

From THE DAILY COLONIST, December 30.

A SPECIAL MEETING.

City Council Decide to Grant Their Solicitor and Barrister an Extra Allowance.

This Is Because of the Heavy Work Entailed by the Bridge Damage Suits.

The city council had a special meeting lasting for an even hour yesterday morning, at which the members of the board discussed the letter which Mr. C. Dubois Mason, city solicitor, had sent in on Monday evening, asking that he be granted \$1,000 in addition to his salary for the large amount of extra work entailed by reason of the bridge cases. The letter reads as follows:

His Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen.

GENTLEMEN, I now have the honor to send you my charges, in addition to my salary, in respect to the additional and unforeseen work in connection with the damage suits, and in respect to the action of the Consolidated Railway Company against the city to restrain the corporation from building a bridge without making same suitable for all the wants of the city; the action of the city to restrain the corporation from building the bridge; the action of the city against the city for damages, and the seventy-two actions against the surviving defendants in the case of those who were killed, against the city for damages sustained by the accident. The by-law which was appointed solicitor to the corporation—the Police Magistrate and Legal Advisers' Appointment By-Law, 1888, Amendment By-Law, 1888, No. 232—provides (section 4) that I shall commence and diligently prosecute all actions that may necessarily be commenced and prosecuted by the corporation, and shall diligently defend the corporation in all actions that may be brought against the said corporation. But as is provided by section 6 of the by-law, I shall have authority to receive and collect, on behalf of the corporation, all lawful costs in all actions prosecuted in which the city is a party, and I am interested, and to retain the same as part of my remuneration, in addition to my salary, and shall pay thereout to Mr. Taylor the fees allowed as part of any such costs. The action of the Consolidated Railway Company for a restraining order against the city on the 2nd day of February, 1897, by the full court, the company being ordered to pay all the costs. My costs in that action would tax at \$400, exclusive of the costs of which Mr. Taylor would be entitled, but it has been impossible to collect any portion of them, the Consolidated Railway Company having no assets. The action against the company (instituted by direction of Hon. Robert Beaven), and the cross-action in behalf of the corporation, the city will lapse in due course for want of prosecution. Of the seventy-two actions against the city in respect of damages sustained by the sufferers, three have been tried, namely, the action of Gordon v. the city, Patterson v. the city, and the action of Gordon v. the city was dismissed with costs to the defendants. The plaintiff in now appealing to the full court. Wherever the action of the corporation obtaining any costs from the plaintiff—even if it were available in such a case to resort to the extreme measure of a writ of execution—for her solicitors will be sure to protect the insurance. The requisition in this case again, Mr. Taylor and myself will be prevented by the poverty of the plaintiff from recovering the costs to which we were justly entitled. It appears that Mr. Taylor and myself that in such a case we are entitled to charge our clients with the costs of the successful defence in the ordinary way. The Patterson and Lang actions have so far resulted in favor of the plaintiffs. The Patterson action was delivered at \$731.68. I attended the taxation and they were reduced to \$2,785.66. I then appealed to Judge Sole, who gave judgment in my favor in their reduction to \$2,606.64, and from his decision I again appealed to the full court in consequence of evidence given by Cox, and the result was that the city of Vancouver on the appeal which was allowed and will result in a further reduction of the amount of \$1,000. The costs of the appeal have not yet been taxed, but he expects to bring the total amount up to \$3,000. It has always been open to the corporation, Mr. Taylor and myself to determine at any time the engagement made by the corporation, and Mr. Taylor and myself have done so had there been any occasion, but it was by last year's council, and I think, by a vote of the body as well, that a state of things had arisen, both in respect of the number of litigants and their inability to pay costs, that had never been contemplated when the by-law was passed, and we were satisfied to perform the additional duties, trusting to be able to satisfy the council as to the value of the work done. I am satisfied that if my costs are taxed they will amount to more than my salary added to the \$1,000 now proposed as charge, and if the council would prefer it, I am willing to accept taxed costs, allowing the other \$500 salary as remuneration for attending the council meetings and the preparation of by-laws. Since the actions got beyond the initial stages I have been obliged to attend to any other business, and have been obliged to pay office rent, clerks, lighting, telephone, etc. out of my salary, leaving the net amount very small. The defendant's costs of the Patterson and Lang actions would, if taxed, amount to more than the plaintiff's, because, although the expenses of their witnesses might be more I had all the labor of preparing the appeal books, which form a large item in the Patterson case, and my clerks and myself had to devote a number of evenings to get the books completed in time. This charge of \$1,000 is in addition to Messrs. McPhillips & Williams' costs in the various matters. They allow me "agency," which they would not pay to the corporation. If your honorable body cannot pay me this in consequence of shortness of funds, I request that in referring my accounts to your successors in office you will do so with a recommendation that it be paid. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, Your obedient servant, C. DUBOIS MASON, City Solicitor.

