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PROTECTION FOR THE DUMB ANIMALS

WORK OF SOCIETY FOR PREVENTING CRUELTY

Sixth Annual Meeting Held in the City Hall Wednesday Evening Was Well Attended.

In the city hall Wednesday the Society of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals met in its sixth annual meeting. Mayor Hayward presided, and there were in attendance among others His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, and members of the local clergy, as also a good number of ladies who are members of the society, and who are deeply interested in the work it is accomplishing.

After the opening preliminaries, letters were read from many prominent citizens who were unable to attend. These included Rear-Admiral Bickford, E. Crow-Baker, Clive Phillipps-Wolley, A. E. McPhillips, M. P. P., Hon. E. G. Prior, M. P. P., Ellen Kent, F. Pemberton and Hon. J. D. Prentice. All expressed a sympathy in the work and aims of the society. The annual address was then presented, which gave an outline of what had been accomplished during the past year. "To the active members of the committee," the report said, "it has been a year of strenuous work from beginning to end; we have been militant all the time. Through the good-will of the provincial secretary we have been able to send throughout the province the law relating to cruelty, more especially in the transit of cattle." The report has a good word for the services of Alderman Barnard and other aldermen for the very important additions to the city by-law on cruelty. The report in part is as follows:

We sought powers in the legislative assembly in certain circumstances which were most essential, the bill that was brought in was fought out in the House and in committee; but in the end all that had been contended for was cut away, and a mutilated and nearly useless bill was all that was left to us after this well fought battle. The principal clause that was left to us, "That under certain safeguards the society should have power to destroy animals suffering past recovery," answered every requirement, but the sting was in the tail, for the last clause of the bill which was added at the last moment, "This act applies only to incorporated cities," rendered the bill nearly useless. The committee do not accept the defeat, but are not sorry to find out from the division lists who are their real friends in the House. Our thanks are chiefly due to that good friend of the society, H. D. Helmcken, K. C. Since the passing of that "act," which limits the operation to incorporated cities, we have dealt with cases such as the act contemplated. One occurred within the city, being a bad case of glanders, the horse was killed immediately. In another case, outside the city limits, the horse was ordered to be killed three months ago, but as the society had not the power to destroy it that horse has been kept alive, useless and in great pain, till quite recently, and in another case the horse seemed to be starving in a lot outside the city with no one to care for it. It is no doubt dead now. These facts are given to show how the work that the society wished to carry out has been rendered inoperative by members who opposed the bill, and, as it seems to us, might surely have known that such cases were much more likely to occur in places thinly populated and not easily to be found out.

During the summer months water troughs for dogs have been placed throughout the city as an experiment. We believe these have supplied a much felt want, and we are much obliged to friends who have given them standing room and kept them supplied with water.

We had hopes that the city council would have altered the present water troughs so as to make them accessible to dogs as well as horses. This matter was relegated to their highway committee, but the summer has passed without anything being done. We must have patience till next summer and be satisfied with what the manifest good will of the city council has been willing to grant us in other respects.

The grant continued to the parent society has enabled many branches to be opened on the Mainland, and on this Island, at Cumberland and Duncans, at which, by the aid of the Victorian branch, which was instrumental in arranging the meeting, the most enthusiastic and influential meeting that has been held on behalf of the society was successfully carried out, and their enthusiasm for the work continues.

If the secretary of the parent society, Mr. South, were here, he would give some interesting information of his work on the Mainland, where many successful branches have been established, viz., at Kaslo, Nelson, Rossland, Okanagan, Kamloops, Ashcroft, Agassiz, Chilliwack, Mission, Grand Forks, Greenwood and other places. In fact he is away now prosecuting the work of the society and opening new branches.

There have been 139 cruelty cases dealt with, being rather in excess of last year. There have been seven cases taken into court, with the following result: Two were dismissed; one was withdrawn, the owner consenting to the horse being shot; one case was fined $30 and another $25 for cruelty in overwhipping and beating horses; another was for overcrowding and neglecting ducks, fined $15; while the last was for improper cars and starving dogs, fined $50, sentence suspended on the society undertaking to look after the case, which Dr. Hamilton kindly consented to do.

