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Guilty Of Manslaughter

Mr. Justice Walkem's Decision in the Case of John Rogers.

Prisoner Allowed Out on Bonds to Appear For Sentence.

Mr. Justice Walkem yesterday found John Rogers, the member of the Christian Catholic Church in Zion, whose two children died from diphtheria early last month, guilty on the eight counts against him, but allowed him out on bail to appear for sentence when called upon. Rogers is to secure bondsmen to the satisfaction of the superintendent of police and deputy attorney-general, who will be surety for his appearance when called upon. The court will assemble at 10 o'clock this morning to receive these bonds.

There were eight counts against the accused, four touching the death of his daughter Victoria Helen Rogers and four touching the death of his infant son Cecil Alexander Rogers, the charges being the same in each case, viz., manslaughter; being in charge of a sick person and not procuring medical aid; being the father of the children and thus being liable to provide the necessaries of life and not doing do, and neglecting a common law duty.

When the case was called yesterday morning, Rogers rose and said that he had not had an opportunity of securing counsel.

Mr. Justice Walkem contended that that was not true. When the case was last up he asked whether the prisoner had counsel and also warned him to secure counsel. He would prefer that the accused was represented by counsel, but seeing that he was not, he would have to do his best to assist him.

Rogers in reply said that what he meant was that he had not yet received an answer from headquarters at Chicago as to whether he should employ counsel.

Mr. Justice Walkem said he had nothing to do with Chicago.

Eugene Brooks interposed that the prisoner was not in a position to employ counsel, and upon Mr. Justice Walkem saying that Victoria lawyers were very generous in a case of the kind, Brooks said they had been unable to find Mr. Powell, as he was out of town.

Mr. Justice Walkem said that he had seen Mr. Powell several times since the case was up before and Mr. McLean said he had had dinner with him on Tuesday night.

Eugene Brooks was the first witness called by the crown. There was considerable sparring between the Deputy Attorney-General, Mr. McLean and the witness. Having affirmed, the witness said that John Rogers and his wife had been members of his church, the Christian Catholic Church in Zion, for eighteen months. The church laid stress on Divine healing without the aid of doctors; he would not say they laid great stress on it. It taught that the Lord was the healer and not man, but he could not remember ever telling anyone not to employ physicans, although it was the doctrine of the church not to employ doctors. To him it would be a sin for him to employ doctors or medicine, and he taught that. He presumed that he had talked to the prisoner on the question of Divine healing and he believed Rogers had acted upon the teachings of the church since he joined. Some time ago Rogers' children had scarlet fever and he sent for witness, who prayed over them and they recovered. The witness also prayed over the children in their last sickness, the prisoner, as far as he knew, not employing what are called remedies—in fact, so far as he knew, Rogers lived up to the teachings of the church. The eldest boy took ill first about two weeks before the death of Victoria Helen. The boy was quite sick and he had difficulty in breathing, and they said he had a sore throat. He could not remember whether anything was said about the temperature. Witness simply prayed for the child. No physical means were taken while he was there to relieve the child. After witness left he was told that the boy had spat up something. Mrs. Rogers also had difficulty in breathing and he prayed for her, nothing else being done. Witness told the family not to let anyone go in or out, as it might be contagious. He recommended this, as the other members of the family seemed to be taking it. On Tuesday evening, September 2, he went to the Rogers house and found Victoria Helen and Cecil Alexander Rogers ill. The symptoms were the same as those in the case of the mother and elder boy. Witness might have suggested to the mother and father that the children were suffering from croup or diphtheria. The soreness of the throat and difficulty in breathing suggested that it might be diphtheria. In his mind, the disease was no more than any other disease. Before he joined his present church he considered diphtheria a very dangerous disease. Nothing was said about getting a physician or employing remedies. The child was prayed for and kept warm. If his prayer was not answered, he generally telegraphed to headquarters, and this was why he sent a message to Dr. Dowie. The child was getting worse, the breathing was worse and she was getting weaker. After sending the despatch and going home for a time, he returned to the Rogers home. The child improved during the early morning hours. At 4 o'clock the breathing thickened up and remained so until a short time before the child died, when there seemed to be relief. The mother said, "I believe the child is dying," and witness looking saw that the child was dying. No physical means were taken to relieve the child. The baby Cecil Alexander was peevish and fretful at the same time, but the same symptoms were present as in the other children. He wired to Dr. Dowie that Victoria Helen and Cecil Alexander had diphtheria, as that was as near as he could guess at that time, and could not go into a long explanation in a telegram. He did not notify the health authorities of the disease in the Rogers house. The first information was given to the public through Mr. Hanna, the undertaker.