In addition to this the council also decided to consider the account for \$422.29 from Messrs. McPhillips & Williams, Vancouver, for legal expenses in connection with work done for the city by them at Vancouver in connection with the bridge cases. Messrs. McPhillips & Williams' bill was first taken up by the Mayor explaining that it had been incurred upon occasions on which Mr. Mason had found it

more economical to have the mainland firm act as agents in Vancouver rather than make the trip himself. Had the cases been heard in Victoria the expense would not have been necessary, but it was unavoidable under the circumstances.

Ald. Vigelius thought the aldermen should have been first notified before Messrs. McPhillips & Williams were employed.

The Mayor remarked that when the business came up it had to be attended to at once. He had known about the matter and it was impossible for the city solicitor meeting when the occasion arose to come and tell the council what was needed.

Ald. Kinsman was quite satisfied as long as the mayor had been cognizant of what was going on, but he had understood that no one had been told of the bill.

Ald. Partridge—"Hear, hear." The mayor had been perfectly aware of the expenditure that had been going on, although of course he could not tell just what the amount of the bill would be.

Ald. Partridge and the mayor here had a little argument, the alderman claiming that the mayor had at the last solicitor meeting when he knew nothing about the bill, while the mayor said he had done nothing of the sort.

Ald. Partridge remarked that while no doubt the bill must be paid, he believed it would be cheaper for the city to have stayed for three weeks in Vancouver to attend to the work, instead of employing an agent.

The Mayor—"The bill extends over about a year. The Mayor, who was present, stated that Messrs. McPhillips & Williams would be willing to accept \$410 in full payment of their bill to December 31, and on motion of Ald. McCandless a resolution was passed agreeing to give \$10, for a receipt in full to December 31.

Next, taking up the letter of the city solicitor, the Mayor said that it would be as well also to consider the bill of Mr. Mason for his services as city solicitor, and the bill of Mr. Taylor, the city barrister.

Ald. Partridge objected to Mr. Mason getting anything in addition to his salary. If Mr. Mason had not been satisfied with his arrangement with the city, he should have said so.

Ald. Kinsman was somewhat of the same opinion as Ald. Partridge. Other men in town would have been satisfied with the salary Mr. Mason got and glad to secure the bill. Perhaps some things should be given Mr. Mason for his extra trouble, but \$1,000 was too much.

Ald. Stewart and McCandless were in favor of something extra being allowed, but \$1,000 was too much, and also some further consideration of the bill by Ald. McCandless, and seconded by Ald. Kinsman and carried, that Mr. Mason be paid \$500 for services, owing to the extra work required in defending the bridge suits against the city for 1897.

On motion of Ald. McCandless, seconded by Ald. Hall, it was decided that Mr. Taylor be paid \$1,000 for extra services to the end of the present year, and a further payment of \$1,000 on condition of giving an understanding that he will defend all bridge cases against the city until June 30 next, or until the appeal to the Privy Council.

The Mayor during the meeting stated that roughly speaking there was a balance of \$2,669 for the year, and the payments authorized could be made on the condition of having the receipts and expenditures sanctioned before the meeting adjourned.

GETTING DOWN TO WORK. The Klondyke Mining, Trading and Transport Corporation Have Begun Operations.

The Hon. Edgar Dowdney went to Wrangle on the Topeka this morning in the interest of the Klondyke Mining, Trading and Transport Corporation. He took with him Mr. C. McClellan, who will have charge of the corporation's advance expedition up the Stickeen. Mr. Dowdney's object on the present trip is to secure terminal facilities for the corporation.

The corporation is advertising its operations all over the continent, and can hardly fail to attract a great deal of business to Victoria. It has begun to lay in a large stock of supplies for men and horses, and is having its sleighs, harness and blankets made in this city.