The public have responded more liberally than ever before to the claims of this society. We have lost some subscribers whom we certainly thought might have continued their subscriptions. In the year 1900-1 we had 196 subscribers, who contributed $352.50. This year we have 325 subscribers, who have contributed $540.45. We have a balance in hand of $110.98, according to the audited accounts, which will be read by the treasurer.

In some respects it would appear that the outgoings were much in excess of last year, but we have had to deal with the expenditure of a year and a quarter, in consequence of the altered date of the meeting.

Sermons were as usual preached very generally by the ministers of all the churches, both in the city and throughout the Island. The committee desire to tender their hearty thanks to those ministers who acceded to their request that sermons should be preached, for there is no better means of presenting the work of this society to the people than by reference to it from the pulpit.

The society, to encourage drivers in the proper care of their horses, put forward at considerable expense a system of prizes which it intended to present on Thanksgiving Day. Owing, no doubt, chiefly to the fact that neither we nor the drivers knew when Thanksgiving Day was to be, and it was in fact about a month earlier than anticipated, the drivers had not sufficient time to prepare. For this reason there were not enough entries to make it a success, but enough interest has been shown to encourage the committee to make the same offers on a future occasion.

The committee thought it wise, seeing so many new laws have been added this year, to place in the hands of the public, certainly at considerable expense, all the necessary information respecting the laws under which we act, with other information which we hope will be of use to the public. And we hope shortly to be able to distribute literature, for there are a great many people with whom we can never come in personal contact, who can only be reached by well thought out articles being placed in their hands. It is most essential that suitable literature should be provided and circulated amongst the young, as this is our only hope at present of reaching them. When we have this literature it will require a system, a fair amount of time and helpers to assist in its proper distribution.

To carry on this work with any marked success elsewhere than in Victoria would have been almost impossible, when long journeys have to be taken, and not the government had sufficient confidence in us to make a yearly grant, and for this and their willingness, as evinced by this evening's meeting, to aid us in every way, we desire to tender them our thanks. The work in this large district, which the government grant does not touch, has been carried on by the sympathy and ready help of the people. It becomes evident that as population increases the work of this society will increase and greater assistance be required, and this we are sure will be forthcoming if they feel the work for which we require funds is being accomplished.

The press has almost invariably come to our assistance, and without the publicity which it alone can give us our society and the work it is doing could not be so widely known, and we are very grateful for their assistance in this respect.

The provincial and city police render us ungrudging assistance, and we reach the province at nearly every point through the superintendent of police, who at all times advises with us and takes up cheerfully any case in which we seek his aid, and cooperates with us in every matter. In fact, we could not accomplish so much as we do, were it not that we are sure we can always rely on the police to assist us.

Our great helpers, Lindley Crease and Dr. Hamilton, continue the never tiring friends of the society. The work would scarcely go on at all were it not for the professional assistance rendered to us by these two gentlemen on every occasion.

In moving the adoption of the report Sir Henri Joly said that it afforded him a great deal of pleasure to make such a motion. The report was not only encouraging but instructive and interesting. He was particularly impressed with that portion of it which dealt with the education of the children. Respect for animal life should be instilled into every child's character. While this was the case, however, the letter which had been read telling of a notorious race out of Belgium where many of the horses participating had been run to death had emphasized the fact that grown up people as well ought to know what cruelty to animals is. He heartily endorsed the work of the society, and wished it success in its future mission.

Bishop Perrin assured the meeting that the work was permeating the whole province. When up at Albert Bay, a short time ago, the only notice that he saw in English was that which had the name of President Dallain attached, and he added he metaphorically took off his hat. In a nicely rounded address His Lordship paid a tribute to the officers of the association, and to the good work the society was accomplishing.

Dr. Campbell was also asked to address the meeting, but wished to decline, preferring to hear what others had to say, as he had been in connection with the society since its organization.

