

Hospital Business

The Principle of Standing Committees Recommended by a Special Report.

A Chinese Immigrant Who Avoided the Poll Tax—Mr. A. J. Smith's Death.

The monthly meeting of the Board of the Royal Jubilee Hospital was held last evening, President Helmecken in the chair.

Accounts for the month were presented, to the amount of \$624.35 and ordered to be paid.

Lauretta Jones, secretary of the Old Women's Home, conveyed to the board the warm thanks of the management for their kindness in refunding on several occasions the rent due for use of the building at present occupied by the old women as a home.

Mrs. Hasell asked permission to use the smaller office at the hospital for the work of the Women's Auxiliary.

The medical superintendent reported as follows: I have the honor to report that, acting on instructions from the president, Mr. Dudgeon has been temporarily appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Hepgate, subject to the approval of the board.

I have to report that His Excellency General Digby Barker, governor and commander-in-chief of the Bermudas, and Mrs. Barker, visited the hospital on Monday last in order to present the sewing machine to the nurses.

I have also to report that I have been approached by the secretary and members of the Natural History Society asking me to be good enough to give them a demonstration of the X rays.

I have the honor to enclose the payroll for September.

EDWARD HASSELL, M.D. Duties of Committees.

Executive Committee.—To give a general superintendence to all the affairs affecting the proper management of the hospital, its discipline, routine and correspondence entered upon between the periods of board sessions, referring matters met and proper to the specific standing committee affected, or to the "visiting committee" of the month, as the case may necessitate.

Finance Committee.—Upon whom will devolve the important duty of initiating work in connection with the raising of funds from all sources for the general maintenance of the hospital, and to whom shall be referred all bills, charges upon the hospital, and matters of account preventing the payment of the same by the treasurer, except salaries assented to by the board.

House Committee.—The care of the sick and generally everything directly or indirectly affecting their comfort and treatment; the management of the internal matter and thing of whatsoever nature and kind contained within the walls of the building, as also the approaches contiguous thereto; the inspection of all supplies to the hospital, the supervision of the ordering of same; supplies to men and in children all drugs, medical comforts, meat, vegetables, milk, fruit, bread, etc., whether purchased or donated, as also furniture, instruments, implements, bed and table linen, crockery, fuel and light; the cleanliness and disposition of wards, the general direction and control of the staff and employees, from the doctor in charge down to the lamp trimmer and junior assistant in kitchen or wards.

Buildings and Grounds.—The supervision and care of all matters pertaining to the erection of buildings, the construction of the grounds within the fences, the placing of gates in efficiency, the posting of all notices, the laying out of grounds with shrubs, flowerbeds, paths and rockeries, etc., the erection of all outbuildings, verandah, etc., the placement of all awnings, outside curtains, and everything of an external nature, inclusive of the necessary precautions in case of fire.

Visiting Committee.—According to rotation schedule, and consistently with clause ten (10) of the by-laws, should visit the hospital at least once a week, enter their names in the directors' book opposite the

dates of such visitations, and shall make such observations therein as may appear to them, after their tour of inspection, necessary or expedient in the best interests of hospital management. During their month, at least once, they should visit and inspect every portion of the hospital, attended by the medical officer and matron, and bring to the notice of the standing committees anything that may require remedial measures, supplemented by a monthly report, in writing, to the board; such monthly report to be presented and read at the first regular meeting after the expiration of the month referred to.

The next matter to come up was the employment of Mr. Dudgeon. There was a discussion of whether the salary should be \$10 or \$14 a month. He was finally employed temporarily at the former rate.

J. E. Church reported that one of the debtors of the hospital, whose bill he had been instructed to collect, had died, leaving a child for whom the debt had been contracted had been removed to a public ward from the semi-private one, and that therefore he had insured no debt. He added that he had paid \$90 for medical services and rent of ward for the six weeks in which the child was an inmate of semi-private ward, which was an inmate of semi-private ward, Messrs. Wilson and Shotbolt recollected the circumstances connected with the case and denied the statements of defendant. Steps were decided upon to exact the amount of the bill.

A committee was appointed to consult with the Women's Auxiliary, in whose hands is a large fund for a children's ward, in regard to placing the said sum to the joint credit of the treasurers of the Women's Auxiliary and of the board.

The following report was then submitted: Gentlemen—Your committee appointed at the meeting held on the 29th ult., to report on what standing committees are desirable, and their respective duties, beg to report as follows:

That your committee met several times and fully discussed the various matters pertaining to the conduct of the hospital, and the attached memorandum is the outcome of these deliberations, which is respectfully submitted for your consideration (and, if found satisfactory, your approval). Your committee respectfully recommends that at least five members of the board be on the finance and house committees.

