Speeches at Victoria West

Labor Candidates Address an Enthusiastic Meeting in Semple s Hall.

Educational Problems Dealt With by Messrs Twigg and McKay.

Semple's hall, Victoria West, was fairly well filled yesterday evening on the occasion of the public meeting called in the interests of the Labor candidates who are seeking election to positions on the aldermanic and school board. The issues now before the electors were entertainingly handled, and the speakers were frequently interrupted with vigorous applause. There were no sensational developments at the meeting. Ald. McCandless was present, but did not have an opportunity to speak at length, as he was not called on until the hour had grown very late.

James Tagg presided. In opening the meeting he expressed pleasure at acting as chairman at a meeting called in the interests of the Labor candidates, of whom he spoke most flatteringly. He recited briefly some of the more notable achievements which had been made by the Labor organizations in Victoria, specifying particularly the adoption of the system of day labor on municipal work. Mr. Twigg, who is a candidate for school trustee, had done particularly good work on behalf of Labor, as had also Mr. McKay. He was in accord with them on the question of the adoption of some system whereby the school books would be made cheaper to the school children. He thought it very unfair that books which had been used by one child in a family could not be used by a younger child in the same family. A fault which he found with the present system was the failure of holding examinations on the studies which pupils had pursued during the year. He hoped Messrs. Twigg and McKay would remedy this and other grievances. (Applause.) Regarding the candidates for aldermen, who were running in the interests of Labor, Mr. Bragg was an old warhorse, and could be depended upon to do good work for the city. W. F. Fullerton was alluded to by the chairman as being a practical man, whose services could be utilized to advantage at the aldermanic board. Regarding civic matters generally, he thought they were in a very bad shape, in fact the way things had been run was abominable. Victoria might with profit take a leaf out of the book of Glasgow. He had read the Times' account of the bogus telegrams and thought the whole thing was an outrage. He was surprised to hear of the actual facts regarding the condition of the finances of the late agricultural exhibition. He thought the work of the Tourist Association would be abortive owing to the condition in which agricultural fair matters were. The Point Ellice bridge contract matter was denounced by the speaker as one of the greatest outrages ever perpetrated on a free people. The contract had not been awarded fairly and he thought that perhaps the local firms whose tenders had been disregarded might have ground for action against the city.

Mr. Twigg was first called upon to speak. He regretted that the chairman had departed from the understanding which the Labor men had come to by expressing a preference for one of the mayoralty candidates. Touching upon school board matters, he favored a free system for providing school books for children. Toronto had the system, which was working excellently. He had obtained figures showing what the cost would be.

Passing on to the segregation of Chinese in the public schools, he explained the status of the controversy on that point. The school board had been dilatory in dealing with the question—it had shown no disposition to meet the wishes of the public, and to attempt some arrangement which would remedy the grievance. He explained exactly what had transpired between the Trades and Labor Council and the School Board in dealing with the question. The School Board had attempted to shirk responsibility. One of the arguments was that the board had no jurisdiction to provide an ungraded school. The Labor candidates for trustee contend that the School Board has the authority. No legislature would attempt to burk the will of the people on so important a question. Regarding teachers' salaries, a minimum wage should be arranged. At the present time there was discrimination in the matter of teachers' salaries. Trustee Jay made a gesture of dissent with this statement, and Mr. Twigg produced the teachers' salary roll for December, from which he quotad in proof of his assertion amid loud applause.

He would stand for equal wages for equal services. He understood that the male teachers were taking up the cudgels against him, arguing that a woman was not as good as a man. He defended the women from this aspersion—women who earned their own living often had responsibilities quite as heavy as those of men. (Applauce.) He favored a more practical education for the school children, and would work in that direction, though not attempting anything of a radical or revolutionary nature. Concluding, he said his one aim would be to have the school system made suitable to the children of the workingmen. (Applause.)

Mr. McKay was the next speaker. He was pleased at the evidences of interest which the general public was taking in the Labor candidates. Heretofore the school trustees had never thought it advisable to hold ward meetings, but the Labor candidates had gone out into the suburbs and met all the people. (Applause.) He and Mr. Twigg were to go on the School Board to attempt certain reforms which were badly needed. Mr. Twigg had very fully covered the ground, showing the principles for which the Labor candidates for school trustees stood. He was an ardent advocate of the system of free schoo. books for the school children. A step in that direction would be the purchase of the books by the municipality and the retailing of the same by the latter at cost price. Regarding the segregation of Chinese in public schools, he was in hearty accord with Mr. Twigg's views on that point. There was no doubt at all but that the School Board had the authority to put the Chinese in a separate school. He would do all in his power to see that that was done. Some people had told him that they were opposed to Mr. Twigg and himself because of their advocacy of equality in salaries paid the school teachers. The principle of the minimum wage was the proper one, and he would stand by it. (Applause.) He closed by hoping that all the laboring men would do their duty on Thursday next.