Mr. Justice Walkem—Did you inform Mr. Hanna or the health authorities what the disease was, or did you know that it was your duty to do so?

Mr. Brooks—I could not say whether I told Mr. Hanna, and I did not know that it was my duty to report it.

Mr. Justice Walkem—As a minister of the Gospel you are required to report the cause of death, and it is also a public duty.

Mr. Brooks—If I had been asked, I would have told.

Mr. Justice Walkem—It is required by law and it is a very sensible law.

His Lordship then asked the witness whether he considered it right for him or anybody else to discard the invention of a man whom the Almighty had created a genius.

Mr. Brooks—I quoted from Scripture to show that it was not right to employ doctors or medicine.

Mr. Justice Walkem—Do you say it is right to discard the discoveries of thousands of years?

Mr. Brooks—Not the useful ones. Medicine is not useful. It was proved otherwise in the case of President McKinley.

Mr. Justice Walkem—That is your opinion against that of the most eminent medical men. You do not suppose that I will adopt your opinion against that of all these men?

Mr. Brooks—Every reference in the Bible about doctors is averse to them.

Mr. Justice Walkem—We must use common sense. You can believe what you like, but you cannot do injury to others by imposing your belief on them. The crown says that you have done mischief, and they must prove it.

Superintendent Hussey deposed that he visited the Rogers house with Dr. Hart, the coroner, to get information about the death of Victoria Helen Rogers, and got a statement from Rogers, which the prisoner signed after being told by Dr. Hart that it was not compulsory for him to sign the statement. No one said that the statement would not be used against Rogers.

The statement, as published at the time of the preliminary hearing, was then put in, Superintendent Hussey making a change, saying that it should read that Brooks called and saw the child, not looked at the child.

Rogers objected to the statement on the ground that it was obtained under false pretenses and that he was assured it would not be used against him.

Superintendent Hussey contended that Dr. Hart did not say the statement would not be used.

Mr. McLean suggested that Rogers should be allowed to call witnesses to show that the statement was not voluntary.

Mr. Justice Walkem said this would not be quite regular but he would allow it.

The prisoner said he would prefer to let it go in until the crown had closed their case.

Mr. Justice Walkem pointed out that Mr. McLean's proposal was rather in favor of the prisoner.

Dr. Hart, coroner, testified that Rogers made the statement voluntarily. He did not say the statement would not be used against him nor did he use any words that could be construed to mean that.

Rogers cross-examined the witness in an effort to show that Superintendent Hussey had got the statement without letting him know who he was.

Mr. Jusice Walkem pointed out that if an officer told a suspected person who he was it would put an end to the detective service.

Mr. McLean then asked formally that the statement be accepted as a voluntary statement.

Mr. Justice Walkem suggested that the prisoner call his witnesses to show that the statement was not voluntary, but Rogers preferred to wait unil the crown case had been closed. Consequently the statement was read to the court.

James Wilson, sanitary inspector, told of going to the Rogers and finding the body of Victoria Helen Rogers and taking it to the morgue, where a post mortem was held, Drs. Frank Hall, Fraser, Fagan and Hart being present. On September 5, upon taking Rogers home after the inquest on Victoria Helen Rogers, he found the infant dead and took his body to the morgue, where a post mortem was held.

