

A SERIOUS COMPLAINT.

Unpleasant Experiences of Two Men at the City Isolation Hospital.

The Disinfection Process Claimed to Be a Farce in Their Case.

The City Isolation hospital is undoubtedly a most valuable and necessary institution for the prevention of the spread of disease and the protection of the health of the people, but the story of the treatment of two men there last week seems to show that some radical improvement is needed in dealing with people who are unfortunate enough to be obliged to temporarily submit to isolation and disinfection.

On Saturday last Mr. John Jenkins and Mr. C. Moody, who had, as a matter of accommodation, assisted at the funeral of a person who had died of diphtheria, were, in accordance with the health regulations, sent to the isolation hospital for disinfection, and according to Mr. Moody's story, received during their short stay in quarantine, treatment decidedly worse than if they had been prisoners in jail.

It was 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Moody explained, when he and his companion reached the isolation hospital. They were then put into a room and informed that they would be obliged to remain in quarantine twelve hours, and that they and their clothes would have to go through a disinfecting process. The room, though only a board structure, was well warmed by a stove, but there were no toilet conveniences such as a basin and water for washing. The iron bedstead had most uninviting looking blankets, and the mattresses were so ill-fitting that the men had to lap them over so as to make their bed at all comfortable.

Had the men been in jail they would have had their meals regularly, but all they got was bread and butter and jam and one cup of tea at 4 o'clock, then nothing more till next morning, when they were served with breakfast. The caretaker, Mr. Shaw, came round, it is true, during the afternoon and asked if they wished for anything.

"We told him we wanted something to eat," says Mr. Moody, "and he replied that the process would soon come with provisions; but for all that we had nothing to eat from the time we were served with the bread and butter and jam at 4 o'clock, until next morning. That meal was given to us through the kindness of a professional nurse who was herself in quarantine, but consented to give us our meals as a matter of accommodation."

The most extraordinary part of the complaint is that in regard to the disinfecting process. Moody's clothes were taken away to be fumigated, and given the regular disinfection bath on Saturday evening. Then he was returned to the same room and slept in the same bed with Jenkins, who yet wore the clothes he had on when he arrived at the hospital and who did not have his disinfecting bath till Sunday. In other words Moody having been disinfecting was brought again in contact with his companion, who had not yet gone through his disinfection.

Both men were set free on Sunday and went home, Jenkins wearing his felt hat, which had been black when he reached the isolation hospital the day before, but was now a lovely purple from the effect of the disinfection treatment, and Moody with a nice red streak across his black coat, the result of the same process.

ENTERPRISING JAPAN.

K. Imazumi, constructing engineer of the Imperial steel working of Japan, spent yesterday in this city en route to his home by the N.P.R. liner Olympia. He is now returning from a three years' inspection and study of the great steel plants of Europe and the United States, and speaks very interestingly of his important mission and the results that are expected to accrue from it.

"I have made a careful examination of the various methods of producing and working steel at ninety different works," he says, "devoting special study to the machinery in the different establishments, as I am to plan and supervise the construction of the machinery in the new Japanese government steel works, now being built in south Japan. In fact, I have made selections from what I have seen and drawn plans and designs in detail and submitted them to American and German manufacturers for bids on the machinery."

"Our Imperial Japanese steel works have now been in construction two years, and it is expected to have them in operation by the close of 1898. They will have a capacity of 60,000 tons a year, and can be increased to 200,000 tons capacity of finished product. The demand for finished steel in Japan is now 800,000 tons a year. The works will employ 4,500 men at the opening, and the capital of the concern is \$2,000,000. Eighty engineers will be employed. An army ship and boiler plates and house, bridge and other industrial steel will be turned out. We shall probably import our raw material from England, as the east coast of America is too far away for competition with the Britishers. The iron ore in the vicinity of Lake Superior is the best in the world. We will need much Bessemer ore, free from phosphorus. We also use much pig iron. Not a small amount of the cheaper grade of iron ore will come from China and from Japanese islands. If any Pacific coast state can produce good iron ore, either Bessemer or any other kind, it can find a good market for the product in our country. We wish to see the resources of this coast developed, because it is much nearer to our countries with which we now do most of our trading."