Mr. W. F. Fullerton being called upon, delivered a very interesting address. He thought the enthusiasm manifested augured well for the success of the Labor candidates. Discussing the latest phase of the Victoria Terminal railway extension bylaw, he noted that it was apparently not intended to build the ships here now, which was to be regretted. The James Bay causeway was a credit to the city and a credit to the workingmen—as it was done by day labor. He favored going ahead with some scheme for the immediate filling in of the mud flats. Regarding the Carnegie library, he was strongly in favor of choosing a central location. Regarding the appropriations for the different wards, he thought that North Ward should have more money for public works, as it was larger than South and Central Wards combined. He was in favor of day labor and the 8-hour system, and would vote that way. (Applause.) He reiterated his disinclination to have it understood that he was taking a position for either one of the mayoralty candidates. He was bitterly opposed to the system of taxing improvements, which meant the utilizing of the labor of the frugal workingman to benefit and enhance the value of vacant lots. (Applause.) He cited a motion which had been introduced by Ald. Cameron a few years ago, which provided for reducing the rate of taxation on improvements. It had been seconded by Ald. McCandless; but that was all the support it got—all the other aldermen voting against it. He was a strenuous advocate of the principle of patronizing home industries. Regarding water rents, he favored the adoption of the meter system throughout the entire city—this would be paying for what we got. He thought it wrong that Victoria West should be compelled to contribute to the support of Victoria's water system, as it had its supply from Esquimalt. On concluding Mr. Fullerton was loudly applauded.

The chairman asked if Mr. Fullerton favored abolishing the aldermanic qualification? The latter replied that he certainly did; and in support of his position, quoted the fact that school trustees, whose duties were quite as important as those of aldermen, did not have to have any property qualification.

Ed. Bragg was next called upon. The Labor candidates could congratulate themselves on the enthusiasm which had been manifested thus far. He thought the press was to be praised for the fair manner in which the meetings had been reported. (His record as a friend of the workingman was, he claimed, a good one. Regarding the operation of the day labor system, sometimes it did not work out well on civic work, as the City Council did not carry it out very well. It should be carried out to its extreme limit on all civic works—that was what the workingmen wanted, and that was what he would work for. The filling in of the flats was alluded to by the speaker. Men ought to be to work now—50 or 60 of them—filling in the flats. The Point Ellice bridge should be built as soon as possible—it was not creditable to the council that so much delay has occurred. Esquimalt was a very important point, and the transportation facilities to and from it should be of the very best. He favored the principle of the referendum and would favor the 8-hour day system on all corporation work. Another point which he alluded to was that of a minimum wage. He was heartily in favor of its adoption on all civic work. He had never gone to sleep at the aldermanic board yet. (Laughter.) He was informed that one of the aldermen did. On the question of water rates, we should have the power to improve the position of Victoria West. On concluding he was warmly applauded.

Mr. Losee asked Mr. Bragg if he knew that the North end of the retaining wall was three feet lower than it was intended to be?

Mr. Bragg replied that he did not know, and Mr. Losee advised him to think it over before the next meeting.

Mr. Ledingham was asked to make a few remarks. He considered the principle question at issue in the campaign was the vote on the 8-hour system. It was working well in Nanaimo, where the civic employees got a minimum wage of $2.50. (Applause.) He advised all workingmen to vote for the 8-hour law. He was of the opinion that the workingman was more competent to handle the affairs of the municipality than the business man, because the latter was too much engrossed in his private affairs.

Mr. Mapleton also made a few remarks which were well received. His plea for the support of the Labor candidates was an able one, and he was frequently interrupted by applause.

Ald. McCandless was the next speaker. Owing to the late hour he was compelled to speak briefly. He would only touch on the Indian reserve question. A committee of the council had been appointed, of which he was chairman, and a report was submitted to the council different from anything before as they asked to give the city the whole of the reserve. A copy was sent to the Government, and the committee also waited upon them. He was the principal speaker and Mr. Dunsmuir said he would have no objection to the city acquiring the waterfront and would do anything in his power to have the city get the whole of the reserve. Mayor Hayward a day or two afterward has said he would draw up the report, which the speaker read. The report was inaccurate, and it was not signed by him, nor would Ald. Cameron sign it. He (Ald. McCandless) then drew up a report, which was adopted. It read that the city applied for the whole of the reserve recorded the approval of the Premier to all the suggestions made by the committee. He did not know what Mayor Hayward's idea was in drawing up an inaccurate report. He believed that the city would ultimately get the whole of the reserve. (Applause.) It could not be got for nothing, but he believed that it could be obtained for less than one-half of what it could be sold for today. Regarding the water question. Rates were higher in Victoria West than in the city, but the only remedy was for the city to run mains alongside of those of the Esquimalt company, and this could not be done, and he did not know without further consideration what could exactly be done to remedy the grievance.

