OUR NEW STORY

A BRILLIANT ROMANCE BY A WELL-KNOWN WRITER.

"Between Two Fires"

By Mrs. C. N. Williamson

We have pleasure in announcing that we have arranged for the publication in our columns of a story entitled "Between Two Fires," by Mrs. C. N. Williamson, author of "Lady Mary of the Dark House," "The Woman in Grey," "Queen Sweetheart," "Fortune's Sport," "The Barn Stormers," etc.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR.

Mrs. C. N. Williamson is, perhaps, the most popular living writer of serial stories. The oldest and most widely-circulated papers are eager to receive her work, and find it pay them well to do so, for there is no one has a larger—and few have a more enthusiastic—circle of readers than the author of "Lady Mary of the Dark House" and of our new story. She could easily place twice her literary output, though she is an enthusiastic worker with a quick flow of ideas and a ready, though an adequate, literary style at command. She has the gifts of a born story-teller. She excels in the construction of her plots, which are always ingenious without being over-subtle, and are full of lively incident, carrying the reader forward with unabated interest to the well-arranged climax. In "Between Two Fires" will be found all the characteristics of her best work.

Will Commence in Next Issue

WEST YALE.

As was anticipated, Mr. Semlin has been elected by a very large majority to represent West Yale. Our contemporary frankly admits that it is unable to account for the result, but it is certainly not a triumph for the government. We are inclined to believe that the cause of any candidate who essayed to wrestle with Mr. Semlin for the seat would have to be a very popular one to enable him to win. The ex-leader of the opposition and ex-premier has been going out and coming in too long among the people of West Yale, he is personally too firmly fixed in their affections by reason of long associations and a career of unassuming simplicity, to be rejected and Dr. Sanson chosen, although the doctor is admittedly one of the best known and most highly respected residents of the constituency.

But it is possible the personal equation was not the most important factor in a fight which is believed to have finally settled the fate of the government. It is extremely probable that the result in West Yale is a true and fair indication of the feelings of the electors of the province as a whole towards the administration of Colonel Prior. The Premier has been sailing along on the crest of the wave of popular favor for such a long time that it may be difficult for him to candidly admit to himself that his craft is waterlogged and may be about to disappear beneath the surface forever. A man of less sanguine disposition would resign at once. The Colonel may hang on in the hope of "something turning up." He may have an idea of taking advantage of the well-known fact that a great many of the members of the House want to dodge a general election as long as possible. It is not so easy to obtain a seat that it should be thrown up before the expiration of the statutory term. Besides, dissolution means confusion. When the political elements are reduced to order again under the new redistribution act, it is hard to say how many of the members of the present House may be singled out for prominence. Indeed it is well known that several of them realise that they must, on the dissolution of the House, say farewell, it may be forever, to public life. It cost them something to win. Elections, even when conducted in the pure and holy style practised by the Tories of Eastern or any other part of Canada, are not won by fasting and prayer. Some consider a full term of four years in the House is none too great a reward for the sacrifices incurred in one campaign. Therefore the Colonel is liable to find the conditions extremely favorable to one occupying his anomalous position. The natural thing for him to do would be to resign, realising, as he must do now, that he does not possess the confidence of the electorate. He may hope that a majority of the members of the Assembly are willing to temporarily disregard the sentiments of the people who elect them. Under the circumstances, it is more than probable that the Colonel may elect to wait until the 2nd of April—if he is ready to meet the House by that time—and leave his case in the hands of the members.

It is said the Premier may ask His Honor the Lieut.-Governor for a dissolution, and appeal to the political court of last resort, the electorate. The two appeals he has already carried to the highest court should convince him that there is for him no hope of salvation in that direction. Whatever the future may have in store for Colonel Prior politically, it is quite clear the people will have none of him as the head of a government. Rejected alike by the province as a whole and as leader by the political party with which he has all his life been allied, his position is indeed one of complete isolation. He should resign at once and recommend a successor.

AMERICAN OPINION.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer, commenting on the protests of Canadians against the "jurists of repute" who have been appointed by President Roosevelt on the commission which will undertake to interpret the terms of the treaty of 1825 and settle for all time the dispute between this country and the United States in regard to the Alaska Boundary, asks: "Did it ever occur to the Canadian press that there is a singular impudence in their protest against the selections made by the president of the United States of a commission to settle a matter in dispute between the government of the United States and the King of Great Britain, in which the Canadian government, strictly speaking, has no right to interfere. Great Britain may be prepared in a spirit of conciliation to listen to some suggestions from Canada as to the personnel of the British commissioners, or even to give the Canadians representation upon that commission. But it would be rank impertinence on the part of Great Britain herself to attempt to dictate the selection of the American members of the commission." That is, Canadians should stand meekly by, as of yore, and submit to such a disposition of their territory as will most effectively cement the British-American entente. But Canadians think they have legitimate ground for a protest, and the press will hardly be deterred from giving expression to the opinions of the public of this country by such weak attempts at justification as those of the Post-Intelligencer.