Mr. Imazumi is a graduate of the technical department of the Japanese Imperial university of Tokio. He spent three years in Germany, at Berlin and Freiburg, studying in his line and for nine months he served in steel works in Westphalia, Heide, as a volunteer workman, to become familiar with the business.

THE CITY

(From THE COLONIST, Nov. 29, 1896.)

THERE are 124 barristers and solicitors practising in British Columbia, according to the revised official list published in this week's Gazette.

Dr. Lewis Hall is the first to announce himself in the field for one of the three seats that will have to be filled on the school board at the coming civic elections.

THERE was a large and appreciative audience at last evening's popular concert in the Y.M.C.A. rooms, when the programme as already published was very acceptably carried out.

ABOUT twenty-five couples enjoyed themselves immensely at a private party given in Bertram hall, Spring Ridge, last Friday evening. The music was furnished by the Bantley orchestra, and the party broke up at two o'clock.

A VERY attractive programme of songs, recitations, and violin solos has been arranged for the opening concert of the Literary Society of St. Saviour's, Victoria West, on Tuesday evening next, in the schoolroom, and an enjoyable evening is promised to all able to attend.

Mr. J. W. MELLOR and his bride returned yesterday from their honeymoon visit to California. Mr. Mellor's employees took advantage of the occasion to meet Mrs. Mellor and himself at the steamer landing, and afterwards to present them with a handsome clock as a token of their respect and esteem.

THE Island Mountain Quartz Mining and Milling Company hold a special meeting of shareholders, at the Board of Trade room here, on the 28th proximo, for the purpose of confirming the agreement entered into with the Island Mountain Quartz Mines, Ltd., of London, Eng.

A SUCCESSFUL sale of work was held on Friday evening by the Little Workers of Calvary Baptist church, who also provided an interesting programme for the entertainment of their friends attending. Among the principals workers of the affair were Miss Bishop, Miss Galbraith, Mrs. Bishop and Mrs. Vaio.

THE killing by the Mataheles in South Africa of Mr. Charles Annesley, formerly of Victoria has been confirmed by a private letter just received. For some time it was hoped that he had been carried off as a prisoner and that his life might have been spared, but all hope of his being still alive has been abandoned.

REV. W. CUMMINGS, of San Jose, Cal., arrived from the Golden State by yesterday's Mexico, accompanied by Mrs. Cummings and Miss Douglas. Rev. Mr. Cummings, who is a brother-in-law of Rev. A. B. Winchester of this city, is on his way to Nanaimo, where he succeeds Rev. D. A. McRae in the pastorate of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church.

THE Countess of Aberdeen acknowledged with thanks the following donations to the fund for the distressed Armenians:

Reformed Episcopal church	.....	\$10 80
Metropolitan Methodist church	.....	5 00
Episcopal church, Central Mission	.....	2 10
First church	.....	3 50
Chief Justice Davis	.....	10 00
Mr. Grease	.....	1 00
Mr. Beaven	.....	1 00
Mr. Bennett	.....	3 00
Miss Tice Spencer	.....	50
Small donations	.....	3 50
Total	.....	\$40 40

This, in addition to \$100 generously presented from the Episcopal church by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, brings the amount subscribed in Victoria to \$140.40.

In spite of the frostiness of the weather and the attraction of good skating, the usual large assemblage attended the promenade concert at the drill hall last evening. Victorians are justly proud of the Fifth Regiment band and gladly take every opportunity of lending it their support. The additional attraction of the competition between the two detachments of No. 1 Company in field gun drill no doubt did its share in collecting the crowd. The men from the left half again won by the fraction of a minute, showing that between the two teams are. Major P. E. Irving in deciding the event took the chance to compliment both gun's crews on their work. As a variety it is proposed shortly to pit repository competition between teams from Nos. 2 and 3 Companies.

Tax ranks of the pioneers of this province were again invaded by death yesterday morning and one of the best known of that hardy band removed in the person of F. G. Richards, sr. "Uncle Frank," as he was familiarly known, was a native of Cornwall, England, and left home in 1847 to seek his fortune in the new world. He settled in Wisconsin until the breaking out of the gold excitement in California, when he left for that El Dorado and resided there till 1855, when the discovery of gold in British Columbia brought him to this province. He tried gold digging in Cariboo and afterwards resided at New Westminster, subsequently coming to Victoria about 1869. He was identified with the volunteer fire departments at New Westminster and this city, and held the position of chief engineer in both. He was also connected with the list of the societies of Victoria, Masons, Odd Fellows, Foresters and Pioneers. The funeral will take place to-morrow (Monday) at 2 o'clock from the Odd Fellows' hall.