Ald. Grahame spoke briefly. He explained that the North Ward's appropriation was based on the rateable value of the property. Forty-two thousand dollars had been spent on streets and bridges in Victoria during the past year, but in Vancouver a sum of about $80,000 had been expended. He believed a much larger sum should be spent in Victoria. He favored the abolishment of the ward system.

Mr. Tait asked if the candidates would pledge themselves to aim at the abolition of the ward systems, and failing that work to give Victoria West direct representation. He was answered in the affirmative.

A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the meeting to a close.

Seven Schooners With White Crews

Three Vessels For Japan, Four For the Southern Coast.

Detailed Catch of the Sealing Fleet For the Past Season.

The fleet of "white" schooners, which are going out this season are now about ready, and the first of the fleet will probably get away in a few days. Three schooners are to be sent to the Japan sea, instead of five as was previously stated, and four schooners will be sent to hunt off the California Coast, and will later go to the Copper islands. The schooners for Japan are the Triumph, Capt. Burns; Geneva, Capt. Jones; and Carlotta G. Cox. The schooners which will go to the South are the Casco, Vera, Allie I. Algar and Dora Sieward. All seven schooners are taking full crews of white hunters, engaged under the terms of the sliding scale made at a recent meeting of the company.

The detailed catch for last season, as given in R. P. Rithet & Co.'s, freight and shipping report for December, just issued, is as follows:

SCHOONERS.	B.C. Coast.	Japan Coast.	Copper Island.	Behring Sea.	Total.
Annie E. Paint	81	.....	.....	436	517
Aurora	43	.....	.....	.....	43
Ainoka	204	.....	.....	413	617
Allie I. Algar	324	.....	.....	.....	324
Loretta	167	.....	.....	455	622
Beatrice	137	.....	.....	.....	137
Borealis	92	.....	.....	.....	92
City of San Diego	66	.....	621	.....	687
C. D. Rand	241	.....	514	.....	755
Carrie C. W.	86	.....	694	.....	780
Carlotta G. Cox	.....	.....	318	.....	318
Casco	106	.....	732	.....	838
Diana	185	.....	.....	276	461
Director	.....	734	.....	.....	734
Dora Steward	.....	259	.....	.....	259
Enterprise	201	.....	.....	359	560
Favorite	73	.....	.....	215	288
Florence M. Smith	.....	761	.....	.....	761
Geneva	.....	801	.....	.....	801
*Hatzie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Libbie	148	.....	.....	.....	148
Mary Taylor	.....	.....	451	.....	451
Ocean Belle	53	.....	.....	.....	53
Ocean Rover	106	.....	.....	.....	106
Otto	120	.....	.....	.....	120
Oscar and Hattie	23	.....	1,062	.....	1,085
Penelope	97	.....	.....	533	630
●R. I. Morse	8	.....	.....	.....	8
●Sound Bend	14	.....	.....	.....	14
Sadie Tempel	93	.....	.....	.....	93
Saucy Lass	.....	.....	79	.....	79
Teresa	127	.....	.....	.....	127
Triumph	.....	502	.....	.....	502
Umbrina	322	.....	.....	746	1,068
Vera	53	.....	.....	.....	53
Victoria	143	.....	.....	225	368
Zilah May	76	.....	.....	150	226
Indian Canoes	1,491	.....	.....	.....	1,491
Total seal skins	4,875	3,147	3,263	5,016	16,301
Total Canadian Catch for 1901		7,438	1,881	4,542	10,299	24,160
do do 1900		17,797	.....	.....	17,757	35,548
do do 1899		11,472	.....	.....	23,999	35,471
do do 1898		11,658	440	.....	17,408	28,898

*Lost at sea with all hands. ●Lost at sea, crew saved. ●Overdue.

CAPTAIN JINKS.

The story of "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines," the best comedy Clyde Fitch ever wrote, is a very interesting one, and gives a good idea of the customs and manners of the early '70s, the period of the play. A steamer has just docked in New York after having crossed from Liverpool. Among the passengers is Mme. Trentoni, one of Europe's most famous and most feted prima donnas, whom Mapleson is bringing over for the star attraction of his season at the Academy of Music. Three young members of the Horse Marines, Capt. Jinks, Lamartine and von Vorkenberg, are also there, hoping to meet the diva. They amuse themselves bragging as to how they intend to exert their charms, and end by Jinks and Lamartine laying a wager of $1,000 that the former will succeed in getting up a flirtation with the songstress. Jinks and the singer fall in love with each other, and all promises happily for them, when Lamartine and "Gussie," discomfited by their failure to win the diva's smiles, use the I. O. U. to prove that Jinks bet he would marry her. Miss Elizabeth Kennedy, as Mme. Trentoni, has a role that enables her to show to full advantage the charms of person and manner, the sly humor and the deftness in changing from grave to gay that she has inherited from her people, among whom there have been several playerss of note. "Captain Jinks," is to be presented at The Victoria Theatre tonight.