Dr. Fagan, provincial health officer, told of the autopsy on the body of Victoria Helen Rogers. There was a dinhtheria membrane in the throat. He made a bacteriological examination of the membrane and found the bacilli of diphtheria. The condition of the heart and other organs indicated that death had been caused by diphtheria. Death from diphtheria was prevented by the performance of the operation of trachcotomy. There were also means of keeping back the disease by the use of anti-toxine. A very high percentage of diphtheria patients, probably 95 per cent., could be saved. The disease could also be kept back by local applications to the throat. Tracheotomy was the last resort. Life could absolutely be prolonged by modern treatment. The child was well nourished and healthy and that would help the doctors. From the evidence given and his examination, he judged the child on the night before its death was slowly suffocating from the effects of diphtheria. With proper treatment the child's life could undoubtedly have been prolonged. In the case of the baby, it had evidently been sick for a couple of weeks and the diphtheric membrane had disappeared and the child had died of exhaustion. He found the bacilli of diphtheria in specimens taken from the throat of the baby. The baby died from toximea, brought on by diphtheria. The chances of saving the baby the day before its death were not good, but the chances of saving the life of the elder child were excellent.

Mr. Brooks—May I be permitted to ask a question?

Mr. Justice Walkem—You may be permitted to sit down.

Mr. Brooks—May I speak to the accused?

Mr. Justice Walkem—Certainly.

While the elder and the accused were conferring, the examination of the witness on technical matters proceeded.

Rogers—Do not patients die after the performance of tracheotomy?

Dr. Fagan—Some do.

Rogers—How could you say, then, that it would have saved this child?

Dr. Fagan—I said the child's life would absolutely have been prolonged and that its life might have been saved.

Mr. Justice Walkem—If the child's life had been prolonged you would not have been on trial today.

Rogers—Do you know the meaning of science? Does it not mean accurate knowledge?

Mr. Justice Walkem—If you knew the derivation of the word you would not ask such a question. It does not mean accurate knowledge.

Rogers—I think it does.

A number of other questions having no bearing on the case were then asked by the prisoner.

Dr. Frank Hall told of the post mortem on Victoria Helen Rogers and the finding of diphtheric membrane. He gave a technical description of the organs as found and what the conditions were brought about by, viz., suffocation from the diphtheric membrane in the throat. Life of a diphtheria patient could be saved by intubation or trachcotomy. Here we used tracheotomy entirely. Life could certainly be prolonged. From the evidence given and the condition of the body, he would say that the night before the child's death, its life could certainly have been prolonged and this would have given a chance to save its life.

To Mr. Justice Walkem—Diphtheria is a very serious disease and the only treatment is medical and surgical. With proper treatment 90 per cent. or more would be saved, while without treatment not 50 per cent. would be saved. The disease is always communicated by direct contact, through the air or clothes.

After recess Dr. Hart was recalled and identified the report of the evidence of John Rogers given at the inquest. On his first visit to the Rogers house, after the death of Victoria Helen, he examined the members of the family and found that the mother and eldest boy had had diphtheria. The eldest girl had no symptoms and the baby was very sick, and was evidently dying from exhaustion caused by diphtheria. He could not enforce his recommendations, but reported the case to Dr. Fraser, who was then medical health officer. He went back to the house with Dr. Fraser and heard him tell the parents to stimulate the child—to give it whiskey. The parents demurred.

Dr. Hart gave the same evidence as the other doctors as to the seriousness of the disease and the treatment usually prescribed. From the appearance of the girl's body he would say that the chances of curing her would have been excellent and certainly her life could have been prolonged. He gave instances in which the lives of children had been saved by the performance of the operation of tracheotomy.

There was some little cross-firing between the accused and the witness, which did not bring out anything bearing on the case.

C. W. Ross, boilermaker at the Albion Iron Works, testified that accused had worked for the company, earning from $48 to $57 a month from September to December, 1900.

Dr. Hart, recalled, testified that in cases of infectious diseases the city took charge of the patients and paid all expenses.

