

THAT RESOLUTION.

When Senator Macdonald gave notice of his now notorious resolution condemning the Grand Trunk railway policy of the government, he not only became a source of alarm to his friends, but he practically delivered himself into the hands of his political enemies. We have already treated readers of the Times to the terms of this delectable document, which caused such embarrassment to the party leaders at Ottawa, that there was a great sigh of relief heaved when it was learned that the veteran senator had bought a berth on the West-bound Limited.

While no one suggests that R. L. Borden is a political genius, he is sufficiently astute to recognize that for his party to subscribe to a declaration of political faith on transportation matters, such as is set forth in the resolution of which Senator Macdonald gave notice, would be to invite further disaster to a party which has scarcely completed the task of counting its losses and aligning its shattered forces. The precipitancy of the senator's exit from Ottawa can scarcely be accounted for on any other ground than that of pressure from his leader.

Had Senator Macdonald taken counsel of his best friends he would have refrained from attracting further attention to his course. The Canadian public is prone to forget and forgive, and none of his Victoria fellow townsmen would like to believe that the senator is such a pessimist as his resolution would suggest. But in an ill advised moment he determined to lay his case before the Victoria Board of Trade. We presume that he was invited to address that body, although the invitation did not come from the executive. Nor do we think any objection would be offered to one of the representatives of the province on his return from his parliamentary duties, meeting the business men of the city and frankly talking over the events of the session.

But the speech which he made was essentially a political one. It embodied many of the most objectionable features of his resolution, which it was really an attempt to extenuate. It criticized the Grand Trunk scheme, which will not cost the province a dollar, sharply, while it lauded and commended the Canada Northern scheme, for which the province was asked to mortgage its future. The board listened respectfully to the senator and then passed a resolution very moderate in tone, and very necessary in view of the speech to which it had just listened, but which made their attitude to the whole question clear and unmistakable.

It is this resolution which arouses the ire of the Conservative organ in this city. Had the senator's speech been followed by what he doubtless regarded as its logical sequence, a resolution condemning the railway policy of the government, we would doubtless have been assured that there was nothing political in the matter, and that the resolution was merely the expression of a business sentiment by commercial men. As a matter of fact the motion which Mr. Kingham fathered was modified very much. In its original form it would have reflected severely on Senator Macdonald, and if, as the Colonist alleges, there were nine Liberals and seven Conservatives present, it speaks volumes for the forbearance of the first mentioned. We doubt if, had the party proportions been reversed, such a moderate enunciation of the board's sentiments would have gone on the records.

The suggestion of the Colonist that the whole question is an abstract one, suitable only for discussion in a debating society, and not for practical examination by the business men of the country, furnishes a striking glossary on its own attitude to the matter.

In taking such serious exception to a resolution which, inferentially at least, approved the course of the Dominion government, the critics of the board should remember that that body is making no precedent. Repeatedly in the past the Board of Trade has passed strong resolutions distinctly political in character, but approval only, and not protest, came from the editorial columns of the Colonist. If the Colonist objects to the principle it should have made its protest when the board placed its seal of approval on the undefensible Canada Northern project. In this matter, as in many others, its utterances are prompted merely by the identity of the ox which is being gored.

IS THIS "ACADEMIC"?

Had the lead men of the interior learned the alphabet of business, as expounded by the mouthpiece of the Conservative party in Victoria, they would never have passed a resolution like the following, which was endorsed at a recent meeting at Nelson:

Whereas, the general conditions in the lead mining industry for the past three years have been at a very low ebb, and whereas at a meeting of lead miners held in the city of Sandon on December 10th, 1902, and at subsequent meetings, aid was asked of the Dominion government;

Whereas substantial aid in the shape of a bounty of \$15 per ton of lead has been given by the Dominion government to the industry in question;

Therefore, be it resolved, that we, the

lead miners of British Columbia, in meeting assembled, do hereby tender to the members of the Dominion government our heartfelt thanks for the aid so opportunely given; and be it further resolved, that we also tender our thanks to Mr. Gallie, Hon. Senator Templeman and through them to their colleagues in the Senate and House of Commons; and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Hon. Mr. Fielding, Mr. Gallie and the Hon. Senator Templeman.