The offices of the company on Broad street are among the busiest places in the city.

GOLD BLUFF MINE. An Oregon Property in which Victorians Are Interested Will Pay Dividends Next Month.

The Gold Bluff Mining Company, in which a number of local men are interested, is expected to pay a dividend early in January. The Gold Bluff property is situated in the Excelsior mining district, Douglas county, Oregon. It contains a large vein of the Golden Bluff and the Golden Spear, and the quartz vein, which is six feet wide, carries coarse gold. A mill of a capacity of 40 tons a day has been erected and is handling about 30 tons a day steadily. The president of the company is Hon. E. B. Sherman and the vice-president George A. Gage, a nephew of Lyman A. Gage, secretary of the United States treasury. The vein on the mine is encased between two granite, which is the country rock, and a porphyry dyke about fifty feet wide that runs parallel with the quartz. The gold carried in the quartz is described as extremely ragged, rusty and of a high grade, running 900 to 1,000 in value per ton. There is plenty of timber and water convenient and the mine can be very economically worked. The mine is all equipped, wood and supplies for the winter bought and paid for many months before the mill was put in operation. The mill was put in operation over \$8,000 in remarkably coarse ledge gold at a cost of \$920, with two crude miners' rockers.

JOHN WILSON alias John Doe, for stealing \$5 in gold, was yesterday sentenced to two months in jail with hard labor by Magistrate Macrae, who at the same time warned John not to come before him again.

Leather coats with sheepskin lining, made specially for the Yukon country. B. Williams & Co.

"BABES IN THE WOODS."

Rare Entertainment Expected in Connection With the Coming Presentation.

A great treat is in store for Victorians on Thursday, January 8, in the A.O.U. hall, when they will have an opportunity of witnessing the production of the burlesque extravaganza "Babes in the Woods," first performed in the Theatre Royal, New Adelphi, London, and celebrated as being one of H. J. Byron's most extravagantly amusing plays.

The character of the hapless but ill-behaved babes Tommy and Sally will be admirably portrayed by Mr. Thos. Pooley and Mr. B. Drayke, who, with the fiendish ingenuity peculiar to infantile minds, drive the unfortunate governess (Miss Eliza King) nearly to the verge of madness, and from whose authority, after many sanguinary conflicts, they emerge smilingly triumphant, only to fall into the hands of the deepest and darkest of the weak-minded uncle (Mr. Robert Powell), a base semi-Sir Charles Coldstream, semi-Macbeth individual, and their equally, but harder-headed aunt (Miss Adelaide King).

As a punishment to the innocent Tommy for exercising his teeth with a wooden maid, Lady Macassar condemns the offending molar to be extracted by the gentlemanly, kind-hearted ruffian (Mr. Cecil Berkeley), who proceeds to execute his task, a la Sir Hubert and little Arthur, but, replete, overcome by the vociferous howls and soft moans, and sometimes only minded robber also rescues the fair Sally from the clutches of the other robber (Mr. Stanley Johnston), a regular cobbling villain of the deepest dye, and sends her to the air of a lively combat team.

After wandering through the woods, making themselves a tent, a wooden house, and a garden, the babes in the woods die in the orthodox nursery rhyme fashion, and are covered with leaves by sweet little fairies, who sing as they dance around them is somewhat marred by an occasional snore from the infants. Lady Macassar, overcome by the scene, a la Lady Macbeth, with the accompanying lighted taper, and Physician (McDermott Hamilton), who delivers his oracular remarks on her somnambulistic condition in the most approved Shakespearean style.

The Fairy Queen (Miss Viola Hickman) with her little band of fairy sprites, move through the scene, sometimes in delicious dance and soft motions, and sometimes only allowing a tantalizing glimpse of transparent gauzes and draperies, and then vanishing again to the mysterious nooks and glades from whence they came, but ever delightful.

The piece throughout is brimful of fun and amusing situations, and is interspersed with soft music and break-downs, and will afford an evening's entertainment that to miss will always be regretted. The tableaux and the singing are of a high order, and the subject of one of our familiar fairy tales, will be carried through in its entirety and cannot fail to be highly appreciated.

THE CITY.

An interesting and unique entertainment is projected for New Year's eve at the Indian Mission church, on Herald street, the programme being timed to be taken up at 7:30 o'clock, and to consist of Indian songs in four different languages and a magic lantern exhibition, followed by the evening refreshments which also served to those who attend.