This closed the case for the crown, and Rogers called his wife to show that his statement to Superintendent Hussey was made with the understanding that it would not be used against him. Mrs. Rogers said she heard Dr. Hart give the assurance. When Dr. Fraser examined the family he said, "A little whiskey would not hurt your wife and those two," pointing to the children. He further said the baby would be all right until morning, and he would then call and see it. He did not call and the baby died about 6 in the evening. When Victoria Helen died her husband was in the pantry washing the wishes and witness called him, saying: "She's dead." Dr. Hart did not examine the baby's throat when he examined the rest of the family. Her husband was not home when the baby died.

To Mr. McLean witness said she considered it wrong to have a doctor or to employ medicine for herself or children and she acted upon that. She could not say whether her husband had the same belief. Hearing Mr. Brooks preach led her to form this belief. The eldest boy took ill first. His throat was inflamed, his nose bled and he was sick at the stomach. They simply prayed for him. She did not observe any white substance in his throat. Victoria Helen was the next one to take ill. This was ten days before her death. She could not see into her throat, it seemed to be swollen.

Witness told of the visits of Mr. Brooks. The child seemed to be trying to get something up, but could not. She seemed to be getting weaker and Mr. Brooks went to send a telegram to Dr. Dowie. Witness said she was not alarmed over the condition of the child. She could not remember any conversation as to the disease the child was suffering from. She thought it was diphtheria or croup. Diphtheria she had heard was a very serious disease, but she knew God could cure it. The Maltby's she knew had got into trouble for not notifying the health authorities and failing to have a doctor to attend their children. Witness knew her child was very ill, but she did not send for a doctor or use any means to relieve her. They prayed for her, which was all they needed. Before the coroner she said that even if stimulants had been sent by the doctor she would not have used them. No stimulants or medicine were given the baby. From the time witness had a sore throat they kept people out as Mr. Brooks said the disease might be contagious. She did not send for a doctor because she knew they could do no good. All she heard when her husband signed the statement to Mr. Hussey and Dr. Hart was "There is nothing compulsory, it won't be used against you." She could not remember any other portions of the conversation.

After a good deal of fencing the witness said her husband was of the same faith as herself.

Rogers took the witness box on his own behalf. He told of the visit to his house of Dr. Hart and Supt. Hussey and the taking of his statement. Supt. Hussey asked him to sign the paper and both Supt. Hussey and Dr. Hart said he was not compelled to sign it. Dr. Hart said it would not be used against him. When Dr. Fraser called he said a little whiskey would do Mrs. Rogers and the two children good. He replied that they had no whiskey in the house. Dr. Fraser said he would call in the morning, but he did not return. He said the child would be all right in the morning.

To Mr. McLean—I did in a way want Dr. Fraser to call and look after the child. I had no confidence in him, but wanted him to keep his word. I would not have administered any whiskey or medicine if Dr. Fraser had sent any.

In regard to the evidence of the accused that Dr. Hart had said that the statement taken by Superintendent Hussey would not be used against him. Mr. McLean produced the evidence of the accused in the police court in which he said he understood Dr. Hart that way.

Continuing under cross-examination by Mr. McLean Rogers said he did not believe in physicians or drugs and did not or would not employ them. The teachings of Mr. Brooks were responsible for his belief. He did not believe there was a duty incumbent upon him to provide his children with medical attendance. He thought the children had diphtheria and he knew this disease was dreaded by those who were outside the Christian Catholic church in Zion. He did not know it was his duty to notify the health authorities. He remembered the Maltby trial, a similar one to the present one.

The prisoner was cross-examined at some length as to what he had read in the newspapers about the Maltby trial and the lectures by Mr. Brooks on that trial to show that he had warning of what the law might or might not do.

Mr. McLean in summing up pointed out that there were four counts against the accused in each case, and quoted a number of cases to show that a person in charge of infants was required to provide the children with the necessaries of life or advise somebody who would provide the necessaries, failing which he was liable for manslaughter.

Mr. Justice Walkem asked if there were any cases supporting the contention that medical attendance was a necessary of life. Common sense, he said, would say that it was.

Mr. McLean quoted cases in support of the contention. One of the cases was one in which a conviction was upheld by the Lord Chief Justice Russell and the Appeal Court in England, the case being on exactly similar lines to the present one.