PROTECTING THE PROVINCE.

In Tuesday's issue the Colonist, anxious to demonstrate that the Conservative party is vigilant in the interests of this province, announces that the local government have "drawn attention to two grave defects in which the interests of British Columbia have not been protected in the Grand Trunk, Pacific Bill." The first, it is claimed, is that no provision has been made in the contract for construction from the western terminus eastward, and the second, that no provision has been made for the exclusion of Oriental labor from the work.

The Conservative organ follows this up by charging the Laurier government, Senator Templeman and Ralph Smith, M. P., with overlooking the interests of the province. "Marked indifference" is another term it employs in referring to the alleged conduct of the government and gentlemen mentioned.

Sensor Macdonald in the same issue grows angry with the Times and sets Ralph Smith, M. P., for seeking to set him right on the same subject. However, since neither the Colonist nor Mr. Macdonald seems to be able to believe it, we will be obliged to repeat a few statements for the benefit of some who might read these misleading charges.

The Grand Trunk Pacific railway has to be completed from ocean to ocean in five years.

How that can be done if construction is not commenced on the Western end immediately on the completion of the surveys the Colonist may be able to explain. No one else can.

Moreover the contract will contain such a provision as the local government profess to seek.

While neither Japs or Chinese are specifically mentioned in the agreement, a clause has been inserted in the Railway act specially to meet this case, to the effect that the fair wage law shall apply. Hon. Mr. McBride may have the best interest of the province at heart, but his cleverness shows concern in this great work smacks a little of the demagogue and the charlatan.

The interests of British Columbia have been carefully safeguarded in every way. Within the next five years twenty millions will be expended between Fort Simpson and our Eastern boundary. The province for all time will be absolved from the necessity of subsidizing a railway to open up central British Columbia. Does Mr. McBride and the Colonist approve of that? If they do why don't they follow the example of the Victoria Board of Trade and H. D. Helmcken, president of the Conservative Association, and sinking partnership, publicly and unequivocally endorse the great enterprise?

While this railway will be of immense value to every province it passes through, there is no province to which it means so much as British Columbia. If Mr. McBride and the Colonist desire that the bill now before the House be defeated they should state so plainly.

THE CATTLE EMBARGO.

A matter of the greatest concern to the Eastern farmer, and in a general way to all Canadians, was brought before the Imperial Chambers of Commerce at Montreal by Robt. Bickerdike, M.P. This was the question of the embargo on Canadian cattle in Britain. That embargo was conceived in error, to put the most generous construction on the circumstances attending its creation, and its perpetration is an act of the grossest injustice to Canadian herds. Fortunately for this country, the gentleman who brought the subject before the Congress was one well qualified to speak on the subject, and he laid the whole matter before the members in a speech of great lucidity and force.

Although the embargo was placed on our cattle in 1893 there was an agitation for some time previously among the agriculturists of the British Isles, who feared the cheaper competition of the Dominion producers. Knowing that this sentiment prevailed, Canadian breeders and exporters were at great pains to provide no excuse for perpetrating such an injustice to Canadian stock. But disease existed in the herds of other countries, and the British farmer was thus armed with a weapon which he could use effectively against a trade rival.

On November 4th, 1893, the British government issued an order requiring all Canadian cattle landed in the United Kingdom to be slaughtered within a limited time at the port of debarkation. Before this action Canadian cattle had been free to be moved from place to place in the United Kingdom, and it was possible to hold them over from one market to another if prices were not considered good. At the same time, there was considerable trade done in the stockers, half-fed animals, which Scottish and

English farmers bought and finished.