All of which is respectfully submitted. (Signed) A. C. FLUMBERFELT, P. A. LEWIS, JAMES FORMAN, C. A. HOLLAND, Committee.

Mr. Flumberfelt said the recommendation contained in this report was practically what had been recommended to the board several years ago. As directors he felt that the board were the custodians of a large public trust and he felt that a method of conducting the hospital similar at least to that indicated in the report should be adopted. It would insure continuity of policy from year to year. He moved the adoption of the report.

It was decided to adjourn the discussion on the report until the next meeting of the board, and that in the meantime all the members be furnished with a copy.

The president drew the attention of the board to the death of Mr. A. J. Smith, Mrs. Smith having been a valuable assistance in carrying on the hospital work. On motion of Messrs. Shotbolt and Wilson a resolution of condolence with Mrs. Smith was passed. The lady is herself an inmate of the hospital at present.

Mr. Wilson brought up the fact that the board had a new ward, in a Chinese infant, which has recently been born in the hospital. The mother had been brought down from Nanaimo, and now the directors can find no one who will become responsible for her, although Lun Sam and Ah Wong had been the media through which she was admitted. The board will take action to secure payment.

As well as the case of a Chinaman who is a debtor to the hospital and is now receiving \$90 a month.

Mr. Shotbolt, on behalf of the committee appointed to look after the tenders for drugs, reported in favor of the tender of Hall & Co., and that list, linen, etc., be ordered in Montreal. The report was adopted and the board rose.

TRADES AND LABOR.

The New Officers Elected at the Meeting at Montreal.

The following officers were elected at the Trades and Labor Congress at Montreal: President—Mr. Ralph Smith, M. L. A., of Nanaimo, B. C., re-elected by acclamation.

Vice-President—Mr. John A. Flett, of Hamilton, Ont., re-elected by acclamation. Secretary-Treasurer—Mr. George W. Dower, of Toronto, Ont.

Vice-President for New Brunswick—Mr. Murray Fleming, Montreal; legislative committee, Messrs. Thomas Killen, W. H. Coates and C. J. McCarthy.

Vice-President for Quebec—Mr. J. C. Scott, Quebec; legislative committee, Messrs. D. Verdon, Montreal; J. E. Mack, Montreal; and P. J. Jobin, Quebec.

Vice-President for Ontario—Mr. T. H. Fitzpatrick, Toronto; legislative committee, Messrs. I. H. Sanderson, Toronto; Frank Plant, London; P. M. Draper, Ottawa.

Vice-President for Manitoba—Mr. J. E. Mortimer, of Winnipeg; legislative committee, Messrs. A. W. Puttee, R. A. Pyne, and A. W. Johns, Winnipeg.

Vice-President for British Columbia—Mr. John Wilkes; legislative committee, Messrs. J. B. McLaren, Rossland; H. Harrison, Vancouver; George A. Coldwell, Victoria.

Delegate to American Federation of Labor, to meet at Detroit—Mr. D. A. Carver, of Toronto.

Next session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, September, 1900, at Ottawa, Ont.

"Mildred," said her father, "I am willing that the young Lieutenant who comes here should make a coaling station of my house again this winter, but if he ever hints at annexation you may tell him I am unalterably opposed to it."—Chicago Tribune.

"By George, I'm glad I wasn't Methusalem!" "Why?" "Think what a strain it would be to pay the premiums for as many years as that!"—Chicago Times-Herald.

Labor Politics in the Province

Report of the B. C. Executive to the Dominion Trades Congress.

Legislation of the Semlin Government in Laor's Interests Commended.

One of the most interesting of the reports presented at the meeting of the Dominion Trades and Labor Council in Montreal was the report of the British Columbia executive, presented by Provincial Vice-President Wilkes. It is looked upon as one of the most satisfactory records ever presented to the Congress by any province. It is as follows: We, your executive committee for the province of British Columbia, beg leave to submit the following report:

Your committee, in compliance with the instructions received, proceeded at the proper time to memorialize the government of British Columbia to the effect that every instance of heavy penalties for infraction of the act, organized labor was now jubilant; it was felt that the problem of Asiatics Being Employed in coal mines was at last ended, but bitter disappointment was in store. The Dunsmuir Corporation carried a case through the courts testing the constitutionality of the "Chinese Exclusion Act" with the result that legislation was handed down by the Privy Council of Great Britain declaring such legislation ultra vires of British Columbia Legislature—in effect, that the Dominion, not the Province, had the right to enact such legislation. Of course, the Japanese Exclusion Bill has no doubt ultra vires also, as it contains the same legislative principle. The situation was now exceedingly discouraging. After years at agitation and legislative effort, we were told by the highest tribunal in the British Empire that it is not within the power of the province to grant legislative redress to this glaring grievance. But the provincial government was once more equal to the occasion, and passed an Order-in-Council requiring that "All persons engaged after the 9th of August to work in any coal mine must be able to read, understand and explain the provisions of the Coal Mines' Regulation Act." This Order-in-Council has proven effectual in preventing the employment of Asiatics in our coal mines, and your committee is of opinion that the process of education necessary to enable these Orientals to understand the Coal Mines' Regulation Act will in doubtless prove too slow and costly an experiment even for the great Dunsmuir Corporation. Congress will now see that, although in the controversy at the present moment, we are masters of the situation and are about to be removed from Victoria to Ottawa. Your committee respectfully invite the serious consideration of congress to this phase of the question. It is safe to say that if the Dunsmuir authorities are possession of the satisfaction and determination as the provincial government of British Columbia to deal with this problem in the interests of Canadian labor, the Chinese question will be speedily and forever removed from the arena of politics and public discussion.

Redeemed Every Pledge. When congress was made aware of the fact that all of the legislation in the interests of labor dealt with in this report, with the exception of the "Master and Servants' Amendment Act," and even this received hearty ministerial support, was introduced and enacted by the ministers of the Crown as government legislation, it must be admitted that the standard of the Semlin-Cotton-Hume-McKee government of British Columbia has redeemed every pledge given to labor, and demonstrated in a very substantial manner a strong desire and determination to improve the social condition of the industrial element of our province, which is the strongest justification that can be submitted for the strong support they receive from the labor members of the Legislature. Your committee would be remiss in their duty if they did not express in this report their appreciation of the unflinching efforts and unflagging zeal of Ralph Smith, M.P.E. (our honored president), and Robert McPherson, M.P.E., labor member for Vancouver City, in a united effort with them to accomplish these reforms.

JAMES WILKES, Vice-President for B.C. JOSEPH WATSON, HARRY OOWAN, WM. MCKAY, Executive Committee.

SECRET OF LONGEVITY.

No one has come nearer than George Humphrey to an accurate conception of the secret of longevity. The total number of aged persons whose life story was examined by him was close on 1,000, seventy-four of whom were centenarians. His conclusions were: "1. That the primary factor in a long life consists in an inherited durability; the vital machinery is wound up to go for a given period, and but for accidents or in spite of them, it will go till the time appointed. 2. That an important part of the primary inheritance is good digestive and nutritive power. 3. That temperance is necessary in the use of the nutritive functions both in eating and drinking and in regard to all kinds of food and drink. 4. That an energetic temperament and active habits conduce to longevity."—San Francisco Chronicle.

GOOD ENOUGH TO TAKE.

The finest quality of loaf sugar is used in the manufacture of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the roots used in its preparation give it a flavor similar to that of maple syrup, making it very pleasant to take. As a medicine for the cure of coughs, colds, a gripe, croup and whooping cough it is unequalled by any other. It always cures, and cures quickly. For sale by H. B. Gooden, Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

PETTY ANNOYING INJUSTICES.

As regards deductions in wages for the purpose of creating funds for providing medical attendance, disposition of the same, etc., which are matters more of local than general interest.

A bill was also placed on the statute book entitled "An Act respecting the proper inspection of Boilers and Engines," the strict enforcement of which should prove effectual in reducing to a minimum accidents fatal and otherwise to working men, and in close proximity to machinery and boilers, as it will ultimately, by its operation, remove unreliable and incompetent workmen from positions of responsibility and trust in this class of employment, as well as prevent boilers, engines, and machinery in an unsafe condition from being used to the danger of the lives and limbs of laborers.

A measure was made law entitled "An Act to Extend the Rights of the

Crown to Prospect for Minerals on Railway Lands to All Free Miners." This bill in some respects, strictly speaking, may not be considered labor legislation, but is entitled to consideration, as it is a

Victory to the Masses of the people over the corporations of the country. Certain railway companies in the past have denied the rights of free miners to prospect on their lands, save under such onerous and costly conditions that have not only discouraged but practically prevented the development of the section of the province where such rights have been withheld. This law not only extends such rights to prospectors, but authorizes the Attorney-General to take such legal action as is necessary at the expense of the Crown to protect them in their right in case of any dispute.