MAYOR REPERTS has invited the following gentlemen to dine with him this evening: Ald. Wilson, Ald. Partridge, Ald. McCandless, Ald. Kinsman, Ald. McGregor, Ald. Stewart, Ald. Hall, Ald. Vigelius, Mr. Charles Kent, Mr. W. J. Dowler, Mr. W. W. Northcott, Mr. J. J. Partridge, Mr. Henry Goward, Mr. J. L. Rymur, Chief Thomas Deasy, and Mr. W. W. Northcott.

WHEN LOEWENBERG & Co.'s wholesale store on Wharf street was opened yesterday morning it was found that some one had stolen a quantity of goods valued about \$100. The back door was open and showed the mode of exit, but how the thieves had got in was another matter. The goods taken away vary from umbrellas and buttons to nickel forks and spoons.

THE Aetna Insurance company has issued a calendar for 1898, which from an artistic point of view, is one of more than ordinary merit. Above the calendar proper is a beautifully colored picture representing the famous volcano in eruption as viewed from the ruins of the Great Bannockburn. The scene is a beautiful view of the waters of the Mediterranean in the middle foreground reflecting the fiery glow of the burning mountain.

DIM, a Nintat Indian, found in possession of a hen pheasant, was yesterday let off by Magistrate Macrae with a warning, Jim not being quite up to date in his understanding of the game laws and it being his first offence.

A TELEGRAM from Ottawa was received yesterday by Mr. Archer Martin, stating that the appeal in the case of Irving to the vacant seat on the Supreme court bench, created by the resignation of Hon. Justice McCreight, had been made, and that the patent would issue at an early date.

THE Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. McInnes will receive at Government House on New Year's Day from two to six o'clock. Mrs. McInnes will be at home to callers every day from 12 to 4 p.m. after from three to half-past five o'clock.

MAYNE ISLAND.

Festivities at the Christmas Closing of the Public School.

GALIANO, Dec. 27.—The Mayne Island Public School vacated its closing on Thursday last in the presence of a large and interested audience. The room was made attractive by a display of bunting, with festoons of evergreens here and there, whilst a trellis arch, entwined with foliage, adorned the platform, from which suspended the usual program of the day, boys and girls. The proceedings were of a pleasing nature, a good programme being carefully prepared and read with precision and accuracy, the dialogues and songs being particularly good. The pains were taken to make the exercises of a high order, and the teacher, Mr. J. W. Sinclair, in the discharge of his duties were recognized by the scholars in a many way. Though not a defence in law on behalf of Mr. Coltart, who has been shown to be employed at \$30 a month, the performance of the school, the contents of the article is matter which one might expect to have been put forward by his counsel as showing the hardships of his position. It is impossible that the article can prejudice the case before the court in all events the defence.

The Magistrate intimated that he had no jurisdiction to entertain any motion with regard to the article, and therefore he would say nothing.

COLTART LABEL CASE.

Evidence at the Preliminary Hearing Is Now All In and Argument Proceeding.

Mr. Wolley's Theory as to the Purpose Served by Having the Two Companies.

Defence Argue That Accused Had Nothing to Do With the Article Complained of.

All of yesterday was taken up in the police court in listening to the continuation of the preliminary hearing of the criminal libel charge against Mr. Ian Coltart. At a quarter past six the evidence was all in, and Mr. Martin's argument for the defence concluded, Mr. Cassidy's remarks being reserved until this morning, when the hearing of the charge against Mr. W. C. Nichol will also be heard.

Mr. Martin at the opening took exception to the editorial in the COLONIST of December 25 headed "An Extrajudicial Course," and claimed that it was a comment on the matter before the magistrate. It was improper in any case that such a reference should be made, and in this case it was indecent, in view of the peculiar position occupied by the magistrate, bearing in mind that he differed from any other judge in that he could not remove from the position he occupied by the government whose chief organ attacked his client. At the same time he had felt any fear of the magistrate being influenced by the article, he should not have referred to it; but liability will in any case be incurred by the magistrate in performing his duty. In this particular case it was unfortunate that such an article appeared, as the public might infer there was hostility to the prosecution of the case. The article plainly referred to Mr. Coltart's case, and charged that there had been an attempted evasion of responsibility on his part and an attempt to make a scapegoat of another. It was charged that through Mr. Coltart's trying to escape from legal consequences by technicalities, instead of by justification. It was a cruel thing to make such a charge, as in the first place the month of his client was stopped by the editor on the subject of the article, and in the second place the law relating to criminal libel prevented justification being shown in this court. So far from trying to evade responsibility, the Province in publishing the alleged libel and was only too anxious to be afforded an opportunity to justify it. This could have been done in a civil court, but the object of taking criminal proceedings was to put the press on the subject till after the elections.