H. Dallas Helmcken was then called on. He referred to the opposition which he had met on the floor of the House when he and his colleagues endeavored to bring about legislation desired by the society, and declared that when the House again met he would introduce certain amendments which the society heretofore wished to have enacted. The letter from Hon. J. D. Prentice, in which that gentleman had expressed regret at not being able to attend, he wished to have kept. He might like to refer to it some other time. He wished to disclaim all credit for what had been mentioned in the report, and promised his assistance to the society in every possible way.

Rev. W. D. Barber, Lindley Crease and Rev. W. Leslie Clay also spoke. The last named moved that the meeting express its appreciation of the amendments made to the act of incorporation, and its thanks to the members who had assisted in securing the legislation. The motion unanimously passed.

The treasurer's report, which was then presented, showed that a balance of $81.63 had been brought forward from last year, and that the society had a balance now on hand and in the bank of $110.98. The subscriptions totalled $540.45.

F. B. Kitto, the honorary secretary, was then presented with a well-filled purse in recognition of his faithful services, His Honor making his presentation with a few well-chosen words.

The election of officers and the executive committee next took place, and resulted as follows: Patron, Sir Henri Joly; president, A. J. Dallain; vice-president, Major Dupont; counsel, Lindley Crease; veterinary surgeon, Dr. Hamilton; treasurer, Dr. Holden; secretary, F. B. Kitto; and executive committee, Rev. Dr. Campbell, Rev. Baugh Allan, Rev. Cohen, Mrs. Toller and C. N. Cameron.

After votes of thanks had been passed to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor and others, the meeting adjourned.

SMALL DEBTS COURT.

Decision To-Day Which Is of Interest to Merchants.

A case of interest to merchants was decided in the Small Debts court this morning. The Tramway Company sued the keeper of a house of ill-fame for an electric light account of $51.70. Following the rule of law laid down in the case of Pearce vs. Brooks (L. R. 1 Exch. 213), cited by counsel for the defendant, the magistrate dismissed the tramway's claim. This rule of law is stated in the reports to be that one who makes a contract for sale or hire, with the knowledge that the other party intends to apply the subject matter of the contract to an immoral purpose, cannot recover upon the contract; it is not necessary that he should expect to be paid out of the proceeds of the immoral act.

There was no business done in Chambers this morning, there being no judge present to hear the applications on the list. The Chief Justice returned to town yesterday, but left last night to preside at the civil sittings in Vancouver. Mr. Justice Irving is taking the assizes in Greenwood, and Mr. Justice Martin those in New Westminster.

—Ten cases High-class 20th Century Suits just in at reduced to Sale Prices. B. Williams & Co. *

SEGREGATION OF CHINESE SCHOLARS

C. H. LUGRIN FAVORS AN APPEAL TO COURTS

Matter Fully Discussed at Meeting Called by the Trades and Labor Council.

The meeting called by the Trades and Labor Council Wednesday evening to discuss the question of the segregation of Chinese in the schools was not largely attended. There were present, however, a fair representation of the Trades and Labor Council, and also the school board, together with C. H. Lugrin, who was invited to be present and deliver an address. No attempt was made to confine the discussion of the subject to any rules of order, but in the freest manner possible those present gave their views and the meeting became largely conversational in character at different times.

The members of the Trades and Labor Council who spoke showed that they considered the board of trustees had shirked the responsibility of dealing with the question.

E. Bragg presided, and in opening the meeting stated the reasons which had led to its being called by the Trades and Labor Council. He touched upon the history of the movement for the segregation of Chinese children in the public schools. The industrial classes would hail with delight not only the segregation of the children in the public schools but also the banishing of the Chinese altogether from the province. According to the correspondence in the matter a great deal of attention had been paid to the legal aspect of this subject. Referring to the position taken by Hon. A. G. Blair, minister of railways, who was reported to have waived legal aspects for the sake of the interests of the people in an application recently heard before the railway committee, the speaker argued that the interests of the province should be of paramount importance in settling this and should overrule the legal aspect of it.