Commenting on the judgment of Lord Chief Justice Russell, Mr. Justice Walkem said it showed that medical attendance was considered a necessary of life. He had had no doubt about it but it was well to have authorities to back up his opinion.

Continuing, Mr. McLean held that the belief of the accused that it was wrong to have medical aid was no defence. They must live up to the law and they could not say they did not know the law as it had been gone very fully into in a recent case in which the same sect was interested. In this case there was no doubt of the cause of death. The witnesses for the defence admitted that they thought it was diptheria and they knew it was a disease dreaded by the community. If a man endangered his life by refusing to accept medical attendance he could do so, but the law would not allow children to be sacrificed because of the religious belief of the parents. There was no contention that the father could not provide medical attendance, he simply said he would not do so. Mr. McLean also referred to the danger to the community from the failure of Brooks and Rogers to report to the health authorities.

Mr. Justice Walkem in regard to the statement given by Rogers to Superintendent Hussey, said he did not for one minute disbelieve Superintendent Hussey or the coroner, but in view of Mrs. Rogers' evidence and that of the accused, who said he made it believing it would not be used, thought in justice to the accused that the statement should be discarded.

The prisoner asked His Lordship to take into consideration that he had not been represented by counsel.

Mr. Justice Walkem pointed out that the prisoner had been given every opportunity to get counsel and in fact he had almost warned him to secure counsel. He had helped him as far as he could.

Rogers continuing said two doctors who had said the first child could be saved did nothing for the second child.

Mr. Justice Walkem—You did not want them. It was against your faith.

Rogers having nothing further to say

Mr. Justice Walkem addressing the prisoner said he had no doubt as to what he should do. The prisoner and his wife had already been severely punished by losing their children. They had despised the practice of two thousand years and discarded skill and discoveries for the teachings of Brooks. They had prayed to God but discarded the discoveries of men of genius whom God had created. He hoped they would take his advice and discard the teachings of Brooks in so far as their children were concerned at least. The teachings were opposed to common decency. The prisoner had been severely punished, but the point was that others must be shown that they would not be allowed to do the same, sacrificing life. They had no right to treat children as they had done. He had nothing to do with Brooks' belief as long as he did not lead others to do what the prisoner had done. He had not the slightest hesitation in finding a verdict of guilty, and although the prisoner had already been punished he had evidently not been taught a lesson, as he held to his doctrine and his other children had to run the gauntlet of life and death. As to the second child when Dr. Fraser did not call it was the duty of the parents to send for another doctor. But on the one hand the prisoner said he relied on Dr. Fraser and on the other hand did not. All the doctors were of opinion that life could have certainly been prolonged and probably been saved with proper medical treatment. He would allow prisoner out on bonds to appear when called upon, as he considered that the most humane way of dealing with him at the present time. He had followed the English decisions, but at the same time his own common sense told him that the doctrine followed by the prisoner was all wrong. The bonds would be of the same amount as the ones that the prisoner has been out on, but they must be bonds that are bonds and no trifling with the court.

Continuing His Lordship said that the prisoner had received fair warning from the Maltby case. He had discarded the advice of medical men and chosen to follow the advice of an irresponsible person. He failed to heed the warning given him by the death of his third child and allowed his fourth child to die without medical aid although it was his legal duty to provide this as shown in the Senior case, decided in England by eminent judges including the late Lord Chief Justice Russell. This decision was that medical treatment was a necessity of life which parents should provide for infant children. The accused as well as his wife knew that diphtheria was the disease that killed his first child and that it was present in the house inasmuch as the mother and other children had had it. He could hardly understand parents allowing their children to die before their eyes and refusing medical aid, which they knew before they joined the Zionite church was important in cases of diphtheria while they also acknowledged that they knew it was a serious disease. The judge remarked that he felt embarrassed as the prisoner had already been severely punished by the death of his two children. He would therefore order that the prisoner be bound over in bail to the amount of $7,000 to be approved by the attorney-general's department and the superintendent of police, to appear when called upon for sentence. The prisoner must bear in mind that he would certainly be called upon sooner or later for that purpose. It was clearly the policy of the law, as laid down in Regina vs. Senior, not to permit parents to treat children in so negligent a manner as to indirectly cause death. It makes such treatment a criminal offence. He hoped that the result of the present case would prevent persons from rejecting medical aid and treatment and relying on prayer.