The contention of United States newspapers is that no American "jurist of repute" can be found who is not prejudiced in favor of the position of his country. "If they are not prejudiced now," says the Post-Intelligencer, "they will be as soon as they have studied the question at all and have seen how flimsy is the Canadian contention and how it seeks to overturn the accepted interpretation of a treaty between Great Britain and Russia, made a generation before the Dominion of Canada had an existence or the province of British Columbia a government of any kind. The only unprejudiced Americans who could be found in this country are those who have never given the matter a moment's thought, who have never looked upon the maps published by this country and by Great Britain for the past seventy-five years, and who have never read the treaty." All this may be very true and quite natural, but it is hardly a satisfactory explanation of the action of the president in appointing politicians, two of them at least jingoes of the most rabid type, upon a court which is expected to deal with a subject in a judicial spirit. All three of the American commissioners are politicians, and are answerable to a none too reasonable or liberal-minded electorate for any action they may take. None of them is anxious to retire from public life yet awhile. Mr. Root, it is true, under the system of cabinet irresponsibility in vogue in the United States, does not depend directly upon public favor for his position. But the president who appointed him does. The Republican party will be held responsible for the acts of Mr. Root, and Mr. Roosevelt, it is understood, is not averse to a prolongation of his term as president. The absurdity of appointing politicians on such a board is therefore apparent. Canadians have too high a respect for the mental qualities of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States to agree with the Seattle newspaper and nearly all of its contemporaries on the other side that if some of them had been appointed to act in conjunction with an equal number of gentlemen from Great Britain and Canada, equally unbiassed and unprejudiced, this vexed question could not have been permanently and satisfactorily disposed of. Canadians never for a moment dreamt when a basis of settlement was agreed upon that the commission would be reduced to a farce by such appointments as have been announced.

What does this selection of rabid politicians instead of men of high judicial attainments mean if not that Americans are not so confident in the strength of their case as they affect to be? It simply brings us back to the old position that "there is nothing to arbitrate," but we are willing to go through the form of a trial if you will permit us to pack the jury. If there are Americans who are not prejudiced now, "they will be as soon as they have studied the question at all." And yet the judges of the United States Supreme Court were not to be trusted!

What is Canada to do about it? It is hard to say. We are told it would be the height of impudence for us to protest. We will have to pay a heavy bill of costs if the commission meets. Why should we involve ourselves in heavy liabilities on account of a solemn farce? It is perhaps just as well that all concerned should be made cognizant of Canadian opinion on the subject. The indignation is not confined to British Columbia by any means. The press of the East is unanimous in its censure. The following comment from the Toronto Globe is probably the most significant:

The Detroit Tribune says that the subsidence of opposition to the Alaska boundary treaty in the Senate is explained by the fact that word was secretly passed around who the American members of the commission would be, and the announcement of the names was sufficient guarantee that, no matter what the Canadian case was, there was not the least danger that Uncle Sam would lose anything. The Tribune then goes on to give the antecedents of two of the commissioners. Senator Turner, it says, "has one of the finest and most complete kits of tail-twisting language ever introduced into the upper house. It is said that he has been known to bark at sight of the Union Jack, and would be perfectly willing to run next year's campaign on the 54-40 or fight issue." The Tribune perhaps does not know that the Senator, who, it says, would bark at the Union Jack, acquired the wealth which enabled him to become a Senator of the United States by accidentally obtaining an interest in a gold mine, Le Roi to wit, which happens to be included under the folds of the ancient bit of bunting which causes the Senator to express his feelings in a canine way.

Of Senator Lodge the Tribune writer remarks in his playful way that he "yields to no man, French, German, Dutch, Yankee, or even Irish, in his ingrained distrust of perfidious Albion, and is said to have cut out of the maps in his library those sections which represent British possessions in the new world." Senator Lodge's intimates, it continues, "are of the opinion that, should a new island appear in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, he would shed his last drop of ink to prevent the extension of British sovereignty over it."