School of Instruction.—Those noncoms. and gunners of the Fifth Regiment who are going in for the examinations next week, are requested to attend at the Drill hall tonight, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving further instruction in infantry drill and a general rubbing up in the other subjects. The sergeant-major has kindly volunteered to be present for the benefit of the class.

North Pacific Fair Association

Dates Fixed For Spring and Fall Meetings of the N. P. F. A.

Rugby Juniors Practising Hard For Match With Vancouver.

Portland, Ore., Jan. 7.—(Special.)—At the annual meeting of the North Pacific Fair Association, held in Portland today, which was attended by representatives of the fair and racing associations of British Columbia, Oregon, Washington and Idaho, among them being J. C. Woodrow and Robert Leighton of the Vancouver Jockey Club, dates were selected for the fall meetings throughout the circuit.

The King County Association of Seattle, which was expelled last year for trasgressing on the Vancouver dates, was reinstalled on apologizing and the same officers were elected. W. H. Wehrung of Hillsboro being president and Robert Leighton, secretary. It was decided that should any local association in the North Pacific transgress on dates or take others than those alloted, their tracts will be declared outlawed, or they will be made to pay a heavy fine. Spring and summer dates are open, so that meets are permitted in as many cities as may be desired during that time.

Spring dates as announced are:
Victoria—May 22-25.
Vancouver—May 23-25.
Seattle—June 6 to July 5.
Grand Forks—July 1 to 3.
Vancouver—July 1-2.
Everett—July 2-4.
Whatcom—July 2-4.
Spokane—July 2-4.
The fall schedule is:
Seattle—August 1 to 29.
Whatcom—August 31 to September 5.
Everett—September 7 to 12.
Salem—September 14 to 19.
Portland—September 21 to 26.
North Yakima—September 28 to October 4.
New Westminster—September 29 to October 2.
Vancouver—September 7. October 3 to 5.
Victoria—October 6 to 10.
The Dalls— September 28 to October 3.
Lagrande, October 5 to 10.
Spokane—October 5 to 13.
Boise—October 12 to 17.
Walla Walla, October 19 to 24.
Lewiston—October 26 to 31.

BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE

Hatch Goes to Jail For Six Months--Fined F r Assaulting Constable.

W. J. Hatch will not have an opportunity of carrying the Chief of Police, as he so kindly offered, if occasion arose—not that it is expected to arise—in the Police court, for Hatch has gone back to Warden John's at Topaz avenue, and if there is any money left on him—as he said there was last time—it will not be because he was not carefully searched. The Chief of Police had his turn to produce evidence yesterday, and as a result the accusation of stealing $45 from Rowbottom was proved against Hatch, and Magistrate Hall sentenced him to six months' imprisonment at the provincial jail. Chief Langley produced witnesses yesterday who swore that Hatch had no money on Saturday night, although he had money after leaving Rowbottom. Other witnesses showed that Hatch had not met Rowbottom as stated, in the Lighthouse saloon, but at the Queen's hotel, and neither did he carry Rowbottom on his back from the Halfway House as he stated, for he was seen walking with Rowbottom. Warden John deposed to searching him carefully when he was his guest the last time. Then, when his story was shown to be false, the accused lost his chipper manner, and when the magistrate lectured him regarding the offence of perjury, he broke down and begged for leniency, blaming drink for his downfall, and promising to reform after he had served his time. He was sent to jail for six months.

John Handley was fined $50 and costs, with an option of two months with hard labor, for having assaulted Constable Haudley. The officer was called to the Omineca saloon and ejected Handley, who was creating a disturbance. A friend promised to take the drunken man home, but he refused to go, and punctuating his defi with language unprintable, he dared the officer to arrest him. The constable proceeded to take the dare, and there was quite a struggle, for citizen Handley kicked Officer Handley and fought desperately, but finally, with the assistance of one of the garrison military police, who arrived opportunely, he was taken in. At the station he struggled when being searched, but some constables held him, while others went through his pockets.

