

INDIGNANT TEACHERS.

They Consider That the School Trustees Have Reduced Salaries Too Much.

Memorial to Be Presented to the Board—City Asked to Postpone Estimates.

The public school teachers held an indignation meeting yesterday afternoon at the close of school hours, to talk over the general cut in their salaries. The scope of discussion embraced the recent reduction of salaries and the dispensing with one of the High school teachers. All but about a dozen of the teachers were present and a number of speeches were made.

The general feeling expressed was that the trustees had used the pruning knife on the salaries too freely. If the trustees had adhered to the original intention of only reducing the salary list \$2,273 the teachers would have graciously accepted the inevitable. One teacher said, but it was altogether too much to lop off \$4,500 for the next ten months, or something over \$6,000 for the year. This was the opinion of others present, and another teacher maintained that the trustees had no right to listen to the reform association. It had no status. If the ratepayers or the city council had demanded that salaries be reduced there would have been some excuse for the trustees, but the voice of the reform association was not that of a representative body.

Exception, too, was taken to the proposal that is to be discussed by the school boards of the cities of the province about engaging teachers on the Ontario system. This one of the speakers remarked, meant practically that applications would be asked for filling vacant positions on the staff and the lowest bidder would win, with no further cutting of salaries and a most undesirable form of competition.

After some desultory conversation a committee was appointed, composed of Messrs. Neil, Pizzo, Cameron, Russell, Lawson and Sylvester, to draft a letter to the Board of Aldermen asking them to stay the passing of the school estimates for two weeks, and giving reasons for the request. The committee is also to draw up a memorial to the school trustees, such memorial to be submitted to the Teachers' Institute as soon as formulated.

VEINS AND BEDS.

That general interest is growing in the series of mining lectures that are being delivered under the auspices of the provincial government was evident by the large attendance last night to hear Mr. W. A. Carlyle, provincial mineralogist. He pointed out how in the last few years discoveries of ore bodies under hitherto unprecedented circumstances had been brought about. He presented a diagram he showed how the ore in the celebrated Cripple Creek mines, Colorado, was found in reticulated veins in lava or basalt, and still this was of peculiar interest to British Columbia as such bodies might, perhaps, be found under similar conditions. Touching on the theory of veins, he explained that all ore, though some of it was apparently of igneous origin, contained a certain percentage of moisture. At great depths this moisture, in the form of steam, was able to hold the minerals in solution, and these heated waters, rising in fissures, cooled and crystallized. He instanced a case of chalcocopy and lime, containing gold and mercury, being deposited at the present day by hot springs near the Comstock mines.

The lecturer then proceeded to explain how, as a general rule, iron ore was deposited in beds as large as the instance the Radnor Forges, Quebec, where since the last century iron ore had been obtained by dredging the bottom of a lake. The iron was made into fine as a grade of charcoal, iron as there was on the continent. An instance of bedded veins of gold ore was seen in the wonderful mines of the Rand in the Transvaal, where the gold was found in a conglomerate of pudding stone, originally in horizontal layers, but crushed by pressure so that they now stand on end. Examinations by boring proved that at a depth of 1,300 feet these beds flattened out as they had been originally laid down. Silver ore had been found in beds in Utah, where a happy chance that led to the assaying of the sandstone found that it ran 30 ounces in silver to the ton. The lecturer gave an explanation of the formation of coal beds; how the dense vegetation of prehistoric ages had laid down, the ground had subsided and mud deposited on top of the organic matter.

The peat bogs of to-day were perhaps the first state of coal beds in process of formation. Soft coals contained from 55 to 65 per cent. of carbon and a large amount of volatile matter, while anthracite coal contained from 90 to 97 per cent. carbon, greater pressure and heat having driven off the volatile matter. Diagrams of various coal fields were shown and faults in the veins were explained. Interesting minerals were given of following up and recovering veins that had faulted in Aspen, Colorado, when Mr. Carlyle had been engaged in mining.

Next Thursday evening Mr. Carmichael lectures on chemistry, and on Monday Mr. Carlyle deals with alluvial or placer mining, and will tell something about prospecting.