These are humorous extravagances, of course, but they represent the solemn fact that neither of these gentlemen will approach the question in hand in a judicial spirit. As to this we may also quote the Tribune:

"It may be assumed without the slightest hesitancy that the convictions of these two gentlemen have been formed in advance and irrevocably, whether they have ever examined the documents and arguments in the case or not, and it is unquestionable that in this respect they are fairly representative of the attitude of the masses of the American people, who have scant patience with a dispute that was never invented until the discovered of gold gave a sudden importance to the Alaskan littoral. With them representing this country's claims, the jingoes and clarmists are totally disarmed, and if Secretary Root were to show any disposition to weaken or compromise, they would doubtless break up the conference in a row before anything could be lost or gained."

When even American publicists are impressed with the partiality of the American members of the commission, it is not to be wondered at that, as our Ottawa dispatch relates, the Dominion government is understood to be preparing an official protest. The personnel of the United States section, as at present constituted, would make the commission a farce in which neither Canada nor Great Britain would desire to have part.

LABOR TROUBLES.

There is no country in the world that we have ever seen, heard of, or read about, in which the conditions of life are more congenial of the people better off than they are in British Columbia. And yet it is questionable whether on the average we are one whit more contented than our brethren in other lands who are engaged in a perpetual conflict with poverty and elements which add to the hardships of poverty. There are more labor troubles in British Columbia in proportion to the population than in any other portion of the civilized world. Strikes are becoming a habit with us. After mature deliberation that is the only conclusion we can come to. The habit is an evil one, and should be eradicated if there is any possibility of doing it. It has a dire effect upon the interests of the province. It not only brings hardship and suffering upon the strikers and their families, but it ties up all industries to a greater or lesser degree according to the intimacy or remoteness of their connection with the one directedly affected and it fills investors with a deep distrust of the province. It has been urged as a reason why the miners of the Crow's Nest coal fields were not justified in leaving their work that they are paid good wages—wages which will average considerably higher than the average salary of any other class of workers, "genteel" or "vulgar," in British Columbia. But, bless your credulous soul, that is no reason why a strike should be declared. When the virus of dissatisfaction once gets into the system it must be worked out in some manner. It can only be eliminated in some occupations by strikes. Very often the poison does not get into the systems of all, or even a majority of, the workers. But it is a very active agent, and fills its victims with so much enthusiasm and zeal that they simply carry all before them. It is a dangerous thing to incur the enmity of the agitating element. We are satisfied that an antidote can be found for this disease if the responsible public bodies of the province and the Dominion set themselves to the task of discovery in earnest. We do not say that occasions may not arise when the differences between employees are so wide and radical that a trial of endurance may not be inevitable as a preliminary round in the great game, but when there is practically no divergence of opinion as to wages, when the differences are about trivial matters, there should be constituted some tribunal to compel negotiations prior to the declaration of a strike. Public opinion in the present day will not permit of tyrannous action upon the part of either of the parties to these disastrous labor disputes.

THE CONVENTION.

The convention of the Mining Association is over. The debates on the various subjects that engaged its attention have confirmed us in our original view that the assembly was composed of men of great natural force and practical common sense. There are of course some extreme spirits who would usurp the powers of the Legislature and dictate to that assembly the laws which shall be passed in relation to mining. But they were kept down. We are quite sure nothing has been done that is not worthy of the closest attention of the government and the House. We believe the immediate, the ultimate and the general effect upon the health of the mining industry in British Columbia will be beneficial; that the tendency will be to create new and restore waning confidence in the chief source of British Columbia's wealth and the mainstay of all of our industries and of our commercial life. When a representative body of men is thoroughly in earnest there are scarcely any bounds to that which they may accomplish. The British Columbia Mining Association is full of faith that it can settle the dispute between the Crow's Nest Coal Company and its employees. The committee of the association is determined that the difficulties shall be settled and the industries of the province restored to their normal condition of activity. Even if only that one thing should be accomplished in consequence of the organization of the association, it would have done enough to justify its existence.

CANADA-ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

To the Editor:—Notwithstanding the excellent example of the local press, the apathy of the average British Columbian on this important question is most marked. Indeed, the man in the street seems to know little and cares less how it goes with his province, or whether generations of British Columbians yet unborn, for which he is a trustee, find a condition of things which will be a lasting reproach to men of British blood if permitted without protest.