The Musical Times tells the following amusing stories in connection with the distinguished composer, so soon to be with us. At the Worcester Festival of 1881, Sir Alexander Mackenzie having temporarily left his Italian retreat, conducted his cantata, "The Bride." Here, for the first time he met J. W. Davidson (one of the greatest musical critics known to the century), who was very complimentary to the Scottish composer, telling him that he knew his Pianoforte Quartet, and so on. At that time Davidson was contributing to the columns of the Musical World his "Pills for candidates (administered by Dr. Beard)". One of the pills administered by "Dr. Beard" (otherwise "J. W. D.") to his patient Mackenzie was an extract from a pianoforte sonata. Mackenzie, thinking he could detect the style of the music, replied: "That's Dussek." Davidson replied: "You're one of us!" Who, besides "Dr. Beard," formed the noble army of Davidson's "us" is not recorded. Here is another Davidson story. After the Norwich Festival of 1884, at which "The Rose of Sharon" was produced, the composer of the work, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, made his way to Westgate to visit some friends. He called frequently upon Davidson at Margate, where the great critic was living in one of the hotels. Davidson used to "come down" about 2 o'clock in the afternoon and sit over some oysters in the bar till about the hour of 5. Upon the entry of a jug-laden lady customer, asking for her counter-pint (musical term "counter-point") of thorough Bass (musical term "thorough-bass"), Davidson, pointing to Mackenzie, said: "Susan, don't you know who this is? This is the composer of the 'Rose of Sharon.' Nothing like it since 'Elijah!'" When the name of Richard Wagner was mentioned "J. W. D." would exclaim: "Police! Police!"

CANADIAN FRUIT.

Demand Is Stimulated by Superior Packing.

Hon. Sydney Fisher's Fruit Marks Act, providing for the proper packing and grading of Canadian fruit, combined with improved steamship facilities, is greatly stimulating the demaud for these products in the British market. This is quite evident from the alarm which the operation of the act has created in the minds of our non-Canadian competitors. For example, Le Jardin, of Paris, publishes a statement by the French consul at Liverpool, in which he draws attention to Mr. Fisher's act and the vigorous inspection made of Canadian fruit, not only when shipped, but upon arrival at Liverpool. Owing to these facts and to refrigerating plants used on the large Canadian steamers, fruit shipments, he says, have arrived at Liverpool in excellent condition. The French consul goes on to say that the recent establishment of the new service of steamers will give impetus to the export of fruit from Canada.

The French consul at Liverpool adds: "It therefore behooves them to further improve the quality and beauty of their fruit, as well as to improve their traffic and to thoroughly organize for the market.

"The Canadian farmers produce the pear, 'Duchesse d'Angouleme,' and claim that it is superior in color and in taste to that of France. They exported fruit of this variety to England in 1901 to 67,850 francs' worth."

AN IMPORTANT STRIKE.

Fresh Developments on Richard III Indicate Great Richness.

Considerable excitement has been caused in local mining circles by the reported new discoveries on the Richard III claim on Mount Sicker, and rumors of a deal having been made with a certain very strong company to take over the property.

A number of Victoria and Cowichan capitalists are interested in the claim, and it is stated that they will now, in view of the unexpected richness of the property, undertake extensive development work themselves.

This news, taken in conjunction with the fact that Mount Sicker has also been showing up splendidly of late, would seem to indicate that this section of Vancouver Island is likely to see a mining revival at no distant date.—Ladysmith Leader.

A VICTORIAN ABROAD.

H. E. Levy and His Visit to New Zealand.

The Wellington (New Zealand) Evening Post has the following: "A visitor to Wellington at the present time is Mr. H. Emanuel Levy, a son of the late Mr. Benjamin Levy, one of the first Wellington settlers. As a matter of fact, Mr. Benjamin Levy and his brother accompanied Col. Wakefield's survey party to the colony, leaving London in 1839 and landing in Petone in 1840. Mr. H. E. Levy, who is only on a short visit here, was the first Jewish boy born in Wellington, and his father and uncle were the first Jewish people to land here. He left the city in his early childhood, and has since been settled for 43 years in Victoria, British Columbia, one of the most progressive cities of modern times. He has little or no recollection of Wellington as it was when he left it, but thinks we have established a fine little city in the interim. Still, he sees room for improvement when he comes to compare it with his own progressive city. He was astonished to find the horse-tram system still in vogue and the bedroom candlestick still figuring prominently in the modern hotel. He considers also that this colony made a big mistake in dropping the subsidy to the Vancouver service, believing that there was a profitable trade to be worked up with his part of the world, especially in meat, butter and woollen goods. So impressed is he still with the idea that he intends on his return to recommend to the British Columbia Board of Trade to despatch a trade commissioner to the colonies to ferret out information as to products with which they could do trade. There would, he thinks, be no difficulty about the establishment of a steam service to take up the trade. Mr. Levy has brought with him a collection of British Columbian grown fruits, and also a collection of photographs illustrating the progress of the country, and these he intends exhibiting in this city during the next few days. He is accompanied on his trip by Mrs. Levy."

Anthracite at Cumberland

Superintendent of the Wellington Collieries Tells of a Recent Find.

An Extensive Deposit of Hard Coal of Excellent Quality.