The grounds of the British government's action was the alleged discovery of pleuro-pneumonia in an animal from Canada that had been landed in Scotland. In connection with this case, after thorough investigation having been made, it was proven beyond the shadow of a doubt that the animal had contracted the disease in Scotland. Efforts were at once made to secure the withdrawal of the scheduling on the ground that pleuro-pneumonia was a disease unknown in Canada, that it had never existed, nor did it exist at the time. It has never existed since, and no better proof is necessary than the fact that during the past twelve years over a million and a half of Canadian cattle have been slaughtered in England and Scotland without a single case of disease being detected, or even a suspicion that any of the Canadian cattle were diseased.

Mr. Bickerdike's argument to the members concisely was as follows: "Exclude our cattle if you will; refuse us if you like the privileges which existed previous to 1893, but in common justice don't brand the finest herds in the world as diseased and impure." The imposition of that embargo, while sensibly felt at the time led to Canadian stock being "dumped" on the ground instead of in the old land, but the brand remains on Canadian trade and will remain till the injustice complained of is removed.

A SUGGESTION.

A gentleman residing in Liskeard, Cornwall, Mr. W. Phillips Williams, writes to the Times, to make a suggestion which has some merit. He advocates that deputations of really good Colonial speakers should be sent to the Mother Country to explain the Colonial question from a Canadian point of view to English voters at the next election. Mr. Williams adds:

"They would receive a warm welcome and a ready hearing, and would more over create a precedent that would grow into a custom and a reserve of strength that would last as long as the Empire lasted. It is a free country, where there is free speech, and the Colonist has just as much right to speak as the Englishman. It is also the first time a government has gone to the country on a Colonial question. Surely the opportunity is too good to be lost if the Empire is to be brought together on the question of federation." The writer adds that he personally would be glad to do anything in his power to assist any speakers who might come over.

In the carrying out of such a scheme, everything would depend on the character of the men sent. A few injudicious speeches by men presumably bearing credentials from this country would do more to injure the cause designed to be benefited than could be remedied in a decade. But a few discreet agents would supplement in a valuable way the good work which the visit of the British newspaper men, of the representatives of the Lords and Commons, of the members of the Chambers of Commerce, and the carrying out of the preferential tariff, has accomplished.

THE WAR COMMISSION.

The report of the Royal Commission to inquire into the conduct of the South African war revives a painful episode in the history of British arms. The prolongation of that struggle for the number of years it occupied could scarcely be explained as due to ordinary causes, and the document which the commissioners have now made public confirms the suspicion of the public that gross mismanagement was responsible for the disasters which befel our forces in the earlier stages of the campaign.

The brunt of blame, as expected, is carried by the war office. General Wolseley in his evidence, attributed the trouble to the subordinate position held by the commander-in-chief to the Secretary of State for War, and declared that he was but the fifth wheel of a coach. We notice in a number of papers that this statement has been taken up, and a demand made that the commander-in-chief be made all but absolute at least in the military service. It is pointed out that it is military chiefs who, knowing the game of war, should be given the paramount authority when hostilities commence. But some of these writers perhaps overlook that to do this would be to render the government of the day responsible for enormous expenditures over which they would have virtually no control. The Briton wants to win in the field, but he is extremely jealous of his constitutional privileges, and one of these, through the representatives in parliament is theoretical, if not absolute control and sovereignty in all matters affecting the public purse.

A few months ago Lord Rosebery in a speech in which he attacked the war office, offered the suggestion that the commander-in-chief should hold a portfolio in the cabinet, thus becoming responsible minister, and meeting the objection to giving larger powers to a man who has no mandate from the people and is in no way responsible to them. But as was pointed out by one of the cabinet (we think Mr. Chamberlain), the weakness of such a plan would lie in the fact that the post of military chief of the nation would become a political one, and that its occupant, being a member of the cabinet must necessarily be changed with

every change of administration. The inevitable results would follow. Military men would be divided into two political camps, and promotion, if the experience of other lands be accepted as a guide, would not follow the rules of seniority or of rank, but of political profession. The whole effect would be to degrade one of the finest services in the world. What the result of a change in the middle of a campaign would be, we do not care to outline.