Unlike most proprietary medicines, the formula of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Sarsaparilla and other preparations are cheerfully sent to any physician who may desire to have the special favor accorded these well known standard remedies by the World's Fair commission.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Second Session of the Seventh Parliament. SEVENTH DAY.

Monday, Feb. 3, 1896. Prayers by Right Rev. Bishop Perrin. Mr. HUNTER presented the first report of the private bills committee, reporting favorably on the petitions from the Lillooet, Fraser River & Cariboo Gold-Fields Co.; A. D. Whittier and others; and the Consolidated Railway & Light Co.

Mr. SWORD moved the adoption of the first report of the railway committee, reducing the quorum to seven. Agreed to.

Mr. KELLIE moved for a return showing the terms upon which the settlement of the railway lands question between the Provincial and Dominion governments was completed. Agreed to.

SMALL DEBTS COURTS. Dr. WALKER moved for a return of the number of claims which have been entered in the several small debts courts of this province, the amounts sued for, and the fees taken by the magistrates; also a return showing the number of plaintiffs who have been entered in which the fees have not been paid before the hearing of the claim; also a return showing the number of plaintiffs which have been settled before hearing and whether in such cases the fees were limited to the summons and service or whether the hearing fee has been included. The mover stated that while the idea of this court was to lessen the cost of litigation the procedure which to his knowledge has been followed in several cases has made it quite as expensive to the debtor as procedure in the County court. In Nanaimo district the idea prevails that the magistrate has an interest in the determination of the suit—perhaps because it is supposed that if suitors are not successful in getting judgment in that court they will cease to sue there and the magistrate will lose the fee. He therefore advocated that magistrates be paid by salary, and that the fees should be handed over to the province, or to the corporation as about to be applied for by Victoria city.

Mr. HUNTER asked the government had no objection to bringing down the return. The act appears to have worked very well indeed, and the government have heard nothing of the grievances said to exist in Nanaimo. He could not see how any corporation could expect to get the fees from these courts while the government pays the magistrates and officials. If, however, the return shows that a tremendous amount of money is being made by the magistrates, and they are acting as professional advisers to the litigants, the government will very shortly bring about a change.

Mr. HELMCKEN asked if the Attorney-General had seen a published report that his department had ordered the magistrate at Nanaimo to reopen his court.

Hon. Mr. EBERTS said he had seen it published that Judge Harrison had been so instructed by the Attorney-General's department, but the statement was not true. He wished to point out that when the matter was before Mr. Justice Crease (the Attorney-General's department was not represented, there being no procedure by which they could be heard. But when it came before Judge Harrison the Deputy Attorney-General was there, and after he had argued the matter judgment was given declaring the small debts act constitutional. This was not, however, in consequence of any pressure attempted to be brought to bear by the Attorney-General's department, on the contrary he had invariably suggested to the magistrates—a great many of whom had written to him on the subject—that they should pay the greatest attention to the judgment of Mr. Justice Crease. When the matter was to come before Judge Harrison he had suggested to one of the solicitors in the case that the judge might give a decision pro forma in view of the judgment given in the higher court; but Judge Harrison, in the proper exercise of his discretion, had thought fit to give a contrary decision.

Mr. HELMCKEN expressed satisfaction at the reply made by the Attorney-General, having felt quite certain when he saw the report that it was incorrect. He considered that the act works well, but he would like to see the fees eliminated when the magistrate is in receipt of a regular salary.

REVISION OF THE STATUTES.

Dr. WALKER moved for a return of a copy of the order-in-council and all other papers in connection with the appointment of the commissioner under chap. 50, B. C. Stats. 1895. Agreed to.

Mr. HELMCKEN, as a matter of privilege, referred to a leader in the COLONIST of yesterday on the subject of the commissioner's report, and took exception to this paragraph:

"This revision is certainly no work of scissors and paste, but the whole volume is the result of careful study and solicited care. We observe that there is a complaint that departures are made from the text of the law as it exists, and that the work is unsatisfactory on that account. We think that this complaint arises from a failure to read the report fairly and to examine the work, which, so far as we have seen, seems fully to justify the statement in the report, that whilst 'many of the more important of the provincial acts have been re-drawn and re-arranged, objectionable features removed and such changes introduced as experience, the altered condition of the country and judicial decisions show to be necessary, yet that the aim of the consolidation throughout' is to retain the spirit of the law as it exists," has been constantly kept in view.