THE Countess of Aberdeen yesterday attended a meeting of the newly organized branch of the Aberdeen society, which has for its object the distribution of literature among the settlers in the distant parts of the province. Afterwards, escorted by Hon. Mr. Turner, premier of the province, Hon. G. P. Martin, Hon. Col. Baker and Mr. F. M. Rattenbury, the architect, she visited the new parliament buildings, each department, claiming its share of admiration, especially the printing department, of which the staff have already taken possession. On the conclusion of the inspection the Countess took several photographs of the buildings and of the party of gentlemen who formed her escort. Then she paid a visit to the provincial museum, and was shown the specimens by Mr. John Fennell, the curator, in whose admirable work she is greatly interested. Just as the party were emerging on to Birdcage walk, and the Countess was preparing for another snapshot, Justices King and Putnam, the Canadian and American Behring Sea claims commissioners, drove up and, though Judge Putnam, ordinarily modestly dressed, placing himself in the photographer's hands, both gentlemen yielding to the Countess' request allowed themselves to be added to the group to be shot at by her kodak. At night at eleven o'clock the Countess of Aberdeen leaves by the Dominion steamer Quadra for Vancouver, where she meets the local Women's Council to-morrow.

THE COLONIST this morning chronicles with regret the death yesterday at her home on Johnson street of Mrs. Isabella Jones, widow of the late Charles Jones and mother of Messrs. J. W. and T. M. Jones, photographers of Vancouver and C. F. and A. M. Jones, stenographers of this city, and two daughters. The deceased was a native of Drumgore, County Armagh, Ireland, and was in her 68th year. She had never quite recovered from the blow experienced in the death of her husband in April last, though no one of her family or friends imagined that her dissolution was so near. The deceased was a lady of wide but untutored charity and great kindness of disposition, and her demise will be keenly felt in all her large circle of acquaintance.

PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

TO THE EDITOR:—The extremely sensible views contained in your correspondent "Onlooker's" letter under the above heading, in reference to the claims in various forms they were sent to the fundamental laws which the Paris tribunal had laid down, and if the United States were correct in their contention, the two claims he referred to, did not come within the terms of the convention which had resulted in the formation of the present commission. It would be noticed that two claims had been filed on behalf of the schooner Black Diamond. One of them was a claim for \$7,500 by reason of the schooner leaving Behring Sea in 1886 as the result of verbal orders of the United States collector of customs at Unalakleet; the second claim was for \$25,000 by reason of the seizure of the schooner by the Russian in 1889. The case of the Black Diamond as far as the claim for 1886 was concerned was not in the list of claims that came before the Paris tribunal, and in the summary of the claims referred to in article 1 of the convention only the 1889 case of that schooner was mentioned. He maintained that unless claims were in the schedule referred to in article 1 of the convention they could not be considered by the commission. It needed no argument, he claimed, to show that the case of the schooner in 1886 was independent of the claim made for 1889, but since the convention had taken extra pains to be considered, should come before the commission. For instance, where there were two cases for compensation in respect of some vessel before the tribunal they were specified as two separate and distinct cases, as for example, the Triumph and the Pathfinder. By the terms of the convention he argued only claims submitted to the Paris tribunal were to be dealt with by this commission, with the exception of additional claims of vessels in the list of which the Black Diamond did not appear; therefore, his claim for 1886 could not be considered.

Hon. Mr. Peters, for the British side, in his recent speech on the subject of Hon. Mr. Dickinson's argument was that the objection taken to the claim of the Black Diamond for 1886 was that the vessel's name did not appear twice on the list of claims, and that therefore the date was a material point to be considered. The British side on the contrary maintained that the date was merely stated in the schedule for information and convenience, and was not a vital point. The claim of the Black Diamond was really an extra to the other claim of the same schooner, and so was mentioned by Sir Julian Pauncefote in his correspondence with Mr. Gresham in 1894. The claim of the British ambassador distinctly showed that it was contemplated to include the 1886 claim of the Black Diamond among those to be dealt with, and furthermore there never was any objection raised by the United States as far as the correspondence went, to include that claim. It was a matter of history that prior to the convention a lump sum for compensation had been agreed upon in the correspondence between the two governments, and this claim of the Black Diamond was included in the claims for which the lump sum would have been paid as compensation. The reason this particular claim did not appear in the schedule was, as explained in a memorandum by Sir Julian Pauncefote—that it was left off at the suggestion of the Canadian delegates as the name already appeared in the original claims and the 1886 claim was only a supplementary one referring to the amount of compensation. As far as the Triumph was concerned, Hon. Mr. Dickinson was in error when he supposed that the name of the Triumph appeared twice on the list of claims. There happened to have been two vessels of that name.