The article complained of by Mr. Martin set as follows, the parts particularly referred to by him being in italics: "AN EXTRAJUDICIAL COURSE. When certain statements, for which libel proceedings were commenced, were printed in the weekly paper in which they originated, they were accompanied by the declaration that the statements were not to be taken as representing the views of the paper, but were those of the contributors. It was all that raised them above the mere Billingsgate of the day, and it was their own readiness to stand by them, he is entitled to have what he says regarded as sincere, even if it may be grossly erroneous. When an article has gone to the press, it is the responsibility of the publisher that made the statements referred to with such a flourish of trumpets, now seeking to evade responsibility by technicalities, and attempt a justification. We do not care as a rule to make any observations on the private conduct of a man on a subject of litigation, and would say nothing now if a sense of public duty did not make compulsory. Are the public to be treated to a repetition of what has been going on in the police court for the last day or two, or are those who have been shown to be the authors of the articles complained of going to come forward and take that responsibility? We express no opinion whatever upon the evidence in this case, but we think it would be highly improper. What we wish to induce is a distinct avowal by the responsible parties of their relation to the case, and a manly acceptance of the consequences. We shall have more to say upon this point in the course of the proceedings, and we chronicle that there has been no further evasion of responsibility and that there will be no attempt to make a scapegoat of any one of the contributors. It is probable that we shall have to earn his salary by following out as best he could the policy of his paper."

Mr. Cassidy in reply to the counsel for the defence said: "I was not present at the hearing of the charge against Mr. Coltart, and I have not seen the article in question. My learned friend has no status to make any motion to your honor concerning it, nor your honor any jurisdiction to entertain such a motion, but I do not interrupt as I have no wish to take that objection. It is apparent that the article cannot be made to bear the complexion attributed to it. It is not directed against the article in this case, nor does it say anything in the reverse. Mr. Coltart is evidently suspended the usual program of the day, boys and girls. The proceedings were of a pleasing nature, a good programme being carefully prepared and read with precision and accuracy, the dialogues and songs being particularly good. The pains were taken to make the exercises of a high order, and the teacher, Mr. J. W. Sinclair, in the discharge of his duties were recognized by the scholars in a many way. Though not a defence in law on behalf of Mr. Coltart, who has been shown to be employed at \$30 a month, the performance of the school, the contents of the article is matter which one might expect to have been put forward by his counsel as showing the hardships of his position. It is impossible that the article can prejudice the case before the court in all events the defence.

The Magistrate intimated that he had no jurisdiction to entertain any motion with regard to the article, and therefore he would say nothing.

Mr. Cassidy—Your silence is not to be taken as expressing condemnation of the article.

Magistrate Macrae—Certainly not. This being disposed of, Mr. Coltart rose with a Colovis in his hand and commenced to address the court when Magistrate Macrae reminded him that he could only speak through his counsel.

Mr. Martin, while having nothing to complain of in the Colovis's report of the evidence on the 24th, said it would appear from it that Mr. Coltart had said that there had been no criticism of Messrs. Turner and Pooley in the Province before the article charged. Mr. Coltart must not be understood as meaning that, but that there had not been an attack on them before.

Magistrate Macrae remarked that though the portions referred to had by consent of both sides been dropped from the written evidence, Mr. Coltart had certainly used them, and he had himself spent some time in getting Mr. Wolley to point out the number of times "England" and "English" appeared. This was in reference to Mr. Wolley's statement previously that when he wrote these words he was not interested in the Province, but that he was interested in the Province as editor and at the present time he is provincial sanitary inspector.

Mr. Martin with a file of the Province spent some time in getting Mr. Wolley to point out the number of times "England" and "English" appeared. This was in reference to Mr. Wolley's statement previously that when he wrote these words he was not interested in the Province, but that he was interested in the Province as editor and at the present time he is provincial sanitary inspector.