The question of privilege he wished to raise is this, Has the house any responsibility at all in connection with the revision of the statutes, and upon whom will the responsibility rest for any defect in the revision? He thought that the house is fully responsible, and should not shirk any of the responsibility. So far as he was concerned the commissioner should not be allowed to legislate for the house; and he did not think it fair for any newspaper to say that "this complaint arises from a failure to read the report fairly and to examine the work." He thought that the volume should be left upon the table to be digested at leisure, and not to come up for action until the next session of the legislature. He pointed out that when the criminal code was revised by the Dominion a copy was sent to each member of the profession with a request for suggestions, and he wanted to know why some such plan should not be followed here.

Hon. Mr. EBERTS took this opportunity to make a statement with respect to the bills he had introduced based upon the revision of the statutes. He had done this, he said, in pursuance of the suggestion of the commissioner, but upon reflection he had since come to the conclusion that this plan is not expedient. He would therefore withdraw the whole of the acts, and between now and next session he would have a large number of copies of the more important acts distributed amongst the persons most interested, so that any amendments or features to which exception may be taken may be then intelligently discussed. The house would then be invited to pass an act permitting the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to bring into force from time to time such acts as it may be thought advisable to adopt.

TEACHER AT SALMON ARM.

Mr. SEMLIN moved for a return of all correspondence between the educational authorities and the trustees of Salmon Arm school in relation to the discharge of Mr. J. Irvine as teacher of said school. The mover said he had heard that the trustees were in a hurry to get rid of the services of this teacher, who had taught in that country for perhaps twenty years, but had been forced by the education department to discharge him. He moved for the return in order to ascertain what are the facts in the matter.

Hon. Col. BAKER said it was quite true that the trustees wished to retain this teacher, but a large number of the parents in the district, and the school board, and he thought the papers when brought down will justify the action of the education department.

LOAN CONVERSION.

Mr. SWORD moved for a return showing the instructions under which the conversion of the loans of 1877 and 1887 is being proceeded in, and what manner the rate of conversion is arrived at. Motion agreed to, after explanations by Hon. Mr. Turner.

MUNICIPAL ACT AMENDMENTS.

Mr. KITCHEN moved: "That a select committee composed of Messrs. Rithet, Helmcken, and Kidd and the members be appointed to consider the municipal act as revised by the commissioner, to recommend amendments thereto, and to report to this house." The mover said he wished, among other things, to have the act divided into two—one to govern the cities and the other the rural municipalities.

Hon. Mr. EBERTS suggested that the committee should be given the power to receive and suggest amendments to the municipal act and report upon them.

Dr. WALKER asked that the member for Nanaimo City (Mr. McGregor) be added to the committee.

Mr. HUNTER thought it about time that the municipal act should be given a rest, for he pointed out that there have been already no fewer than 2,831 sections and sub-sections brought before the house in days ago.

Mr. KENNEDY supported the motion. Mr. RITHET also thought the committee a most necessary one. He complimented the member from Chilliwack upon his careful attention to municipal law.

Hon. Mr. TURNER rather agreed with the member for Comox that there has been too much tinkering with the act, in making uncalled for amendments. He thought the act should be revised, such as named will serve a useful purpose—in fact it had been the intention of the government to suggest its appointment.

Mr. HUNTER while not opposing the motion held himself free to make his own decision upon any recommendations by the committee.

Mr. KIDD supported the motion and also wished to refer to the suggestion of the Attorney-General. Mr. HELMCKEN pointed out that it is the law as it stands at present that must be dealt with at the present session, unless this part of the commissioner's report is to be made law once.

Motion agreed to, after further discussion.

LOG SCALING.

Mr. KENNEDY asked: 1. Have all logs cut on provincial lands since the appointment of the official log scalers been measured by saw scalers? If not, why not? 2. Has the government collected timber dues according to such measurement?