Although legislation had been placed on the statute book prohibiting the employment of Chinese in coal mines, the slight time that had elapsed, the same had been utterly disregarded and flagrantly violated. Immediately upon the new government acceding to power all Chinese workmen were withdrawn from the coal mines. The mining companies thereupon hired Japanese and placed them to work in the coal mines. The government was equal to the emergency, and at the instance of labor members introduced and passed an Act entitled "An Act to Amend the Coal Mines' Regulation Act" which by its application prohibited Japanese persons from being employed in coal mines. The government was equal to the emergency, and at the instance of labor members introduced and passed an Act entitled "An Act to Amend the Coal Mines' Regulation Act" which by its application prohibited Japanese persons from being employed in coal mines.

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Nothing to Equal It

The Copper Locations Near White Horse Believed to Be Very Rich and Extensive.

Transportation Matters and Extension of Railway-Trail Being Opened Up.

The copper and other mineral discoveries at White Horse rapids, Lake Marsh and Lake Tagish, Yukon, give promise of very great richness. All the old prospectors in this section have but one voice in declaring they never saw anything to equal it. About ninety claims in all have been staked and recorded, about seventy of which are at White Horse alone, about 25 of the latter being what are known as copper farms, of 100 acres each. The ordinary quartz claim of the country is 1,500 feet square. Some rich ones, supposed to contain lead, silver and copper, have come from the Wheaton river, about 25 miles west from the foot of Lake Bennett. The Pueblo copper farm, at White Horse, is reputed to be a marvel. The most conservative prospectors interviewed say there is an estimated ledge on this claim of eight, ten, or twenty tons of rich borate ore in sight, and enthusiasts say there are 300,000 tons. Men are being set to work to develop this claim, and a good deal of other development work will take place in the same neighborhood. The section of the projected line of railway from Cariboo Crossing to White Horse is through a flat alluvial valley, with hardly a rock or obstruction of any serious kind the whole way. It will also be shorter by over 30 miles than the present water route.

There is a perfect glut of freight for the Yukon now at Skagway, Bennett and White Horse, and it begins to be feared that a large portion of it cannot be got along the snow flies. It is pretty certain that the C. D. Company, one of the principal carriers, are beginning to fight shy of accepting orders.

An overland trail from Cariboo Crossing to Rink Rapids, on the Lewes or Upper Yukon river is now being opened up by the Dominion government. The Canadian Development Co. will carry the Dawson mail over this route this winter, and the active manager, H. Matland Keesee, is now preparing to establish relay stations along the route every 25 or 30 miles. The claim is advanced for this route that it will afford a saving of nearly a hundred miles over the old river route heretofore used. The change, however, will be black news for the many posts and small settlements along the Lewes river above Rink Rapids, as it will turn the tide of travel completely away from them, and it is doubtful if there are important enough to demand a mail service exclusively their own.

TO CONFER WITH OTIS. (Associated Press.) Manila, Sept. 29.—The American authorities are arranging the details for the delivery of American prisoners at Angeles to-night or to-morrow. A Filipino general, aide-de-camp and secretary will accompany them to Manila. The insurgents have been instructed that they may send a representative to confer with Major-General Otis.

THE REGIMENTS ENGAGED IN THE TAKING OF PARTE are resting there.

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Sandy Hook, Oct. 10, 1899. The Shamrock at 10:12, but was head ship.

Preparations were morning for the race, have a fine north-wind blowing at the time, raised a slight vapor air was chilly and over demand.

The white dressed b and Shamrock, their boats ready early morning at the start. On board the Erin, mouth and St. Micha the barge Ulster, e lussy.

Long Branch, N.J., ten knots from the ne but the sun is rapidly Highland, off Naves o'clock the weather is west and about 15 k comparatively smooth the southeast is cool There is a haze over shore and up New Y.

Long Beach, Oct. 3, north-west, four The weather is clear usually smooth.

The St Highland, 11:12.—T has been fired. The Shamrock appa line at 11:15:30, and 11:15:35.

The Shamrock went a baby topsail at breaking them off. Highlands, off Nav course is fifteen mile turn down the Jersey The Shamrock did

MCCORMICK MOWERS. McCormick Steel-wheeled Sulky Rakes. McCormick Open-backed Binders. UP TO DATE AND BEST IN THE WORLD—BAR NONE.

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\$1.50

THE Y

To-Day's Yet

ROBBED

Captains of Sh manship, nin

(Associat New York, Oct. first International bright, fairly clear north to northeast miles an hour. Th are considered ex

The Columbia an with an attendant moped over night Tompkinsville.

The crews were a paring time for the were towed through anchored inside San

A sailor was sent the Shamrock's mas ter seven, and Sir T vite signal was set.

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