Mr. Martin with a file of the Province spent some time in getting Mr. Wolley to point out the number of times "England" and "English" appeared. This was in reference to Mr. Wolley's statement previously that when he wrote these words he was not interested in the Province, but that he was interested in the Province as editor and at the present time he is provincial sanitary inspector.

Mr. Cassidy expressed himself to be of the opinion that the magistrate, and the incident dropped. Owing to Mr. Wolley, who was to have given evidence, not being present, the case was then adjourned till half-past two, and in the meantime the charge against Mr. W. C. Nichol was read and adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Olive Phillips Wolley was recalled by the prosecution in rebuttal of the statements made by Mr. Coltart in his cross-examination. On the answers given by Mr. Coltart being read to him, Mr. Wolley said: "I adhere to my original statement that Mr. Coltart practically managed the Province, and the publishing company and the newspaper—during the time I acted as editor of the Province. Mr. Coltart is mistaken in stating that he had no conversation with me as to the course he should take in editing the paper. Mr. Coltart did directly suggest to me that I should make attacks upon individuals. The fact is, the policy of the paper was discussed very frequently, but he never advised me directly to attack anyone on editorial subjects, and it is not true that Mr. Coltart had refused to give his opinion; on the contrary, he expressed his mind freely. Mr. Wolley had spoken to Mr. Coltart about a Vancouver correspondent, but could not remember the name of the man, and that was an editorial matter and that witness should deal with it himself. However, what action had been taken was by the witness alone.

"Did you not use some very strong language in the interview in regard to Mr. Dawdney?" was asked. The witness admitted that he might have done so, but he had no recollection of it. "If I expressed my feelings," he added, "about that thing, I fancy I used extremely strong language."

As for quarrelling with Mr. Coltart and not being on speaking terms, Mr. Wolley had no recollection of any quarrel. "Mr. Coltart was not a friend of mine," he explained. "I worked in the same office and he told me what to do, but we were not friends. My wife did not see him on the street, or any of that sort of thing."

"This closed the evidence, and then Mr. Martin began his argument for the defence, his address lasting three-quarters of an hour. He referred to the fact that the Province had been brought in in Western Canada, and held that libels such as these were almost invariably left to the civil courts. He argued that Mr. Coltart had no need to have published the libel and quoted a large number of authorities on the law of libel. Mr. Coltart was not the proprietor of the paper, and it had been shown that he knew nothing about the alleged libel, and that in its publishing in any way, but as soon as he knew that there was anything wrong had taken immediate steps to stop the sale of the paper. In touching on Mr. Wolley's evidence Mr. Martin agreed that that witness did not know what he was talking about when he said the two companies were run as one concern. The inference might be drawn, though Mr. Martin disavowed that he did it, that Mr. Wolley being a servant of the government, his evidence might unconsciously be tainted with feelings towards the prosecution. Mr. Martin asked the magistrate to find that the libel had not been brought home to Mr. Coltart, and to dismiss the charge against him.

Mr. Cassidy will give his argument this morning.

THE HOLIDAY COLONIST. The Blockade on the Great Northern Will Delay its Appearance for a Few Days.

The Holiday Edition of the COLONIST, to contain this year twenty-four pages of interesting and well-illustrated reading matter, the most complete and up-to-date development of the province in all lines during the year now at an end, will not be issued at the customary date, January 1, although this was the original intention.

To properly present the illustrations, a special paper was a necessity, and this had months ago been ordered from the East. Owing to tedious and unanticipated delays on the Great Northern, this paper has only just come to hand, and as a result it will be about ten days or a fortnight before the edition can be placed before the public.

The Holiday COLONIST this year will, however, be well worth waiting for. It will, of course, contain the statistics of progress in all lines of industry and resources—than which no better exposition is procurable of the development of the province. In addition there will be a series of short and comprehensive articles by the editors of the several provincial cities, tracing the progress that has been made in the larger municipalities during 1897; a variety of choice and original poems, stories and sketches, by some people and with some of the most interesting and original scenes laid in British Columbia; articles of personal experience by the pioneer miners of the various sections that have been contributed to British Columbia's importance as a mining province. Last, but not least, there is William Ogilvie's complete and authoritative presentation of his views and conclusions with regard to the Yukon mining country.