Hon. Mr. MARTIN replied: 1st. No; but in some cases the timber inspectors under authority of the timber inspector for the province, as provided by the latter part of section 17 (1) of the official scalers act, 1894; 2nd. Yes, so far as such scaling has been done.

MINERAL CLAIMS.

Mr. KELLIE asked: 1. How many mineral claims have been paid to the provincial treasury \$100 in lieu of performing the annual amount of assessment work required by the mineral act? 2. What amount has West Kootenay contributed in lieu of assessment work? 3. What is the total amount derived from the above sources?

Hon. Col. BAKER answered, to question 1, Five; to question 2, \$300; and to question 3, \$600.

MISCHIEVOUS ANIMALS.

The house again went into committee on the mischiefous animals bill. Mr. Kellie in the chair. After two hours the committee rose and reported progress.

NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

Hon. Mr. MARTIN, in answer to Mr. Williams, said that since last session a contract for electric wiring and telephone has been let. The sums expended to date in connection with the buildings and grounds have been as follows, under the several contracts:

Joseph E. Phillips, foundation, \$56,342; Frederick Adams estate, mason's, 294,641; Bishop & Sherborne, joiner's, 14,815; Richard Drake, plasterer's, 16,980; Albion Iron Works, ironfounder's, 8,500; E. P. Prior & Co., steel joists, 5,891; E. J. Nott, plumbers, 4,000; W. H. Perry, copper-smith's, 14,527; J. Jardine, painter's, 2,200; Cunningham & Hinton, elec. wiring, 2,200.

Purchase of bricks, 418,000; Haddington Island quarry, mortgage and wages, 6,374; Clerk of works, 26,300; Miscellaneous, 1,073.

Total, \$480,270.

The drainage is being done by day labor. The total cost of the buildings and grounds cannot yet be stated, being only a matter of opinion.

The house adjourned at 5:40 p.m.

EIGHTH DAY.

Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1896.

Prayers by Rev. J. H. S. Sweet.

Hon. Mr. TURNER introduced a bill to encourage dairying. He said it was

proposed to refer this to a committee on reflection. Read a first time.

Hon. Mr. TURNER informed the house that the speaker, as to whose condition the members were no doubt anxious, has very greatly improved and is resting very comfortably at the present time.

DEPREDACTIONS BY AMERICANS.

Mr. HELMCKEN moved: "Whereas at the present time American vessels are employed in fishing for halibut in Canadian waters principally in Heate straits and destroy large numbers of immature fish, and if allowed to continue will in a short time ruin the fishery; and whereas it has also been brought to the public notice that smuggling of merchandise is being carried on by foreign vessels in British Columbia waters: Be it resolved, That a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor requesting him to urge the Dominion government to place a revenue cutter in our Northern waters for the purpose of protecting the deep sea fishery and the prevention of smuggling."

Hon. Col. BAKER reviewed the negotiations which have been going on for many years between the Provincial and Dominion governments with respect to fishing in the Heate straits, and the fisheries, all of which come under the control of the Dominion. The latest proposition is for the Dominion government to place a steamer on the coast to be available for the purposes mentioned, and it is hoped that this will be done. Motion agreed to.

AID TO DISTRESSED VESSELS.

Mr. HELMCKEN moved: "Whereas cases of shipwrecks have occurred in British Columbia waters involving loss of life and much suffering to the distressed seamen; and whereas prompt aid and assistance could be rendered in many of such cases whereby death might be averted, sorrow allured and much valuable property preserved, if a suitable vessel were kept in commission throughout the year and stationed at the port of Victoria: Be it resolved, That a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor requesting him to press upon the Dominion government the urgent necessity existing for providing such suitable vessel at an early date."

Dr. WALKER seconded the resolution. He said he understood that it was the intention of the Dominion government to provide a number of stations along the west coast of Vancouver island, with means of communication between them, so that news of any wreck may promptly be sent to Victoria.