As a matter of fact there may be much truth in what the Marquis of Lansdowne said in reply to Lord Wolseley, that that officer while commander-in-chief failed to make use of the powers placed at his disposal. This seems to be borne out by the later events of the war. When Lord Roberts and Kitchener took the field, nothing seems to have been done to hamper their movements. Where the military head is an efficient officer, it is not likely that a war secretary is going to cripple his efforts; but where he is inefficient it is very necessary that the people through the war secretary should have the power of regulating him.

Even some of the United States papers express surprise that the British commander-in-chief has not larger powers. Yet we fail to understand the real difference between the British system and that obtaining at Washington. For instance, the new act of congress which has just gone into effect creates a large central staff, who act as the nation's military executive, with General Young as chief of staff, and a General Corbin as his assistant. But nominally the President is still commander-in-chief, and the Secretary for War, does not divest himself of any of the functions so necessary for the people's representative to exercise.

In view of the achievements of the Colonial troops in South Africa the warm praise which the commissioners bestow on them is not unexpected, nor undeserved. They regard them as more useful in scouting and attacking ability than in pushing home an attack, a conclusion scarcely to be wondered at when the absence of military training of many of our men is considered. "If properly trained and disciplined they would readily become as fine a body of mounted infantry as any general would desire to command," declare the commissioners.

The conclusions are very frank. They say:

"If war teaches anything, it is that throughout the Empire there is a reserve military strength which for many reasons we cannot and do not wish to convert into a vast standing army, but to which we may be glad to turn again in an hour of need, as in 1899. In that year there was no preparation whatever for utilizing these great resources, nothing being thought of as to pay, organization, or conditions of service, or even arms. We regret to say we are not satisfied that enough has been done to place matters on a better footing in the event of another emergency now. Nothing has been done to collect systematically the valuable experience of the officers who worked on the organization in South Africa. Certainly nothing has been done to formulate that experience or embody it in handbooks, or to create a framework which would be ready for prompt and effective action. Doubts and difficulties surround us when we attempt to imagine the British Empire as a great military power in the sense of our continental neighbors, but our enquiry inspires us with much confidence in the strength and unanimity of loyalty of the Empire and the value of that loyalty if properly used within the limitations which circumstances impose."

The special commissioner of the London Post to Canada has been studying our people at short range, and has made some discoveries which will doubtless be of interest to the British public. He writes in his report that the public in this country are doing. The only thing the public is certain of is that they are drawing their salaries.

The action of the Conservative government of British Columbia in drawing attention of the Ottawa authorities to two matters which had already been attended to, is strikingly in line with Mr. Borden's discovery of a railway policy, after the administration had provided him with the data for it.

It now transpires that the event at Beyrouth, at which the United States feverishly sprang to arms was not the assassination of a consul, but the firing of a feu-de-joie. "Remembering the Maine" has evidently got on Jonathan's nerves.

Mr. Houston thus summarizes his qualifications for the legislature: "John Houston in Nelson city is a printer, who works at that trade every day in the year except Sundays. He has lived in Nelson for thirteen years. He has disbursed a quarter of a million to wage-earners in Nelson. He buys his clothes in Nelson. He has enemies. He has held office. He fights all his elections in the open. His friends say he will be at the head of the poll when the ballots are counted on October 31st next, and his friends are the men who made Nelson what it is to-day, the third city in commercial importance in British Columbia."

Those Conservative papers who hailed Mr. Blair's speech on the Grand Trunk Pacific as the last word on that subject, and who gave it as wide circulation, verbatim, as their circulation would permit, are now realizing that it is generally better to wait for your cue. Mr. Borden in a speech which embodied the opposition's policy, took occasion to distinctly renounce some of Mr. Blair's ideas. His advocacy of a common use of the North Shore division of the C.P.R. railway by more than one line, was in absolute conflict with the contention of Mr. Blair, who held such an idea impracticable, and was applauded from the opposition benches for his declaration.