The quiet passage of the treaty through the United States senate is most ominous and presages no good for the Canadian side of the question. Some line of action, if not actually agreed upon, has evidently been foreshadowed. Yet British-Columbia speaks not by its citizens, makes no sign of its displeasure and cannot, apparently, be roused by the ably written newspaper articles here and elsewhere, the letter of "Maple Leaf" in last night's Times being the first individual expression I have met with.

A few days ago we were treated in your morning contemporary to a disquisition (accompanied by a family pedigree) on Canadian patriotism, as compared with the English article. I am an Englishman, and while I yield to no man in love of the Motherland, not one step would I follow her in the sacrifice of Canadian interests to a mawkish sentiment having for its object the propitiation of the United States.

If the Imperial legislators who are so anxious to throw a sop to the Yankees as compensation for the assertion of our rights in Venezuela, had been residents in New York at the time of the former Venezuela dispute, when everything British was vilified by a gutter-born, gutter-fed yellow press, their present action would be very different; nor be ready to give to our bitterest political and commercial rivals anything they ask for. This is annexation indeed, and a poor invitation for men of British blood to settle this country.

Meetings should be held here and in every city, town and cross-road in the province and a united demand made directly through the Dominion government for the representation on the commission of the people most interested—the people of this province. Let the Imperial government hear we have something to say when our rights are threatened, and unless I am mistaken, a pause would be put upon this international "deal"—no other word adequately describes it—and we should not be exposed to the jibes of our "cousins" as men afraid to assert our title to our birthright and that of those who follow us. If such a protest be ignored, we shall have done what we can, and it will be matter of history that the Union Jack was lowered in the face of our strenuous objections, and not with our passive acquiescence.

A. J. PEN.

Victoria, B.C., Feb. 27th, 1903.

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Suits, Overcoats, Mackintoshes and Reefers

At Half Price, For Cash, Until After Stock-Taking.

B. WILLIAMS & CO., 68-70 YATES TREET.

TRIBUTE TO MR. ROBINS.

Address and Token Presented By the People of Nanaimo.

As stated in the Times, Samuel M. Robins, who for twenty years filled with honor and ability the post of manager of the late New Vancouver Coal Company, was presented with an address by the people of Nanaimo on Saturday afternoon. The address was presented by Miss Nellie, daughter of Superintendent Russell, and Miss Grace Morgan, daughter of the inspector of mines. Three other little girls, Miss Dorothy Heddle, daughter of the president of the board of trade; Miss Nellie Johnson, daughter of ex-Ald. Johnson, miners' representative on the board of examiners, and Miss Nellie Booth, daughter of Ald. Booth, one of the company's oldest employees, presented Mr. Robins with a handsome silver waiter inscribed with the following: "Presented to Samuel M. Robins, Esq., by the citizens of Nanaimo, B. C., February 28th, 1903."

Mr. Robins made a suitable reply.

The address, which was read by the Mayor, was as follows:

Dear Sir:—We, the citizens of Nanaimo, venture to approach you at the close of your long and honorable career as superintendent of the New Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Company, Limited, for the purpose of assuring you of our respect and regard, and of our grateful remembrance of the deep interest you have always taken in the upbuilding of our city and in the welfare of its inhabitants.

For nearly 20 years you have lived in Nanaimo and filled the most important position under a company which, through you, has carried on and operated the coal mines of Nanaimo to such an extent as to add year by year increased prosperity, increasing the output of coal from 51,422 tons in 1882, to 491,302 in 1902.

Such extensive operations, employing such a large number of hands, have made your company a vital and all-important factor in the life of our community, and the fact that during the period of your residence here we have been entirely free from strikes and lock-outs, so prevalent in many other mining communities, demonstrates the wisdom, tact, and spirit of fairness which you have brought to bear upon the many difficult circumstances and conditions, which in your official capacity you have been brought face to face with, we feel that the peace and prosperity which we have thus enjoyed is very largely due to yourself.

We desire especially to place on record our high appreciation of the great care you have shown for the safe working of the mines and for the comfort, well-being and good treatment of the miners, and of your personal sympathy and generosity towards those who have been sick or disabled, in bereavement, or in any kind of trouble.

We also wish to acknowledge with gratitude your efforts for the prosperity of the citizens, by the many plans that you have originated and carried out for their benefit, such as laying out the Five-Acre lots as homesteads, and the construction of the rifle range; and in particular your concern for the moral improvement of the young men as shown by your placing at their disposal the Athletic Club house and the cricket grounds.

Nor can we ever forget the never-failing stream of contributions by which you have helped to support the various institutions for the benefit, both temporal and spiritual, of our people.