Hon. Mr. Dickinson replying to the British argument said that what the commission had to do was to decide in accordance with the findings of fact of the Paris tribunal and as the Black Diamond had not been before the Paris tribunal it was not within the powers of this commission to deal with the case. The findings of the Paris tribunal referred to claims for compensation for vessels seized or warned out of Behring Sea by armed vessels of the United States; whereas the Black Diamond was not so warned in 1886, but by a customs officer. The claim also could not be put in as an additional one, for it was not mentioned in the schedule of such additional claims.

Hon. Mr. Dickinson next proceeded to shortly state the reason why the United States counsel wished the personal claim of James Gaudin struck out. This was a case of seizure and the Paris tribunal had limited the personal damages to the several arrests mentioned in the British case, pages 1 to 60. No such reference was made to James Gaudin, so that there was no finding of fact in the Paris case of his case and it was, therefore, not sent here to be dealt with.

Mr. F. L. Beique, Q. C., for the British side, answered this last argument by saying that the convention did not limit the powers of the Commission to only the findings of the Paris Tribunal. Of course the Commission would not allow the conditions of fact then found, but they were at liberty to add additional facts, so that full compensation might be made by the United States. Capt. Gaudin's claim was added by Great Britain, and when submitted to the United States no objection was taken to it. When the lump sum

CLAIMS COMMISSION.

United States Counsel Move to Strike Out Two of the Sealers' Claims.

These Are the "Black Diamond's" for 1886 and Capt. Gaudin's Personal Claim.

At the sitting of the Behring Sea Claims Commission yesterday, counsel for the United States moved to strike out two of the claims filed by the British side. One of these claims was that on behalf of the schooner Black Diamond for \$7,500 for loss arising out of her being ordered out of Behring sea in 1886; the other was the personal claim of Captain James Gaudin for \$3,000 in connection with the seizure of the schooner Ada.

Hon. Mr. Dickinson said in making the motion to strike out the 1886 claim of the Black Diamond that on the question might depend a precedent which might come before the commission in various forms they were sent to the fundamental laws which the Paris tribunal had laid down, and if the United States were correct in their contention, the two claims he referred to, did not come within the terms of the convention which had resulted in the formation of the present commission. It would be noticed that two claims had been filed on behalf of the schooner Black Diamond. One of them was a claim for \$7,500 by reason of the schooner leaving Behring Sea in 1886 as the result of verbal orders of the United States collector of customs at Unalakleet; the second claim was for \$25,000 by reason of the seizure of the schooner by the Russian in 1889. The case of the Black Diamond as far as the claim for 1886 was concerned was not in the list of claims that came before the Paris tribunal, and in the summary of the claims referred to in article 1 of the convention only the 1889 case of that schooner was mentioned. He maintained that unless claims were in the schedule referred to in article 1 of the convention they could not be considered by the commission. It needed no argument, he claimed, to show that the case of the schooner in 1886 was independent of the claim made for 1889, but since the convention had taken extra pains to be considered, should come before the commission. For instance, where there were two cases for compensation in respect of some vessel before the tribunal they were specified as two separate and distinct cases, as for example, the Triumph and the Pathfinder. By the terms of the convention he argued only claims submitted to the Paris tribunal were to be dealt with by this commission, with the exception of additional claims of vessels in the list of which the Black Diamond did not appear; therefore, his claim for 1886 could not be considered.

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was offered in settlement, it was intended to cover this claim as well as the others.

The commissioners reserved their decision on their points raised, and the sitting was adjourned until Monday at 10:30 a.m.