President Roosevelt lacks perhaps the breadth and general capacity of some of his predecessors, but he has a gift of formulating epigrams which many of his more illustrious predecessors might have envied. Some of his phrases are with us in "the strenuous life," and other apt remarks, but he added another the other day in a speech to young men which will stick. He said: "I desire to see in this country the decent men strong, and the strong men decent, and until we get that combination in pretty good shape we are not going to be by any means as successful as we should be."

The situation in Nelson moves Patrick Carley to remark: "The Tribune and its editor persist in the contention that the Conservative party in this city is united, while everyone knows that the party here, through the machinations of Starkey and others, has been completely rent asunder, and that there is no possible chance of the Honsonite candidate polling half the Conservative vote." All of which should make very pleasant reading for S. S. Taylor, coming as it does from a Conservative paper.

We see it coming. There will be another pilgrimage to Ottawa, to insist on the Dominion government seeing that Orientals are excluded from work on the Grand Trunk Pacific, and that construction commence at this end. All of which will recall the efforts of another illustrious statesman, Col. Prior, to secure from Ottawa a remission in the Chinese head tax, of which the province was already in receipt.

Now that the Premier and his Attorney-General have got back from their missionary tour to the North, and Messrs. Wilson and Green have returned from their pilgrimage East, would these gentlemen kindly enlighten the public as to what they are doing? The only thing the public is certain of is that they are drawing their salaries.

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"THE HAPPY FAMILY."

Tune—"Where Does D. M. E. Come In?" I stood on the bridge at sundown, On the bridge that crosses the Bay, And heard Bob Green abusing McBride in a furious way. "John Houston, yes, John Houston, That name, it makes me tired, For if he is elected, Then Robert will be fired. I hear that you have promised To give to Honest John The folio which I have now; May you both be undone! Just then McBride hurried by, Said he: 'I will not tarry, Except to tell you that I know You've promised mine to Harry.' Bob Dick replied, Tattler appeared, 'McBride, I think it's rotten, That you should promise the Finance Portfolio to Cotton!'

"His" whispered Dick, "be calm, my brave, Like me, keep on your hair—I've promised each of those good men The present vacant chair." B. J. P.

PREFER PARTY PAPERS.

The great mass of the people know that they must make a choice between the two political parties in this country, and they prefer journals which manifestly express the views of the parties to alleged independent views which sit on the fence and find fault alternately with both parties, as the whim or their interests lead them. There is sufficient independence in the great mass of what is called the party press to refuse to advocate or condemn any public evil or injustice while giving the party whose general policy they approve a hearty support.

A CONSOLIDATION OF CITY'S LOANS

CAPT. INMAN, LONDON, MAKES PROPOSITION

The Carnegie Library Matter Advanced a Stage at Regular Meeting of Council on Monday.

Comparatively few matters of special importance engaged the attention of the members of the city council in regular session Monday. A couple of by-laws were introduced, one providing for the extension of Douglas street and the other aiming at a greater fire protection in public music halls and theatres. The Carnegie library business was advanced a stage, but apart from these matters only routine business was dealt with.

The mayor and city council of New Westminster requested the attendance of the city fathers of Victoria at the Royal City exhibition. Accepted with thanks.

Capt. J. Inman, Regent's Park, London, England, wrote regarding the consolidation of the civic loans as follows: "Sir—Re the proposed consolidation of the loans of the city of Victoria:

I have discussed this matter with one of our bonding firms in the city, and they advise that you should adopt a consolidated stock bearing interest at 4 per cent, redeemable in 65 years by the operation of an adequate sinking fund, to be applied annually, the stock to be cancelled as redeemed. Each year a larger amount could be applied to the redemption of principal, and a smaller amount would be required for interest, the books to be kept in London and Victoria. The opinion is expressed that it is not possible to contemplate a 3½ per cent stock, as in the case of the cities of Montreal, Toronto and Quebec, the latter having a population of 70,000. I have especially to ask you to advise me what amount the city is likely to require within an appreciable time, say during the next three or four years, for public works, improvements, etc., outside the requirements of the consolidation.