The bonds will be given this morning.

Not one in twenty are free from some little ailment caused by inaction of the liver. Use Carter Little Liver Pills. The result will be a pleasant surprise. They give positive relief.

PRINCIPAL GRANT.

Late Reports Say His Condition is Not so Favorable.

Kingston, Sept. 24.—(Special.)—Principal Grant suffered another chill at 7 o'clock this evening and his condition is not so good. He passed a favorable day, but in the evening his weakness increased and his physicians are again anxious as to the outcome.

More Gold.—There was deposited at the provincial assay office yesterday and later Mr. Kave, another miner, morning 56 ounces of gold. One miner brought in 50 ounces of Klondike gold, brought in six ounces.

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Dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, sick-headache are the prime causes for broken-up nerves. Nature foretold the strain that we would be compelled to live under and has revealed to medical science the favorite formula—South American Nervine—and its daily joy is to put back the bloom of perfect health in the faces of millions who do honest toil. 26

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BORN.

MURPHY—At Ashcroft, B. C., on September 16th, the wife of Mr. D. Murphy, of a daughter.

HANHAM—At 149 Menzies street, on 23d September, the wife of A. W. Hanham, of a daughter.

BARCLAY—At Kelowna, B. C., on Monday, September 16th, the wife of Geo. W. Barclay, of a son.

REID—On September 17th, the wife of J. D. Reid, Esq., of "Glenrosa," Metchosin, of a son.

SEARS—On the 20th inst., the wife of Capt. A. A. Sears, of a son.

SMITH—On the 21st September, the wife of F. L. Smith, of a son.

BAKER—On September 20th, the wife of Capt. W. E. Baker, of a son.

MARRIED.

BARTON—NEWMAN.—September 19, at Christchurch Cathedral, by the Rev. Baugh Allan, W. H. Barton, fourth son of G. P. Barton, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., of Varnes, Lympstone, Devon, to Evelyn, youngest daughter of the late Philip Newman, M.A., of Lympstone.

DIED.

CARVETH—In Toronto, on September 24th Mary Patrick, the beloved wife of J. A. Carveth, and eldest daughter of Gideon Robertson, of Vancouver, B. C.

ROLFE—At the family residence, No. 98 Cadboro Bay road, on the 24th instant, John Hambrook Rolfe, a native of Dover, Kent, England, aged 77 years.

WATERHOUSE—At the Royal Jubilee hospital, on the 20th inst., Thomas Waterhouse, aged 82 years, 7 months, late of Esquimalt, and a native of Hirst Hill, Staffordshire, Eng.

JAMESON—At the Royal Jubilee hospital, on the 19th inst., John Carron Jameson, aged 55 years, a native of Clackmannanshire, Scotland.

BRADEN—At the Royal Jubilee hospital, on the 19th inst., Edward H., son of John Braden, ex-M. P. P., aged 29 years and 7 months, a native of Olympia, Wash.

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Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land in Lillooet District, described as follows: Commencing at a post planted on the bank of the Fraser River, near the mouth of Churn Creek, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, more or less, to the Fraser River, thence south along the Fraser River to the place of commencement.

F. C. SWANNELL.

Sept. 16, 1901.

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OCTOBER 1st, 1901.

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(L.S.) HENRI G. JOLY de LOTBINIERE.

CANADA.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

EDWARD VII., by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc., etc., etc.

To all whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting.

A PROCLAMATION.

D. M. Eberts, Attorney-General.

Whereas by section 24 of the "Game Protection Act, 1898," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, on good cause shown, to remove the disabilities as to the shooting of Pheasants and Quail of any variety in the Province, and to declare within what period and limits the said birds may be shot;

And whereas His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, by order of the Council, dated the 19th day of September, 1901, has ordered that the disabilities as to the shooting of Cock Pheasants and Quail, be removed with respect to the North and South Victoria, Esquimalt and Cowichan Electoral districts, during the months of October, November and December, 1901.