During yesterday's sitting the Countess of Aberdeen was present for a short time accompanied by Capt. Sinclair, Lieut. Governor Dewdney, Premier Turner and Hon. Col. Baker, and the commission adjourned for a few moments to permit of the American commissioner being introduced to the Countess.

GAZETTE NOTICES.

Notice is given in the Gazette of the incorporation of the following mining companies during the present week:

Albion Gold Mining company, with headquarters at Vancouver, added capital stock of \$50,000.
Big Buck Mining company, of Rossland, \$50,000.
Burrard Mining Association, of Vancouver, \$50,000.
Cameronian Gold and Silver Mining Company, of Sandon, \$850,000.
Cariboo Milling, Mining and Smelting Company, of Spokane Falls, \$800,000.
Fine Mountain Gold Mining Company, of Vancouver, \$1,000,000.
Ibex Mining Company, of Rossland, \$1,000,000.
Kootenay Brewing, Malting and Distilling Co., of Trail, \$50,000.
Nonday Mining Co., of Rossland, \$1,000,000.
Sault Ste Marie Gold Mining Co., of Rossland, \$1,000,000.
Slocan Development Company, of Rossland, \$1,000,000.
Trail-Bear Creek Gold Mining Company, of Rossland, \$1,000,000.
Yale Homestake Gold and Silver Mining Company, of Vancouver, \$400,000.

THE BY-LAW DEFEATED

When the permission of the Minister of Public Works was obtained for the erection of the temporary pile bridge now spanning Victoria Arm at Point Ellice, it was on the distinct understanding that the emergency structure should be replaced within two years by a substantial bridge of steel and stone, meeting all the requirements of the department over which he presides. The Council replied that they would submit a by-law to the people immediately, and the pile bridge was completed on the understanding that it must either be removed or replaced by a more substantial structure within the stipulated two years. At the same time a by-law was introduced and passed through the city council having for its object the raising of a special loan of \$125,000 to build a permanent bridge, Saturday, the 28th of November, being fixed for the taking of the vote of the property owners upon it.

Then the subject of the permanent structure was for the time being dismissed from the attention of the council, and when the voting day came only a very small percentage of the citizens remembered the fact, and there being no systematic work either for or against the by-law it was defeated by an overwhelming majority of the 555 votes polled.

From the expressions of opinion heard at the polling stations during the day, the opposition appeared to be not so much to the bridge, generally conceded to be a necessity, but to its location at Point Ellice without thorough investigation being first made as to another site offering the advantage of a more direct route between the city proper and Victoria West and Esquimalt. This important point must be taken into consideration by the council of 1897 in dealing with the bridge question, and it doubtless will be before another by-law to the same purpose is presented to the qualified electors at the polls.

As showing the general lack of interest in the by-law voted upon yesterday, the following comparison of the available vote with the vote polled in the several wards, is of almost as much interest as the vote itself. Both are appended:

In Favor. Against.	
North Ward.....	35 246
Central Ward.....	7 107
South Ward.....	16 143
Total.....	58 496
Spoiled ballots—One in each ward.	
Available Vote. Polled.	
North Ward.....	1780 283
Central Ward.....	595 115
South Ward.....	1019 160
Total.....	3394 558

His Worship the Mayor had very little to say in regard to the result of the vote on the subject of the bridge. He had not expected the by-law to carry at present, he said, and was in consequence not disappointed. The defeat of the by-law he interpreted as meaning simply that the people were satisfied with the pile bridge for the present, and looked to the council of 1897 to take some definite action in regard to the establishment of communication between the two sections of the city. Of course nothing more could be done this year; nor could a by-law be presented in 1897 without a certain proportion of the property owners petitioning for it. As to whether or not the pile bridge would have to be removed in the event of a by-law being defeated next year he did not care to express a definite opinion. He did not, however, think that the city would be cut off from the western suburb.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that after sixty days I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for leave to purchase a piece of land about one mile east of marked A Reserve. Commencing at a post 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 40 chains to the Victoria, Oct. 22nd, 1896.

S. WILLIAMS.

LOST—Between "The Travellers' Retreat," Langford Plains, and Foster's Pier, via Craigflower road and Lampson street, a pink carriage robe, brown or seal color on the sides and blue stripes with yellow ground on the other. The finder will please leave same at Victoria Transfer Co.'s office and receive a reward.