Referring to the last paragraph of your letter of 18th May, 1903, relative to the gain the city would derive from consolidation, it is quite evident that uniformity in the indebtedness of the city, together with a quotation on the London stock Exchange, would be a distinct advantage. The redemption will be a gradual process, for though the city has power in the case of several of the minor loans to effect redemption at once, it can only be secured in the others by the voluntary action of the holders. A saving of interest would be made when the consolidation had been effected.

The preliminary arrangements necessary for the completion of the scheme can be proceeded with upon receipt of the information I have asked for.

I presume that you will have legislative powers to effect this consolidation, otherwise it will be necessary to obtain it.

Referred to the finance committee for report.

Messrs. Hooper & Watkins wrote stating that they had no desire to depart from their original plan and descriptive drawing of the Carnegie library building. If it was found they had not complied with the plan they would gladly conform in any way which might be suggested.

G. Kellogg, of the Pacific Fire Chiefs' Association, of Washington, wrote calling attention to a convention to be held in Olympia from September 23rd to 25th, and requesting the presence of the Victoria chief. Referred to fire wardens with power to act.

P. Hall called attention to a worn-out sidewalk on Collinson street. Referred to the city engineer for report.

The building inspector reported as follows: Gentlemen—Yours of the 8th inst., re Carnegie library, to hand, and in compliance with instructions beg to respectfully report as follows:

I have examined the amended specification sent to the council by Messrs. Hooper & Watkins, and find that they have complied with the different clauses mentioned in my last report.

There is an elevation plan furnished of the west side, although not called for in the instructions, and in its present shape it does not conform with the specifications. In my opinion there should be another one drawn, thereby preventing any mistakes by contractors. I also think that there should be a small section drawn of the heights of walls, windows, etc., as any of the contractors measuring the present plan might be misled if they did not look at the figures marked on the longitudinal and cross section. If this were done it would prevent any mistakes being made.

The descriptive letter calls for the building to be heated by steam, "direct indirect system," but the word "indirect" has been omitted.

The furnace that is specified is numbered, and is called the "Gurney Bright Idea," and has a heating capacity of 2,300 feet. I got the number of feet of this furnace by writing the agents. No radiators are specified for the basement, for the reason that if placed on the floor they would be below the boiler, and would be full of water, but there is 106 feet of 3-inch pipe running through all the rooms but the delivery room, and I think the pipes should be extended to that room. There would be approximately 245 feet of heating surface, and if extended to the delivery room 24 feet more, which, in my opinion, would be sufficient to heat this part of the building. This part of the heating is direct.

The total cubic contents of the ground floor, including lobby, vestibule and stack room, is 60,790 cubic feet, for which is specified and shown on the plan 880 feet of radiating capacity, which makes one foot of heating surface to 68 cubic feet to be heated.

The total cubic contents of the first floor is 45,698 feet, and there is shown and specified 570 feet of radiating capacity, which makes one foot of heating to 80 cubic feet to be heated.

The authority which I have found very

NERVES GAVE WAY—PE-RU-NA CURED.



Mrs. X. Schneider, 2409 Thirty-seventh Place, Chicago, Ill., writes:

"After taking several remedies without result, I began in January, 1902, to take your valuable remedy, *Peruna*. I was a complete wreck. Had palpitation of the heart, cold hands and feet, female weakness, no appetite, trembling, sinking feeling, suffering with systemic catarrh, and I believe that I received your help in the *Peruna*. I have already recommended *Peruna* to my friends and neighbors and they all praise it. I wish that all suffering women would try it. I testify this according to the truth." Mrs. X. Schneider.

Mrs. Fanny Klavatscher, of Summitville, N. Y., writes as follows:

"For three months I suffered with pain in the back and in the region of the kidneys, and a dull, pressing sensation in the abdomen, and other symptoms of pelvic catarrh."