We beg your kind acceptance of this address and that which accompanies it, as a small token of the high esteem in which you are held by us. We venture also to express the hope that although you have closed your connection with the chief industry of our city, that you may still continue to dwell in our midst, and that you may long be spared to enjoy your well-earned rest, and that every happiness may constantly attend you is the prayer of the citizens of Nanaimo.

Signed on their behalf.

WM. MANSON, Mayor.
RALPH SMITH, M. P.
W. T. HEDDLE,
President Board of Trade.
WM. NEAVE,
President Miners' Union.
THOS. KIRTH,
President Athletic Club.
J. D. QUINE,
President Rifle Association.
H. M'RAE,
President Artisans' Club.
C. E. COOPER,
On Behalf of Clergy.

DAUGHTERS OF PITY.

On Friday afternoon at the city hall the regular meeting of the Daughters of Pity of the Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital was held. President, vice-president, secretary and treasurer and twelve members of the society were present. A lengthy discussion took place on plans for Lenten work, and arrangements for an entertainment to be given in the late spring. The latter will be a musical extravaganza from "Wonderland."

A motion was passed providing for the presentation of a piano to the hospital. The object is to allow the society to give occasional musical recitals for the convalescent patients.

The report of the visiting committee showed that footstools were needed, and orders were issued for the purchase of a dozen good hammocks.

During Lent the work committee will meet at the hospital on Friday between the hours of 2 and 4 p. m.

The report of the treasurer showed a balance of $240 funded and $21 working funds.

The secretary of the board of directors wrote thanking the society for recent donations.

Miss Ethel Brown made application for membership, and was heartily welcomed. Miss Becker and Miss Brown were appointed visitors for the month. The meeting then closed.

The water of the whole ocean, it is estimated, contains in solution over 2,000,000 tons of pure silver.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

Vancouver News-Advertiser.

As we anticipated yesterday would be the case, the further election returns from the southern districts in West Yale largely increased Mr. Semlin's majority. The result of the contest unmistakably shows the general dissatisfaction that prevails throughout the country with the Prior government and the present political situation. The government put forth its full strength; the members of the cabinet conducted a personal campaign, unexampled for energy and for the lavish inducements held out to the electors. The result has been a signal defeat, and in this regard should be had to the manner in which Mr. Semlin's majority was rolled up. It was not confined to one polling division, or even to two or three, but was accumulated throughout the whole constituency. The consensus of opinion thus indicated: among agricultural communities and those engaged in mining; of old-timers and newcomers is remarkable. It is to be hoped that the Premier will be both wise and patriotic enough to learn the lesson this fact conveys, and take action accordingly.

New Westminster Columbian.

The result of the contest in West Yale is another intimation to Colonel Prior that he has no warrant from the people for continuing in office as Premier of British Columbia. It is a notification to the Lieutenant-Governor, too, that his advisers have deceived him as to the attitude of the country towards the ministry. This election was no chance contest, but a deliberately planned campaign in the constituency of the ministers' own choosing, with their standard carried by a man they praised as in every way acceptable, the polling date arranged to suit ministerial plans, and the contest participated in by every member of the government, at prospective great cost to the province and present immense expense to their clients. Yet as in North Victoria, the ministers were utterly routed.

Colonel Prior should call the House together at once; no one would question the validity of a third proclamation for that worthy purpose. Meeting the inevitable defeat, he should forthwith retire, and give a chance to the people to pronounce upon the cabinet of his successors, so that either it may be secured in a term of office, or make way for one to be drawn from its constitutional opposition at the general election necessary to be held.

Vancouver World.

The election of former Premier Chas. A. Semlin in West Yale yesterday—he having opposed Dr. Sanson's candidature as an unqualified and uncompromising opponent of the Prior government and all its works—but further emphasizes the hopeless position of the administration, and the virtual certainty of its downfall so soon as it shall meet the legislature, one month hence, at the furthest postponement of the inevitable. It also once more sets the politicians busily at work with pencil and paper calculating as to the present standing of the members in their relation to the government, which calculations even with the most liberal concessions do not give Premier Prior even a bare majority in the House.

Nelson News.

The Prior government is doomed. That is the unmistakable verdict of the bye-election in West Yale yesterday.

The government cannot dispute this verdict. All the ministers, with the exception of the chief commissioner, W. C. Wells, took part in the campaign. Premier Prior issued a special appeal to the electors to endorse his policy.