PAINT YOUR BUGGY FOR \$1.00

J. W. MELLOR

Paints, Oils, Wall Paper, Plates, Glass, Port St., above Douglas, Tel. 10-17

NEW PHASE IN SEALING

Vessels Go Out Early to Meet the Seal in Southern Waters.

The Dominion steamer Quadra returned from her Northern cruise yesterday afternoon. Whilst in Northern waters all the buoys there were duly relieved and where missing replaced. Capt. Walbran made due inquiries at various points in regard to the Northern fishing industry and was successful in obtaining some valuable information in regard to it. The Quadra was at Kitkatla on the 22nd November, and here Capt. Walbran was informed that the year before last the Kitkatla Indians were successful in obtaining 42 sea otters. Three of these valuable furs were given by two Indians to the Church Missionary Society, and with the proceeds of their sale a handsome village church has been erected at Kitkatla. The whole of the building and the fittings of the interior is the work of the Indians, and they are justly proud of this acquisition to their village home. The Sunday evening service, held by Rev. Robert W. Gurd, on the day the Quadra was there, was a very hearty one; the singing was bright and cheerful and in the whole of the service the congregation joined with evident pleasure. When it is remembered what the Indians on this coast were, not so many years ago, and the quiet, peaceable, law-abiding people they are now, the change must indeed be a source of much congratulation to all concerned in this good work of Christianity. Before leaving the village, Captain Walbran was shown by Mr. William Ewart Gladstone Sheuksh (pronounced Shakes), great chief of the Kitkatlah's (so reads his own monument, erected by himself), the very handsome present sent him by Her Majesty Queen Victoria. This consists of a large steel engraving of Her Majesty, with her autograph underneath, most handsomely framed and surrounded by an Imperial crown, also two rich Scottish rugs for himself and his wife. Chief Sheuksh was surrounded by all his "tillucums" when the picture was brought out from an inner room by two men and held up for inspection, the old man gazing at it with admiration and saying "Kloosh! kloosh!" (Good! good!) In explanation of the Christian name of Chief Sheuksh, it will be interesting to know that some years ago the chief, without divulging his reasons, made many inquiries among the settlers and others he met on the boat, as to who was the greatest and best known man in England. From the result of these inquiries Mr. Sheuksh adopted and has also been baptised with the name he now bears. The weather throughout the cruise was clear and fine but unusually cold, the thermometer ranging about ten degrees above zero.

Experimental hunting will be a feature of the sealing industry which will be closely watched during the coming year and it is also a feature that gives promise at present of being largely prosecuted. Sealers are beginning to realize that for some reason their annual visits to the old hunting grounds are becoming less remunerative each year. This, of course, is largely due to legal restrictions—these they were made to govern a particular practice, but a little reflection on the matter has also raised a doubt in the minds of some, as to whether the cause is not in a measure assignable to adhering too closely to old customs. Now that all have entered into a pool whereby the interests of each will be collectively respected, there will be no advantages gained in vessels securing Indian crews at an early date. This is accounted for the early departures of schooners intending to follow up coast sealing in former years. Either to-morrow or Tuesday the first of the fleet this season sets sail. She will be the Mary Taylor, Capt. Peter Carlson, who was on the coast of Oregon and She was fitted out at Sorrah's wharf and anticipated leaving on her cruise yesterday.

She carries provisions for a five months' expedition, and will have an all white crew of 19 men. Her plans are to sail down off the coast of Oregon and meet the seal herds as they move westward. The C. D. Rand and Mary Ellen will also follow, leaving probably the same day.

The steamship Mexico arrived from San Francisco yesterday morning with 38 tons of freight for Victoria and a passenger list much smaller than that which was spoken of on the subject last evening. He had not expected the by-law to carry at present, he said, and was in consequence not disappointed. The defeat of the by-law he interpreted as meaning simply that the people were satisfied with the pile bridge for the present, and looked to the council of 1897 to take some definite action in regard to the establishment of communication between the two sections of the city. Of course nothing more could be done this year; nor could a by-law be presented in 1897 without a certain proportion of the property owners petitioning for it. As to whether or not the pile bridge would have to be removed in the event of a by-law being defeated next year he did not care to express a definite opinion. He did not, however, think that the city would be cut off from the western suburb.

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VICTORIA

Roller Flour Mill

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