"But after taking two bottles of *Peruna* I am entirely well, better than I ever was."—Mrs. Fanny Klavatscher.

Sent for "Health and Beauty," written especially for women by Dr. S. B. Hartman, President Hartman Sanatorium, Columbus, Ohio.

Good on other matters says, in reference to heating, as follows: "Direct heating for dwellings, cold or exposed rooms, 1 to 50; for dwellings, ordinary rooms, 1 to 60 or 70; for warm sunny rooms, 1 to 75; for offices, 1 to 75; and for theatres and audience rooms, 1 to 125 to 150 feet."

I consider a library should be as warm as an office, and the heating capacity should not be less than one foot of heating space to 75 cubic feet. The same authority says that upper rooms require less heating surface than those on the ground floor. The total heating surface of this building on the ground and first floors average one foot of heating surface to 75 cubic feet, so if the authority is right there is plenty of heating capacity, both in the boilers and the radiators.

I might state that the two radiators in the lobby cannot very well be used as direct-indirect system on account of their situation, as it would be an awkward place to bring the air tubes in. There are 12 air ducts in the brick walls, so there is plenty of chance to get ventilation.

In conclusion, I think that if the plans are made to suit the specifications as I have stated, they will then comply with what was intended in the original plans and descriptive letter, but if there are any changes that I have overlooked, I should be allowed to call the attention of the council to them before the contract is signed.

I have four sets of plans and three specifications in my possession, three sets of these should be handed back to the architect for correction, and I should be allowed to keep one set entire, and if any changes are made of any kind, I should be furnished with a copy of whatever it may be.

When the necessary sketches are furnished and the specifications altered in the matter of heating, ventilating and register flues, and approved, then tenders could be again called for.

Received and a copy to be forwarded to Messrs. Hooper & Watkins to comply with the suggestions therein mentioned, the architect to draw a sketch on the front wall to half an inch scale.

The letter from Messrs. Hooper & Watkins was then referred to the building inspector for report.

The electric light committee reported recommending the installation of lights over James Bay.

The finance committee reported accounts totalling \$9,917.47. Adopted.

Ald. Grahame's motion for leave to introduce a by-law for the expropriation of certain lots for the extension of Douglas street was next brought up. The motion was passed and the by-law was put through its first, second and third readings.

A by-law to amend the regulations for the interiors of public halls and theatres was next introduced. This law provides among other things against the overcrowding of seating accommodation. It was then read and the council then adjourned.

IN MEMORY OF PASTOR.

Memorial Services Held at St. Columba's Church, Oak Bay.

On Sunday evening at St. Columba's church, Oak Bay, services in memory of the late Rev. Alex. Fraser were held. There was a large congregation, and the pulpit, which was occupied by Rev. Mr. Ewing, was draped and almost covered with flowers. During the time the congregation was assembling the "Dead March" was played by the organist.

Rev. Mr. Ewing, in a few remarks, eulogized the late pastor, Unselfish, faithful and humble, his character was above reproach, and these qualities had endeared him to all those with whom he came in contact while ministering the Gospel. The text, Job xix. "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth" was taken as the subject of the sermon.

TREGEAR VEIN PROMISE

PROVES WIDER THAN AT FIRST

Government Assay of Sam—Tye Mine is Given Excellent Result

The discovery at the Tye Mine deposit which promises to bring hitherto located in camp has an important bearing on the property directly on the whole camp. It is only indirectly prospecting, and the location of the face find as that recently the Lenora.

The pioneer work at the done and the present reduction of capital to develop which are now lying latent mountains there are many

which prospectors with in the future of the property. Enough has been done on to prove that they are rich producers of copper. The influx of capital to develop the resources of the Tye Mine is a great thing. Two large smelters, the at Crofton and the Tye are dependent upon the main supply of ore to the Tye Mine. There is a greater supply in the Tye Mine than in the Tye Mine.

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