It is hereby ordered and declared that it shall be lawful to shoot Cock Pheasants and Quail within the North and South Victoria, Esquimalt and Cowichan Electoral Districts, during the months of October, November and December, 1901.

In testimony whereof we have caused Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed: Witness, the Honorable Sir Henri G. Joly de Lotbiniere, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province of British Columbia, in Our City of Victoria, in Our said Province, this 19th day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one, and in the first year of Our Reign.

By Command.

A. CAMPBELL REDDIE.

DATES OF FALL SHOWS.

Kamloops, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 25th, 26th, 27th September.

Agassiz, Tuesday, 4th September.

New Westminster, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, October 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th.

Wellington, no show.

Langley, Wednesday, 18th September.

Cowichan, Friday and Saturday, 6th and 7th September.

Victoria, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, 1st to 5th October.

Saanich, Friday and Saturday, 27th and 28th September.

Kelowna, 20th and 21st September, Friday and Saturday.

Islands, Wednesday, 25th September.

Surrey, Wednesday, 24th September.

Comox, Thursday, 26th September.

Richmond, Tuesday, Wednesday, 8th and 9th October.

Maple Ridge, Tuesday, 17th September.

Inland, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, 23rd, 24th, 25th September, at Ashcroft.

Nanaimo, Friday and Saturday, September 20th and 21st.

Chilliwack, Wednesday, 25th September, Thursday, 26th, Friday, 27th.

Salmon Arm, Wednesday and Thursday, 18th and 19th September.

Mission, Friday, 20th September.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—"The Life of President McKinley," by his devoted friend that distinguished man-of-letters, Colonel McClure, the biographer of Abraham Lincoln, has been in preparation for years, and will now be published. Big book, 7½ x 10; profusely illustrated. Retail $1.50. Bigger commission than any opposition book. Prospectus now ready and absolutely free on your promise to canvass. Wire or write your acceptance before you sleep. The Linscott Publishing Co., Toronto, Ontario.

(L.S.) HENRI G. JOLY de LOTBINIERE, Lieutenant-Governor.

CANADA.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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To all whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting.

A PROCLAMATION.

D. M. Eberts, Attorney-General.

Whereas it is the intention of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, to visit the Cities of Vancouver and Victoria upon the 30th day of September, instant, and the 1st day of October, next, respectively:

And whereas it is desirable that the said days should be set apart and observed as general holidays:

Now know ye, that by and with the advice of Our Executive Council of Our Province of British Columbia, and by virtue of the provisions of the "Interpretation Act," we do hereby make known and declare by this Our Proclamation that Monday, the 30th day of September, instant, be, and the same hereby is, set apart as a public holiday in the City of Vancouver, and that Tuesday, the 1st day of October, next, be, and hereby is, set apart as a public holiday in the City of Victoria.

In testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed:

Witness, the Honorable Sir Henri Gustave Joly de Lotbiniere, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province of British Columbia, at Our Government House, in Our City of Victoria, in Our said Province, this 19th day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one, and in the first year of Our Reign.

By Command.

A. CAMPBELL REDDIE,
Deputy Provincial Secretary.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Kettle River Bridge, at Ingram's, West Kootenay District.

Sealed tenders, properly indorsed, will be received by the undersigned up to noon of Monday, the 30th September inst., for the erection and completion of a bridge across the Kettle River at Ingram's, West Kootenay District, B. C.

Drawings, specifications, and form of contract may be seen at the Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., and at the office of the Government Agent, Greenwood, on and after the 9th inst.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposite, made payable to the undersigned, for the sum of six hundred ($600) dollars, as security for the due fulfilment of the contract, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. The cheques of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied and signed with the actual signatures of the tenderers.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. S. GORE.
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works.

Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 5th September, 1901.

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Rheumatism revels in the writhings of its victims until shorn of its pangs by South American Rheumatic Cure—it relieves in six hours and cures in one to three days.

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