Mr. HUNTER thought the resolution did not go far enough, as it often occurs in case of a wreck that because of storms a steamer could not make a landing perhaps for ten days. He thought the necessity of having the telegraph line to Cape Beale placed in proper shape should be impressed upon the Dominion government, as the line is not only so poorly constructed that it is generally down, but there are no bridges over the straits which it crosses, and therefore repairs cannot be properly made.

Mr. HUFF also spoke of the inconvenience caused by the present condition of the telegraph connection with the West Coast.

Mr. RITHET said he had suggested to Mr. Helmcken to incorporate in his resolution a recommendation as to the telegraph line to Carmanah, but the gentleman did not think it well to do so, he (Mr. Rithet) proposed to bring in a special resolution on that subject later on.

Mr. COTTON was of opinion that the present line to Carmanah should be abandoned, and proper communication secured by way of Alberni, as he understood such a line could be more easily kept up.

Mr. SWORD moved the adjournment of the debate, in order to give time for consideration as to whether what is asked for in the resolution is really what is wanted.

SUPPLY.

The house went into committee, Mr. Hunter in the chair, on the formal resolution, "That supply be granted to Her Majesty," which was adopted.

MISCHIEVOUS ANIMALS BILL.

The house again went into committee on the mischiefous animals bill, Mr. Kellie in the chair. After two hours the bill was reported complete with amendments.

Mr. BRADEN presented a petition respecting a tramway and lighting company for Alberni.

BILLS WITHDRAWN.

The adjourned committee on the benevolent and friendly societies bill, proposed by Hon. Mr. Eberts moved that the order for the bill be discharged, for the reasons stated yesterday with respect to this and other bills arising out of the consolidation of the Statutes. Agreed to; the bills respecting forest fires, donor, custody of infants, highways, and infants' contracts, were later dropped for the same reason.

NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

Mr. WILLIAMS rose to a question of privilege with respect to the answers given yesterday to his questions respecting expenditure on the new parliament buildings. He complained that the answers did not contain the information he desired.

Hon. Mr. MARTIN said if Mr. Williams had expressed his desires more clearly the answers might have been more explicit.

Hon. Mr. TURNER spoke to the same effect, holding that the questions were so vague and general that it was hard to tell what was desired. He thought the answer contained all that was asked for.

Hon. Mr. EBERTS moved the second reading of the inebriate estates bill, which aims at placing beyond doubt the right of a judge to permit an estate to be mortgaged if thought desirable. Agreed to.

Hon. Mr. EBERTS moved the second reading of the inebriate estates bill, which aims at placing beyond doubt the right of a judge to permit an estate to be mortgaged if thought desirable. Agreed to.

Hon. Mr. EBERTS moved the second reading of the inebriate estates bill, which aims at placing beyond doubt the right of a judge to permit an estate to be mortgaged if thought desirable. Agreed to.

Hon. Mr. EBERTS moved the second reading of the inebriate estates bill, which aims at placing beyond doubt the right of a judge to permit an estate to be mortgaged if thought desirable. Agreed to.

Hon. Mr. EBERTS moved the second reading of the inebriate estates bill, which aims at placing beyond doubt the right of a judge to permit an estate to be mortgaged if thought desirable. Agreed to.

Hon. Mr. EBERTS moved the second reading of the inebriate estates bill, which aims at placing beyond doubt the right of a judge to permit an estate to be mortgaged if thought desirable. Agreed to.

Hon. Mr. EBERTS moved the second reading of the inebriate estates bill, which aims at placing beyond doubt the right of a judge to permit an estate to be mortgaged if thought desirable. Agreed to.

Hon. Mr. EBERTS moved the second reading of the inebriate estates bill, which aims at placing beyond doubt the right of a judge to permit an estate to be mortgaged if thought desirable. Agreed to.

Hon. Mr. EBERTS moved the second reading of the inebriate estates bill, which aims at placing beyond doubt the right of a judge to permit an estate to be mortgaged if thought desirable. Agreed to.

Hon. Mr. EBERTS moved the second reading of the inebriate estates bill, which aims at placing beyond doubt the right of a judge to permit an estate to be mortgaged if thought desirable. Agreed to.