According to Mr. J. Matthews, superintendent of the Wellington collieries at Cumberland, B. C., there is a great future in store for the town of Cumberland as a result of the recent strike of anthracite coal there in addition to the already large bituminous coal deposits.

Mr. Matthews came over from Nanaimo today on a business trip and is registered at the Commercial, says the Vancouver Province. To a Province representative yesterday he stated that the discovery of anthracite coal which was made about two months ago, has been thoroughly prospected, and is now being opened up.

The location of the new mine is about four miles from Cumberland, and a force of 60 men had been engaged until a few days ago in making a clearing 95 feet to strike the vein. The deposit preparatory to sinking a shaft down has been found to be quite extensive. The same vein crops out in two places over three miles apart, and Mr. Matthews is also confident that the opening up of this property will also disclose a large deposit of soft coal. The new property comprises over 1,000 acres and promises to be the richest that the company has yet operated. The roadbed for a railway has been constructed from Cumberland to the new anthracite mine, and it is now only awaiting the arrival of rails to be completed.

Cumberland is said to be the only place in Canada where hard and soft coal have been found together. Similar curious instances have been found in several places in Pennsylvania and Colorado, but this find is unique in the history of Canadian coal mining. The anthracite is of excellent quality, and shows an analysis of 80.7 in carbon. This is considered a very good showing, especially from the outcrop.

Welsh hard coal only averages 2 per cent. carbon and the best Pennsylvania anthracite only goes from 88 to 90 per cent. in carbon.

The new coal is practically smokeless, and Mr. Matthews says he has burned it in an open grate for some time. It will be especially valuable for naval and domestic use, and will obviate importing Welsh coal around the Horn, which is largely used by the navy at present.

Mr. Matthews says that the company expects to have the anthracite mine partially opened by next fall. The new mine will do much to build up the town of Cumberland, as it will give employment to a large number of miners. It is the company's intention to transport the miners out to the mines by means of special trains, and will have a number of new transport cars built shortly, especially for the workmen.

The work of pumping the shaft at Wellington flooded after the recent explosion is progressing satisfactorily, and Mr. Matthews is of the opinion that the mine will be free from water by next fall. The remains of only one of the victims of that explosion is now undiscovered. The mine is now shipping about 900 tons a day from the upper levels.

Atlin Miners To Meet Here

Prominent Operators to Hold a Convention on January Fifteenth.

Will Discuss Matters Affecting the Mining Industry in the North.

The Atlin Mine Operators' association will hold an important meeting at the Driard hotel in this city on January 15 next. Late information from Atlin is to the effect that the contingent left Atlin on Friday last, the following men making the trip: D. Fetherstonehaugh, manager of the Atlin Mining company of London, and secretary of the association; J. M. Ruffner, who represents large quartz interests; Mr. Fall, representing the Boulder Creek Hydraulic company La Societe Miniere of Paris; J. F. Deaks, representing the Eastern lease on Pine creek.

H. W. E. Canavan left Atlin on Christmas day, and is now in Victoria. He will represent the interests of the British-American Dredging company, operating on lower Pine creek. Charles D. Newton will represent the upper Boulder creek leases.

The Atlin contingent will be joined here by L. H. Griffith, of Seattle, and Superintendent Leveridge, of Victoria, who will represent the vast interests of the Pine Creek Power company. The interests of the Otter Creek Hydraulic company will be represented by J. H. Brownlee, who is general manager of the company and also chairman of the association. A. C. Hirschfold, editor of the Atlin Claim, will represent his paper.

The Atlin & Willow Creek Hydraulic company will be represented by R. B. Skinner, of Vancouver, B. C., and Frank Brackett, of Seattle. It is expected that the following companies will also be represented: The Birch Creek Hydraulic company, which is controlled in England; Consolidated Spruce Creek Placers, incorporated and controlled in Seattle, and the Stevendyke Hydraulic Partnership, which is controlled by Atlin men.

The principal object of the association is for mutual protection against all kinds of excessive charges; for the reduction of mine tax, rates of transportation, and profits to retailers, also to obtain from the Government an amendment to the Mining Act providing for the Crown granting of hydraulic claims. The operations of the past year have proven that it will pay to mine the ground controlled by these companies, and that all will pay dividends hereafter, provided the cost of mining can be reduced 20 per cent. This is considered an underestimate of the proposed savings, so that the meeting is of great importance to the Atlin mining district.

OUTING FOR JANUARY.

In January Outing Commander Robert E. Peary, who has recently returned from several years of work in the Arctic, during which he explored Northern Greenland and fought desperately to reach the Pole, pictures vividly, with pen and camera, the thrilling life of the traveler over Polar ice.

