for the purpose of which is to create a court, and to some extent that is the case in can never be cured by reiterated inthe act of 1857 now under examination. stances of its exercise, or, perhaps I Having created an exceptionally strong the case at once in order that there need be no delay in carrying it to apcal courts, it was deemed expedient to of expediency as it undoubtedly is, can withdraw divorce legislation from par- have little application. The question, vs. S. (1877) 1 B. C. pt. 1, p 25, case in which is discussed the with which I have now to then three judges of the court C. J., Grey and Crease, J. J.) in banc or as an appellate tribular to the process of the court of the privy Council, or, better still, by legislation. But I realize fully the responsibility I shoulder in giving effect on the would discuss the matter, it is specified by the process of the privy Council, or, better still, by legislation. But I realize fully the responsibility I shoulder in giving effect to my own view in few of many detected.

in my opinion to segregate the bare right to a judicial decree from the local we hope we shall not be considered as criticizing the work being done by

supply shall be settled.

If I do not disucss at length the views expressed by the learned judges in S. vs. S., it is not because I have not carefully considered them. When first calleriation in British Columbia. Sir William conditions as to its enforcement. Those local conditions did not and could not Sir James Douglas' proclamation.

"In its causes, its objects, its pro-

able. It presents obstacles to the speedy settlement of the question and speedy settlement of the question and Sir James Douglas' proclamation of in England, without a local colonial June, 1859, establishing the court, jurisdiction in all cases civil as well as criminal arising within the province. vs. Belisle L. R. 6 P. C. 31 for a definiconception dependent upon legislation So, in my opinion, was the right of a judical decree dissolving marriage dependent upon and conditioned by the legislature which created it. One question, not touched upon in S.

vs. S., appears to me to have an important bearing. If the jurisdiction for the substantive law.

Admittedly there is no legislation emanating from a British Columbia legislature prior to the date (1871) when British Columbia became a Canadian ontended for exists, does a decree of

Section 56 is a section un-

You Will Delight

SOLD ONLY IN SEALED LEAD PACKETS. AT ALL GROCERS. HIGHEST AWARD, ST. LOUIS, 1904

EGGS

EGGS EGGS **OREGON FRESH EGGS** PER DOZEN 40c

BRAZIL NUTS, per 1b.. SHELLED WALNUTS, per to SHELLED ALMONDS, per 1b.

F. P. WATSON

'Phone 448.

invoke the aid of the courts in Mani-

toba or the Northwest Territorities

stood in 1870, was introduced there

take in this case. He declined under

the circumstances of that case to fol-

The petition is dismissed, but with-

forthwith such steps as may be neces-

sary to have this delicate question

nent is stayed until further ord

STEAMER ABLAZE

romptly set at rest.

GROCERIES.

NEW WALNUTS (no bad ones) per Ib.

52 YATES ST

New York, Nov. 14.-District Attorney Wm. Travers Jerome and Martin Littleton, the leading counsel for Harry K. Thaw, held a long confere

to my own view in face of many decrees Harry K. Thaw before his first trial attorney will join in a motion that

ber 2nd, but it is believed probable tha

LABOR TO FIGHT **MANUFACTURERS**

American Federation Reports That **Contest Was Brought on**

Norfolk, Nov. 12.-That there will

notion that the English Divorce Matri- James Van Cleave, president of the in which he holds that the object of h association is to put unions on a basi out costs. I may, I think, be pardoned whereby they may be held respons with the oversight of the administra- New York of the Typothetae against tion of justice in this province will take the pressmen, alleging the breaking of

contracts by the pressmen. The executive committee of the Federation reported that the contest ha een brought about through the Manuacturers' Association with an available able fund of \$1.500,000. The execut

tures of the year's activity.

OFF CALIFORNIA Coos Bay Goes to Rescue of Unknown Vessel in Distress

isel's request entry of judg-

W. H. P. CLEMENT, J.

Santa Barbara, Cal., Nov. 14.-A essage from Alacrataz, a small oil efining station on the Southern Pacific, 30 miles north of Santa Barbara. says an unknown steamer is on fire off

Near Alacrataz.

The Pacific Steamship Company's steamer Coos Bay has left this port to render any assistance possible. Fate of Crew Unknown.

Gaviota, Cal., Nev. 14.-An unknown steamer was burned near here this known, but it is probable that all have

MAY BE MURDERER.

Vancouver, Nov. 14.-The police beto consider in the first place the lan- taken to the Privy Council? What was lieve they have the right man in the to the colony of British Columbia were matter as the right of re-marriage up in court and remanded.

IN THAW CASE

sider the larger questions. The Full May Possibly be Opened for Benefil of Counsel--Case Set for Dec. 2nd

> While neither party to the conferer that the evidence taken before th

The case is set for hearing on Decen

it will be postponed possibly for

by Association.

tee report discussed many fea

Toronto is seeking next year's con

THE ANNUAL SALE OF Men's English Cravenette Overcoats

An Event of Profound Importance. This great reduction obtains for one week only. It covers without exception, our entire

stock of Cravenette Rain Coats, regardless of price. It offers, an opportunity that should not be looked, considering the character and extensiveness of

our stock. Nothing further need be added regarding the values to be given.

COATS worth \$30 at .. \$25.00 COATS worth \$25 at .. .\$20.00 COATS worth \$20 at .. .\$17.00 COATS worth \$15 at .. \$12.50 COATS worth \$12.50 at .. \$9.50

FINCH & FINCH

THE EXCLUSIVE STYLE SHOP.

1107 GOVERNMENT ST.

VEEKLY WEATHER

vear, and in this po

average daily amo

6th to 12th

LOCAL NE

nial Methodist chi g, when George Copela and and Miss Eliza bey, of Oxford, England marriage by Rev. S der Island.

A map of the interior imbia, prepared by rice, has been issued al government. hhorhood of the Bab t lakes, and Bulkley ally valuable from th int of view.

-On Thursday of the We as & Janion, who are of Toronto and Con are of the highest

er who came here weekly religious se anted for the purpose b gs was held last Sunday

g at 7.30 o'clock under th Ancient Arabic Ord Mystic Shrine, which ted from Cranbrook, le James H. Greer,

es, and Noble E. E. Le -The curricula of m niversity of Toronto, ons in music, may be ha anting information abou

urse may now apply taitt, M. A., Victoria. -An electric piano in th W. Waitt & Co.'s music acting considerable atte is city, and has been fallis, of the Bismarck c rument plays automa on being given to the redals, which are worked ll. The piano can also

nd in the ordinary way. The body of the late ewster was taken to Va th, the funeral taking p y to-day. His brothers remains from Victor

nal City. ____ The bank clearings for ling November 12th siness in the city is en tenor. The returns earings to have been w erage for a long time re \$1,187,294.

-Next Saturday eveni C. A. rooms the gene J. Brace will lecture od attendance is sure . Brace had many e es while serving wi contingent in South

-Routine business was meeting of the Britis parmaceutical Council ose in attendance wer nstrong, B. C., presid Vancouver, vice-pres wing members of th Embury, John Cochran Hamilton and E. S. Kno

> The members of local ative Sons of British Col ranged to entertain the Province at their nex