Hon. Mr. EBERTS moved the second reading of the inebriate estates bill, which aims at placing beyond doubt the right of a judge to permit an estate to be mortgaged if thought desirable. Agreed to.

Hon. Mr. EBERTS moved the second reading of the inebriate estates bill, which aims at placing beyond doubt the right of a judge to permit an estate to be mortgaged if thought desirable. Agreed to.

Hon. Mr. EBERTS moved the second reading of the inebriate estates bill, which aims at placing beyond doubt the right of a judge to permit an estate to be mortgaged if thought desirable. Agreed to.

Hon. Mr. EBERTS moved the second reading of the inebriate estates bill, which aims at placing beyond doubt the right of a judge to permit an estate to be mortgaged if thought desirable. Agreed to.

Hon. Mr. EBERTS moved the second reading of the inebriate estates bill, which aims at placing beyond doubt the right of a judge to permit an estate to be mortgaged if thought desirable. Agreed to.

Hon. Mr. EBERTS moved the second reading of the inebriate estates bill, which aims at placing beyond doubt the right of a judge to permit an estate to be mortgaged if thought desirable. Agreed to.

Hon. Mr. EBERTS moved the second reading of the inebriate estates bill, which aims at placing beyond doubt the right of a judge to permit an estate to be mortgaged if thought desirable. Agreed to.

Hon. Mr. EBERTS moved the second reading of the inebriate estates bill, which aims at placing beyond doubt the right of a judge to permit an estate to be mortgaged if thought desirable. Agreed to.

Hon. Mr. EBERTS moved the second reading of the inebriate estates bill, which aims at placing beyond doubt the right of a judge to permit an estate to be mortgaged if thought desirable. Agreed to.

Hon. Mr. EBERTS moved the second reading of the inebriate estates bill, which aims at placing beyond doubt the right of a judge to permit an estate to be mortgaged if thought desirable. Agreed to.

Hon. Mr. EBERTS moved the second reading of the inebriate estates bill, which aims at placing beyond doubt the right of a judge to permit an estate to be mortgaged if thought desirable. Agreed to.

Hon. Mr. EBERTS moved the second reading of the inebriate estates bill, which aims at placing beyond doubt the right of a judge to permit an estate to be mortgaged if thought desirable. Agreed to.

Hon. Mr. EBERTS moved the second reading of the inebriate estates bill, which aims at placing beyond doubt the right of a judge to permit an estate to be mortgaged if thought desirable. Agreed to.

Hon. Mr. EBERTS moved the second reading of the inebriate estates bill, which aims at placing beyond doubt the right of a judge to permit an estate to be mortgaged if thought desirable. Agreed to.

Hon. Mr. EBERTS moved the second reading of the inebriate estates bill, which aims at placing beyond doubt the right of a judge to permit an estate to be mortgaged if thought desirable. Agreed to.

Hon. Mr. EBERTS moved the second reading of the inebriate estates bill, which aims at placing beyond doubt the right of a judge to permit an estate to be mortgaged if thought desirable. Agreed to.

Hon. Mr. EBERTS moved the second reading of the inebriate estates bill, which aims at placing beyond doubt the right of a judge to permit an estate to be mortgaged if thought desirable. Agreed to.

Hon. Mr. EBERTS moved the second reading of the inebriate estates bill, which aims at placing beyond doubt the right of a judge to permit an estate to be mortgaged if thought desirable. Agreed to.

Hon. Mr. EBERTS moved the second reading of the inebriate estates bill, which aims at placing beyond doubt the right of a judge to permit an estate to be mortgaged if thought desirable. Agreed to.

Hon. Mr. EBERTS moved the second reading of the inebriate estates bill, which aims at placing beyond doubt the right of a judge to permit an estate to be mortgaged if thought desirable. Agreed to.

Hon. Mr. EBERTS moved the second reading of the inebriate estates bill, which aims at placing beyond doubt the right of a judge to permit an estate to be mortgaged if thought desirable. Agreed to.

member of the municipal committee last year. The reason, probably, why Mr. Kitchen did not want to see him on now was that he had then made one or two suggestions which did not suit Mr. Kitchen. He hoped, however, to appear before the committee as a member of the house with some suggestions which he trusted would be found worthy of consideration.