James H. Kidder adds to the adventurous spirit of the magazine by telling how he killed several large brown bears in Alaska; while Captain Joshua Slocum, who sailed alone around the world, in his continuation of the Voyage of the Aquidneck, lets us know how it seems to be adrift at sea, on a plague-stricken ship.

One of the most strikingly illustrated articles of the year relates to the island where all the pelicans of Eastern Florida make their nests. Photographs taken at close range show nearly every phase of the life of these strange birds.

Bird shooters will be interested in shanty boat life on the Mississippi, as described by an old shanty-boater; horsemen in the famous ponies of England's New Forest, and every one who has a dog, in what Miss Lillian C. Moreau says about th toy spaniel.

Strong in human interest are a story of two would-be sportsmen of Canada; Mollie B., a racing sketch; some old-time coasting reminiscences, and a stirring story of adventure in Arizona's desert.

There are a number of instructive articles. One, beautifully illustrated by paintings of monster sea fish in action, tells cur big game fish are taken. J. Dunbar Wright, who has traveled all over Europe and America in automobiles, tells automobilists how to meet the emergencies of the road, and there are some valuable lessons from the New York Horse Show.

TO STRENGTHEN THEIR HANDS

Rossland Board of Trade Passes Strong Resolutions Urging Protection.

Rossland, Jan. 7—At a largely attended and representative meeting of the Board of Trade tonight two resolutions, dealing with important aspects of the mining industry were unanimously carried. The first referred to the desirability of abolishing the two per cent. mineral tax because of its serious effect in preventing the utilization of so-called low grade ores of the Rossland and other camps. The resolution demonstrated in figures that the two per cent. tax represented a margin on actual profits as follows:

On sixteen dollar ore 3.6 per cent.
On twelve dollar ore, 8 per cent.
On eight dollar ore, 16 per cent.
On six dollar ore 22 per cent.

The Board strongly urged the removal of such a serious barrier to the utilization of Rossland's immense low grade ore reserves.

The second resolution referred to the silver-lead industry and read as follows:

Moved by Arthur S. Goodeve, seconded by Alfred McMillan:

"Whereas, the silver-lead mine owners of East and West Kootenay, some 40 in number, after a conference with the smelters and refiners, held a meeting at Sandon on December 10, 1902, and passed unanimously a resolution favoring increased duties upon lead and lead products.

"Whereas, a committee of such lead miners, of the smelters and of the United Boards of Trade have started East for the purpose of urging the Dominion Government to give them protection as outlined in their resolution;

"Whereas, we believe relief to the lead mines, and increased activity in these properties will create a demand for large tonnages of certain of the low grade iron ores of Rossland, which are now unprofitable to mine in connection with copper smelting:

"Whereas, the prosperity of our neighboring town of Trail, where are located not only complete copper works, but lead smelters and an electrolytic lead refinery, is dependent upon securing an adequate and regular supply of lead ores, which they are unable to do now and that the prosperity of Trail means prosperity to Rossland:

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we, the Rossland Board of Trade, do heartily endorse the action of the silver-lead miners of East and West Kootenay and we hereby respectfully urge upon the Government the necessity of granting the request of the committee now on its way to Ottawa, representing the silver-lead mines, the smelters and the United Boards of Trade.

The secretary is instructed to forward copies of these resolutions to the ministers, the senators and members of the Dominion parliament representing British Columbia and to the press at the Coast and in Eastern Canada."

HIGH WINDS.

Quebec and Ontario Catch Part of Storm.

Toronto, Jan. 7.—(Special)—The snowstorm which the observatory reports originated near Saskatchewan and which is moving Southeast, and covered Michigan last night, is prevailing here and promises to be general throughout Ontario and Quebec. High winds prevail, but there is no severe cold.

ANSWERS OF POWERS.

Castro and Venezuelan Cabinet Considering Them.

Caracas, Jan. 7.—The answer of the powers to President Castro's last proposal relative to arbitration was delivered to President Castro this afternoon by United States Minister Bowen. A meeting of the cabinet was at once called to consider these communications. It has been learned from an authoritative source that the answers of the powers delivered by Mr. Bowen this afternoon have created a feeling of depression in Venezuela. All sorts of rumors are current in Caracas tonight concerning President Castro's answer to the communications, but none of them are reliable.

La Guayra, Venezuela, Jan. 7.—Fishing smacks were not allowed to leave this port yesterday evening owing to the fact that some of them had infringed their blockade permits by communicating with and purchasing goods from a sloop which had contraband of war on board.

Kingston, St. Vincent, Jan. 7.—Vice-Admiral Douglas, commander of the British naval forces in West Indian waters, left Port of Spain, Trinidad, today on board the flagship Ariadne, to inspect and provision the ships under his command which are blockading Venezuelan ports.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Through the United States embassy at Rome, the State Department today received the answer of the Italian government to President Castro's proposition. It was forwarded to Minister Bowen at Caracas for submission to President Castro. The note is said to be on lines similar to those of Great Britain and Germany.