T. H. Twigg was called upon to state the position which the Trades and Labor Council occupied in this matter. The first application made in the matter in relation to the segregation of the Chinese children attending Rock Bay school was declared by Trustee Belyea to be ultra vires. He traced the movement up to March, when a deputation waited upon the trustees and set forth the arguments in favor of segregation. It was referred to the Minister of Education, and when a written request was asked for, a statement was drawn up at a committee meeting, at which were present three members of the Trades and Labor Council and one member of the trustee board. This had been termed a memorial from the Trades and Labor Council, but he contended the school board had as much right to be held responsible for that statement of the facts in relation to the subject as the Trades and Labor Council.

They were not objecting to Chinese children on account of their creed or color. The commingling of the Chinese children with the white children in the school was degrading to the latter. Would the government have refused it if the school board had acted in this matter? Had the government done so, would the legislature of British Columbia have refused it? The Trades and Labor Council wanted to know where the board of trustees stood in this matter.

Dr. Lewis Hall, chairman of the school board, said the school board were not responsible for the memorial. It had never come before the board. The school board would, he felt, soon have acceded to the request if they had had the power to do so and had the money. The education department had said they had not the power. The board might open schools but they could not compel Chinese to go to one school. He would favor a referendum to ascertain whether the ratepayers were in favor of segregation or not. They would then have some argument to use in pressing for an amendment to the School act. The teachers had reported favorably on the Chinese pupils, which contradicted statements contained in the memorial. With such evidence the trustees could not endorse the memorial.

A. L. Belyea held that the form in which the matter first came before the school board while he was a member, namely, to separate the Chinese from the other pupils, was a request for something which was ultra vires of the board. There was no use attempting to dodge around this subject and attempt to get what they wanted under some other guise. What the Trades and Labor Council wanted to get was to exclude Chinese. The board had the right to establish as many ungraded schools as they liked in the city. The chairman of the board did not need to ask the minister that question. He might have asked the minister if they had the power to establish a school for Chinese and Japanese.

R. L. Drury did not wish to discuss at this time the question of Chinese immigration. He would say, however, that a class of immigrants upon whom the privileges of citizenship could not be conferred were a dangerous people. He believed in treating Chinamen the same as white men while they were allowed in this country. He thought it would be an expedient thing to separate the Chinese from the other children. He outlined some of the reasons for this. He objected to seeing his child sitting with a Chinese boy in school. He had gone to school and seen such. Had he not been a trustee he would have asked to have a change made in that connection. It was not comfortable either for the Chinese children to be separated from their fellow pupils as they were in the school grounds. Then there was a strong objection against it on account of the annoyance caused by these Chinese pupils who could not speak English, disturbing the school by talking in their own language.

Referring to the memorial which had been alluded to, he refused to have some of the statements contained in it regarded as coming from the board. He had never found Chinese children any more or any less immoral than the white children. What was to be done with respect to the High school? They could not exclude them from there. The taxes were taken from the Chinaman, and shame upon the man who would deny to anyone an education.

George Jay believed the minister did ask for a statement in writing, though Mr. Drury did not recollect that such was requested. Mr. Jay said this matter was one which would have to be decided by the legislature. He was therefore surprised that the members of the legislature were not asked to be present. Under the present regulations the school board had not the power conferred upon it of carrying out this segregation.

C. H. Lugrin held that the school board was not so hampered as it was made to appear. He was unwilling to believe until the question had been tested that the board had not a simple way of settling this. It was not one to be settled by the opinion of legal gentlemen or the opinion of the superintendent of education. The Supreme court of the province might be asked to decide the question.

If the Council of Public Instruction stated that there should be no distinction on account of race, creed or color, he was inclined to think the council exceeded its power.

There was a vital principle involved in this. This was the first occasion upon which the social side of the Chinese question had come up. They must draw the line between the white man and the Chinaman.