Not half of the meritorious and interesting "features" of the Holiday COLONIST are here mentioned, but it will be so in Mr. William McKay, the well known stonemason.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S GOLD.

Mr. John Sayvey Tells Where the Precious Metal Is to Be Found.

Before an intensely interested audience, Mr. John Sayvey, one of British Columbia's oldest pioneer miners, lectured on the mineral wealth of this province in the city hall last evening. There is no one better informed on this subject than Mr. Sayvey, and when the total of creeks innumerable where gold could be found just as good as is taken out of the Yukon, he imparted information that few of his many listeners had any knowledge of. Cariboo, Cassiar and the Omicron countries have all been prospected one time or another by him, and though an old man now he is bent on following up what he has spent his life at. About the end of April he intends going back to some of the many good prospects he knows, and which through misfortune he has been obliged to temporarily abandon. These prospects are on some of the great creeks which empty into the river.

Mr. Sayvey is of opinion that prospectors by going into this country where streams freeze can get splendid results by simply following up the same creeks, and using the Yukon tributaries. Some of the many streams he mentioned that could be worked to advantage are the Black river, the Liard and the Smoky river. He knew of one stream in getting Mr. Wolley to point out the number of times "England" and "English" appeared. This was in reference to Mr. Wolley's statement previously that when he wrote these words he was not interested in the Province, but that he was interested in the Province as editor and at the present time he is provincial sanitary inspector.

Mr. Sayvey is of opinion that prospectors by going into this country where streams freeze can get splendid results by simply following up the same creeks, and using the Yukon tributaries. Some of the many streams he mentioned that could be worked to advantage are the Black river, the Liard and the Smoky river. He knew of one stream in getting Mr. Wolley to point out the number of times "England" and "English" appeared. This was in reference to Mr. Wolley's statement previously that when he wrote these words he was not interested in the Province, but that he was interested in the Province as editor and at the present time he is provincial sanitary inspector.

Mr. Sayvey is of opinion that prospectors by going into this country where streams freeze can get splendid results by simply following up the same creeks, and using the Yukon tributaries. Some of the many streams he mentioned that could be worked to advantage are the Black river, the Liard and the Smoky river. He knew of one stream in getting Mr. Wolley to point out the number of times "England" and "English" appeared. This was in reference to Mr. Wolley's statement previously that when he wrote these words he was not interested in the Province, but that he was interested in the Province as editor and at the present time he is provincial sanitary inspector.

Mr. Sayvey is of opinion that prospectors by going into this country where streams freeze can get splendid results by simply following up the same creeks, and using the Yukon tributaries. Some of the many streams he mentioned that could be worked to advantage are the Black river, the Liard and the Smoky river. He knew of one stream in getting Mr. Wolley to point out the number of times "England" and "English" appeared. This was in reference to Mr. Wolley's statement previously that when he wrote these words he was not interested in the Province, but that he was interested in the Province as editor and at the present time he is provincial sanitary inspector.

Mr. Sayvey is of opinion that prospectors by going into this country where streams freeze can get splendid results by simply following up the same creeks, and using the Yukon tributaries. Some of the many streams he mentioned that could be worked to advantage are the Black river, the Liard and the Smoky river. He knew of one stream in getting Mr. Wolley to point out the number of times "England" and "English" appeared. This was in reference to Mr. Wolley's statement previously that when he wrote these words he was not interested in the Province, but that he was interested in the Province as editor and at the present time he is provincial sanitary inspector.

Mr. Sayvey is of opinion that prospectors by going into this country where streams freeze can get splendid results by simply following up the same creeks, and using the Yukon tributaries. Some of the many streams he mentioned that could be worked to advantage are the Black river, the Liard and the Smoky river. He knew of one stream in getting Mr. Wolley to point out the number of times "England" and "English" appeared. This was in reference to Mr. Wolley's statement previously that when he wrote these words he was not interested in the Province, but that he was interested in the Province as editor and at the present time he is provincial sanitary inspector.

Mr. Sayvey is of opinion that prospectors by going into this country where streams freeze can get splendid results by simply following up the same creeks, and using the Yukon tributaries. Some of the many streams he mentioned that could be worked to advantage are the Black river, the Liard and the Smoky river. He knew of one stream in getting Mr. Wolley to point out the number of times "England" and "English" appeared. This was in reference to Mr. Wolley's statement previously that when he wrote these words he was not interested in the Province, but that he was interested in the Province as editor and at the present time he is provincial sanitary inspector.