The house adjourned at 5 p.m.

WINNERS AT GOLF.

Results of the Monthly Competition for Medals at the United Service Links.

The first competitions for the monthly medals took place on the United Service Golf Club links, Macaulay Plains, on Saturday last. Despite the unfavorable weather there were a considerable number of entries. The following are the winners:

Table with columns: GENTLEMEN, Gross, Net. List of names and scores.

Major Muirhead, R.E. Col. Rawstone, R.M.A. Dr. Arathoon, R.N. Dr. Brown, R.A. Mr. Pooley, R.N. Lt. Heyman, R.N.

LADIES. Mrs. Bramsdon, Miss Peters, Mrs. Dunsmuir, Miss L. Harvey, Mrs. Rawstone.

*Winners of monthly medal.

THE CITY.

The ladies of St. James church sewing circle intend holding their annual meeting this afternoon at 3 o'clock in their hall. Those ladies of the congregation who are not members but desire to become such are cordially invited to attend.

At Calvary church last Sunday evening the pastor, Rev. R. W. Trotter, preached a most inspirational sermon dealing with the crime of the city. He detailed the results and incidents of a recent slumming expedition, in which he had taken part.

Yesterday a general committee meeting of the Municipal Reform Association was held, when the special committee to suggest amendments to the municipal act were given further time to report. When the report is received there will be a general meeting of the association called to consider it.

Mr. Fred. E. Sanders, well-known in Victoria as an enthusiastic yachtsman, the owner of the Kelpie and also commodore of the Seattle Yacht Club, advises a Victoria friend that Seattle yachtsmen are looking forward to the Victoria regatta on the Queen's birthday with pleasant anticipation. He states that a larger contingent may be expected from Seattle, especially of yachtsmen and their friends.

The Nest Egg Mining Company is the name of a company formed in Victoria for the purpose of developing the Nest Egg mineral claim in the Trail Creek district. The company has been incorporated on the same lines as those followed by nearly all the mining companies of Roseland, the capital being \$500,000. The first trustees are Messrs. G. A. Kirk and A. E. Erskine, of Victoria, and P. A. O'Farrell, of Spokane, Mr. Kirk being president. The property purchased by the company is said to be one of the most promising mines in the southern Trail Creek group. On it are two distinct veins of ore, one of three and the other four feet in width. A shaft is under way in the latter, being in one all the way. There is a shaft down twenty feet on the three-foot vein. As a mining man from Roseland said, "it has all the ear-marks of a good mine." It is a short distance from the Homestake mine recently acquired by Vancouver parties. The newly formed company will immediately begin to place the property on a shipping basis, the tramway now being built from the smelter at Trail Landing passing near the survey line of the claim. This is the first mine acquired by Victorians, and will bring this city in nearer touch with the busy mining camp of Roseland.

Miss Dorothy Baird, the young woman who has made such a success as the London portrayal of "Trilby" is said to be engaged to Sir Henry Irving's eldest son.

China cups can be protected from injury by hanging them in rows by the handles of small brass hooks screwed in just below the closet shelves, instead of following the usual custom of piling them three or four deep one inside the other, which so often results in a fall.

Yale will send a crew to England to take part in the Henley regatta next July.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD KNOW THAT

WHITE STAR VEGETABLE PAIN-KILLER

Is a very remarkable remedy, both for INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use, and wonderful in the quick action to relieve distress.

PAIN-KILLER is a rare cure for Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Sprain, Burns, Stomachic, Cholera, and all kinds of Pain.

PAIN-KILLER is THE BEST REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Burns, Stomachic, Cholera, and all kinds of Pain.

PAIN-KILLER is THE BEST REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Burns, Stomachic, Cholera, and all kinds of Pain.

PAIN-KILLER is THE BEST REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Burns, Stomachic, Cholera, and all kinds of Pain.

PAIN-KILLER is THE BEST REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Burns, Stomachic, Cholera, and all kinds of Pain.