The question should be dealt with. He was opposed to the what might be called the Mongolization of British Columbia. They were to be segregated in the schools upon the principle that they were not wanted in this country. Unless they provided separate schools there would come a time when they would have in one of the schools of this city more Chinese children than white ones. Now was the time to deal with this. He interpreted the memorial referred to as not referring to the Chinese children as immoral in the narrow sense, but in the broader sense, and he regarded the influence of mixing in the public school with them as degrading. It was so, as we held them to be heathens. He referred to the potent influence of the school room, which was often held to be greater than the home influence. The Chinaman's traditions and habits of thought, which was the inheritance of centuries, were altogether different from those of our race. The Chinese did not want to be like white men. They had shown that they did not desire it. Why should it be forced upon them?

He favored the school trustees pressing for an authoritive decision upon this subject. It should go to the Supreme court unless there was something in the school law which said that such schools could not be established upon any distinction of the race, creed or color. In answer to a question Mr. Jay said that the law did not give them the power to do so.

Mr. Lugrin resuming, held that if the law did not give them this power it was quite possible that they were not forbidden to do so. In this contention he cited the recent rulings on the question of prohibition, which was along the same line.

He urged a test of the matter, and then, if necessary, the legislature should be approached on the matter.

R. L. Drury took exception to Mr. Lugrin's contention. It was a question of public policy, he said. They had been forbidden by the department of education to take this course. He would, therefore, as a matter of public policy, seek a modification which would allow of this being overcome. He was opposed to an appeal to the Supreme court.

Geo. Jay wanted to know if the Trades and Labor Council favored separate schools for Chinese or the total exclusion of Chinese from the schools.

A definite answer was not given to this question.

C. H. Lugrin pressed for an answer from Mr. Jay with respect to the contention of Superintendent Robinson as to whether the school law bore it out or not.

Geo. Jay said he did not think he should be called upon to interpret the superintendent's letter. He preferred the legislature making the matter clear by legislation, and thus avoiding the danger of an appeal to the courts.

Alfred Huggett said he thought the trustees were criticised rather unjustly. The sympathy of the board of trustees had been shown in favor of the petitions presented to them. He did not think there was enough in Superintendent Robinson's letter to deter them from opening such a school as was desired. Opening a school in Chinatown might overcome this. The only trouble would be in the case of any Chinese preferring to send their children to another school. He had been considering moving in this direction.

Herbert Cuthbert lamented that the Chinese question was being stirred up to the extent that it was. He had been called upon to answer false reports in Eastern papers. He would return the school taxes rather then educate them.

He moved a resolution that as the segregation of the Chinese children was desirable, the board of trustees should be urged to devise some means for so doing.

Lewis Hall desired the matter being placed in the hands of the council of public instruction rather than the school boards. (Cries of "no.")

Mr. McKay did not desire it in the hands of the trustees, who had not shown themselves anxious to carry it out. The Trades and Labor Council were displeased with the dilatory manner in which the school board had dealt with this subject.

Miss Cameron did not think it was necessary to appeal to the Supreme court or approach the legislature. A new district embracing Chinatown could be set apart.

R. L. Drury said the school trustees did not intend to say where any pupil should attend. That was not within their power.

Miss Cameron said that within the past three weeks she had been told that the trustees had forbidden certain pupils attending a school, according to the superintendent's order.

J. S. H. Matson stated that he moved that the petition be granted. When the board took a different course, they made, in his opinion, a fatal mistake. The original motion should have been carried out. The superintendent could have been given the power to put the Chinese children in one room in a school. Even if the per capita tax were lost, what difference, as long as the people were satisfied?

Some further discussion ensued, after which a vote on Herbert Cuthbert's resolution was taken. The resolution was adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT ON COAL HULK POTTER

A Seaman Was Caught in Shaft and Frightfully Crushed on Sunday Last.

An accident occurred last Sunday evening on board the coal hulk John C. Potter, in which one of the seamen received injuries likely to prove fatal. The ship was at Ladysmith at the time transferring her cargo to the Kinross in consequence of mishap in Portier Pass.