NORTH ONTARIO.

Beaverton, Ont., Jan. 7.—The Conservative convention in North Ontario met here today to select a candidate to succeed the late Angus McLeod. The nomination was unanimously extended to Hon. George B. Foster.

Official Gazette Announcements

Particulars of the Nobel Foundation or Endowment Peace Prizes.

New Appointments, Incorporations of New Companies and Other Notices.

The British Columbia Gazette of yesterday contains the following:

Herbert David Curtis, of the city of Slocan, J. P., to be police magistrate and magistrate under the "Small Debts Act," in and for the said city.

Noble Binns, of the city of Trail, to be police magistrate in and for the said city.

James Maitland-Dougall, of Duncan, S. M., to be a magistrate under the Small Debts Act in and for the Cowichan Electoral district.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council has been pleased to accept the resignation of Mr. W. R. Robertson, of Quamichan, of the office of fence viewer.

The following correspondence is published:

Ottawa, 20th September, 1900.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that there have been received at this department from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Sweden, through the Swedish and Norwegian consul in Canada, certain copies of the law and of the regulations of the Nobel Foundation or endowment., approved by His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway on the 29th of June last.

The matter at issue in these documents concerning, in general terms, higher education, it has been decided to distribute the documents in question among the provinces and territories of Canada; and I have accordingly to transmit to Your Honor, herewith, one copy of the publication above mentioned, with the request that you will kindly invite your ministers to consider favorably the request of the Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs that "the widest publicity be given to the principal contents of the documents, which are of a kind to interest the entire civilized world," and, if deemed advisable, to take whatever action is deemed proper in the premises so as to comply with this request.

Briefly it may be stated this endowment or foundation rests upon the will, dated 27th November, 1895, of Dr. Alfred Bernhard Nobel, an engineer and a distinguished philanthropist, who directed that the interest upon a certain portion of his fortune, as set forth at length in his will, should be distributed annually, in five equal portions, as prizes to those who, in the course of the year elapsed, should have rendered the greatest service to humanity in the five following ways, respectively:

1. Making the most important discovery or invention in the domain of the physical or natural sciences;

2. Making the most important discovery in chemistry or contributing most to perfect any existing branch thereof;

3. Making the most important discovery in the domain of physiology or of medicine;

4. Producing the literary work most remarkable in exposition or interpretation of the doctrine of idealism;

5. Doing the most for the brotherhood of man in the direction of suppressing or reducing standing armies, as well as for the formation and increase of Peace Congresses.

The testator, it may be added, was emphatic in willing that in the distribution of these prizes, no account whatever shall be taken of nationality, so that in every instance the prize is to go to the most worthy, whether or not he belong to the Scandinavian kingdoms.

The first distribution of the Nobel prizes is, the minister intimates, to be made on the 10th of December, 1901.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH POPE,
Under secretary of State.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, Victoria, B. C.

CIRCULAR.

Downing street, 13th October, 1902.

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information, copies of a notice issued by the Nobel committee of the Norwegian parliament with regard to the nomination of candidates for the Nobel Peace Prize of 1903, together with a copy of part of the statutes and regulations under the Nobel Foundation.

It will be noted that names of candidates must be received by the committee before the 1st of February next.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,
J. CHAMBERLAIN.

To the officer administering the Government of Canada.

(Translation.)

NOBEL PEACE PRIZE.

To be taken into consideration at the distribution of the Nobel Peace Prize in the month of December, 1903: The candidates must be proposed to the Nobel committee of the Norwegian parliament by a qualified person before the 1st February, 1903.

Are qualified to propose candidates: The members of the Nobel committee of the Norwegian parliament; members of Legislative assemblies and of Governments of various States; the members of the Inter-parliamentary council; the members of the permanent International Peace commission; the members and associates of the Institute of International law; the Professors of Law and of Political Science, History and Philosophy in the Universities; persons who have received the Nobel Peace Prize.

The Nobel Peace Prize may be given to an institution or to an association.

Pursuant to article 8 of the Statute of the Nobel Foundation, every proposition must give reasons, with writings and other documents upon which it is founded.

Pursuant to article 3, every writing, to be admitted in the competition, must have been published by means of the press.

For further particulars the persons qualified are requested to apply to the Nobel committee of the Norwegian parliament, No. 4, Victoria Terrace, Kristiania.

Certificates of incorporation have issued to the following:

The Industrial Mining & Development Company, Limited. Capital $100,000 in 10 cent shares. To operate claims in Golden Mining division.

The Silver Cup Mines, Limited. Capital $300,000 in $1 shares. To develop the Silver Cup Group in Trout Lake mining division.

The Vancouver Tourist Association, Limited. Capital $100, in one cent shares.

The