Mr. Sayvey is of opinion that prospectors by going into this country where streams freeze can get splendid results by simply following up the same creeks, and using the Yukon tributaries. Some of the many streams he mentioned that could be worked to advantage are the Black river, the Liard and the Smoky river. He knew of one stream in getting Mr. Wolley to point out the number of times "England" and "English" appeared. This was in reference to Mr. Wolley's statement previously that when he wrote these words he was not interested in the Province, but that he was interested in the Province as editor and at the present time he is provincial sanitary inspector.

Mr. Sayvey is of opinion that prospectors by going into this country where streams freeze can get splendid results by simply following up the same creeks, and using the Yukon tributaries. Some of the many streams he mentioned that could be worked to advantage are the Black river, the Liard and the Smoky river. He knew of one stream in getting Mr. Wolley to point out the number of times "England" and "English" appeared. This was in reference to Mr. Wolley's statement previously that when he wrote these words he was not interested in the Province, but that he was interested in the Province as editor and at the present time he is provincial sanitary inspector.

Mr. Sayvey is of opinion that prospectors by going into this country where streams freeze can get splendid results by simply following up the same creeks, and using the Yukon tributaries. Some of the many streams he mentioned that could be worked to advantage are the Black river, the Liard and the Smoky river. He knew of one stream in getting Mr. Wolley to point out the number of times "England" and "English" appeared. This was in reference to Mr. Wolley's statement previously that when he wrote these words he was not interested in the Province, but that he was interested in the Province as editor and at the present time he is provincial sanitary inspector.

Mr. Sayvey is of opinion that prospectors by going into this country where streams freeze can get splendid results by simply following up the same creeks, and using the Yukon tributaries. Some of the many streams he mentioned that could be worked to advantage are the Black river, the Liard and the Smoky river. He knew of one stream in getting Mr. Wolley to point out the number of times "England" and "English" appeared. This was in reference to Mr. Wolley's statement previously that when he wrote these words he was not interested in the Province, but that he was interested in the Province as editor and at the present time he is provincial sanitary inspector.

Mr. Sayvey is of opinion that prospectors by going into this country where streams freeze can get splendid results by simply following up the same creeks, and using the Yukon tributaries. Some of the many streams he mentioned that could be worked to advantage are the Black river, the Liard and the Smoky river. He knew of one stream in getting Mr. Wolley to point out the number of times "England" and "English" appeared. This was in reference to Mr. Wolley's statement previously that when he wrote these words he was not interested in the Province, but that he was interested in the Province as editor and at the present time he is provincial sanitary inspector.

Mr. Sayvey is of opinion that prospectors by going into this country where streams freeze can get splendid results by simply following up the same creeks, and using the Yukon tributaries. Some of the many streams he mentioned that could be worked to advantage are the Black river, the Liard and the Smoky river. He knew of one stream in getting Mr. Wolley to point out the number of times "England" and "English" appeared. This was in reference to Mr. Wolley's statement previously that when he wrote these words he was not interested in the Province, but that he was interested in the Province as editor and at the present time he is provincial sanitary inspector.

Mr. Sayvey is of opinion that prospectors by going into this country where streams freeze can get splendid results by simply following up the same creeks, and using the Yukon tributaries. Some of the many streams he mentioned that could be worked to advantage are the Black river, the Liard and the Smoky river. He knew of one stream in getting Mr. Wolley to point out the number of times "England" and "English" appeared. This was in reference to Mr. Wolley's statement previously that when he wrote these words he was not interested in the Province, but that he was interested in the Province as editor and at the present time he is provincial sanitary inspector.

Mr. Sayvey is of opinion that prospectors by going into this country where streams freeze can get splendid results by simply following up the same creeks, and using the Yukon tributaries. Some of the many streams he mentioned that could be worked to advantage are the Black river, the Liard and the Smoky river. He knew of one stream in getting Mr. Wolley to point out the number of times "England" and "English" appeared. This was in reference to Mr. Wolley's statement previously that when he wrote these words he was not interested in the Province, but that he was interested in the Province as editor and at the present time he is provincial sanitary inspector.