Anything and everything asked for or dreamed of was promised the electors if they would give Dr. Sanson a majority. In spite of the eloquence of the ministers and the lavishness of their promises, Mr. Semlin, the opposition candidate, was elected by an overwhelming majority.

The Prior government must go.

THEY ENDORSED SANDON PROPOSALS

Continued from page 7.

isted in the language, was carried.

Messrs. Richards and Gilman introduced a resolution relating to the Alaskan boundary. It expressed disapproval of the apathy of the English press, and asked for a representative of the province either by counsel or otherwire at the sitting of the commission.

C. H. Lugrin asked that this should be indefinitely postponed as it was not the place to bring it up.

Mr. Richards held it affected the Atlin men and much difficulty was experienced by those entering there.

The motion was defeated.

On the suggestion of the chairman it was decided that in the case of a deadlock being reached by the two men appointed by the government on the board of conciliation that the Chief Justice of the province be given the power to select a chairman.

M. Robinson, representing Eastern American capital seeking investment, addressed the meeting, and spoke eulogistically of the work of the convention and the good to be accomplished.

The United States consul, Hon. Abram Smith, also spoke, paying a very high tribute to the work of the convention.

The local association, the city council, the board of trade and the tourist association were all included in various votes of thanks.

D. W. Higgins, on behalf of the Victoria delegation, thanked them for the honor done by the visit of so many bright men to the convention.

A motion favoring Victoria as the meeting place for next year was also carried.

Mr. Hobson expressed a desire to speak. He said: "Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:—Words, however appropriate or carefully selected, would fail to impress upon your minds the sensations that pulsate from the bottom of my heart at this moment. I should be a man of stone if I did not feel enthused over the successful formation of the first broad guage mining association which has ever been founded in this Dominion of Canada. The constitution which you have adopted—a foundation as solid as adamant—will keep the association alive as long as there is a miner in British Columbia.

"I regret heartily that I was not present at the election of officers and was denied the honor of placing in nomination the names of Mr. Keen and Mr. Higgins as president and vice-president of this association, for I esteem them and know them to be the most favorably known and most able parliamentarians in the province. As everyone knows, when this organization was inaugurated I had no aspirations for office, feeling that I could do better in the ranks. So I thank you most sincerely for the honor you have conferred upon me by electing me 1st vice-president. Let me assure you that my interest in the miners' cause will never slacken, whether I am a private in the ranks or one of your officers in command."

Mr. Lugrin proposed three hearty cheers for J. B. Hobson, the father of the association, which were given with enthusiasm.

Smith Curtis proposed thanks to the provisional executive. Over 32,000 circulars were sent out before the convention. The efforts of that executive and Mr. Hobson had made it the success it was.

A vote of thanks and cheers were also given for J. Keen, the chairman. Mr. Keen thanked them for this, and the meeting then adjourned sin die.

PERSONAL.

A very pleasant evening was spent last night at the home of Mr. Vaughn, who recently arrived from "The Soo," and being greatly pleased with the situation of Victoria has purchased the former residence of Mr. Marpsen, on Quadra street. Intending to make this his future home. He and his family were surprised by a gathering of over sixty of their friends, who dropped in to welcome them to Victoria in the old-fashioned "back East" style. Music, games and feasting were indulged in until a late hour, and all agreed the evening had been as merry as any could wish.

Hon. J. D. Prentice, M. P. P., Rev. W. Leslie Clay, J. D. McLeod, T. R. E. McInnes, T. W. Martindale, S. J. Pitts, R. Collister, and Jas. Gaudin were among the passengers from Vancouver by the steamer Charmer last evening.

C. Cambie, accountant of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, has accepted a position at the head office, Toronto. He will leave for the East to take over his new duties shortly.

Miss Edna McKeown returned on the Queen from San Francisco last evening, having spent six weeks' holiday in that city.

Mr. F. E. Bellmaine, purser of R. M. S. Aorangi, is a guest at the Driard.

DR. WOOD'S
NORWAY PINE SYRUP
CURES
Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Pain in the Chest, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Troubles.
It invigorates as well as heals, and soothes the throat and lungs so that you quickly realize the lung healing virtues of the pine.
Price 25c. at all Dealers.
FIRST DOSE RELIEVED.
I had a very severe cold and used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. The first dose gave relief, and part of the bottle completely cured me. At the same time my mother had such a severe cold and cough that she was confined to her bed. She also used the Syrup and it gave her almost instant relief. I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering from coughs and colds. MRS. FRANK E. HARVIE, Hortonville, N.S.