The unfortunate victim of the accident was standing in the door of the donkey room checking buckets of coal which were being deposited in the Kinross, when his coat was caught by the clutch, which instantly wound up the loose cloth and chained him to the rapidly revolving shaft. Being alone in the room his cries were unheard by the other men on board, and time after time he was hurled around, his helpless body striking the deck at each revolution of the shaft. It was only when the engineer, failing to receive from the checker the signal to haul away another bucketfull, went into the room to see what was the trouble that the seaman's plight was discovered.

When found he was to all appearances dead, still held to the shaft by his clothes, and the whole interior of the house spattered with blood. Assistance was hastily summoned and the checker released and taken ashore. A surgical examination there revealed terrible injuries. His left leg was broken in no less than four places, while his left arm was broken and crushed into a shapeless mass. Scarcely a whole rib could be found in his body. He was made as comfortable as possible and conveyed to the hospital at Chemainus. Preparations were made yesterday to amputate his leg and arm in the hope of saving his life. The unfortunate seaman was a stranger, having shipped on the Potter just previous to her start for Juneau when she went on the rocks at Cowichan gap, which necessitated her return to Ladysmith, and subsequently to Esquimalt, where she arrived yesterday.

ZINC ORE SHIPMENTS.

Railways Have Agreed to a Rate of $11 Per Ton to the Smelter.

As the result of the negotiations that have been pending for several weeks with respect to the shipment of the zinc ores of the Slocan to the zinc smelters at Kansas, H. E. Macdonell, district freight agent of the Canadian Pacific, on Friday made an announcement that an arrangement had been arrived at between the railways interested whereby a rate of $11 per ton could be quoted from the mines to the smelter.

The interest in the zinc ore question was aroused by Thomas Jones, who is interested in zinc smelting at Iola, Kansas. He has been in the Slocan for several weeks looking over the available supply of zinc ores, and after going into the question thoroughly it was decided that there would be a profitable margin on the shipment of Slocan zinc if a rate of $10 per ton could be secured from the railways for transporting the same to the smelters. At the time the request was made for this rate there was some doubt as to whether it could be secured, as it made for a very material reduction from the existing rate on lead ores to the Kansas smelting points, and for the additional reason that to reach the zinc smelters the ore would require to be hauled by two independent lines of railway after it had been landed in St. Paul.

It will be noted that the rate quoted by the railways is $1 higher than that asked for by the owners of the zinc producing properties, and although they have been communicated with sufficient time has not elapsed to learn from them whether they will feel like experimenting with the business under the $11 rate. While it is scarcely probable that a difference of $1 per ton would be sufficient to convert what was confidently announced as a profitable market into an unprofitable one, there are nevertheless other unfavorable circumstances which have entered into the question since it was first mooted, not the least of which is the probability that the zinc ores will be held to be subject to a United States import duty of 20 per cent.

These, however, are probably initial difficulties which will be overcome, so that while they may delay the marketing of the zinc ores of the Slocan they can hardly be regarded as blocking it. The matter has gone too far, and has received too much attention from the mine owners of the Slocan to admit of the possibility of Mr. Jones and themselves knowing practically nothing of the conditions which would govern the business.—Nelson News.

KILLED AT CROFTON.

Wednesday at the works of the Northwest Smelting & Refining Company at Crofton an accident occurred by which Ambrose Benon, an employee at the smelter, was instantly crushed to death. His death was the result of the falling of a converter cover of tremendous weight. Ten or twelve men were employed in the place, but with the exception of this one all were clear of the place when the weight fell.

The means of suspending this was supposed to bear a weight of over 23 tons. With only about three and a half tons weight suspended it broke.

An inquest was held into the circumstances by Coroner Norcross. The jury arrived at a verdict of accidental death.

The victim of the accident came from near Chemainus, and was 21 years of age. He has been employed about the smelter works for some time. His body has been sent to Chemainus, where it will be interred.

AN APPEAL TO THE CHINESE IN CITY

ASKED TO ASSIST FAMINE DISTRICTS

Subscribed Over Two Thousand Dollars Towards Benevolent Purpose—Rice Crop a Failure.

Cablegrams from Hongkong and Canton have been received by the Chinese Benevolent Society of this city appealing for assistance for the millions of people in the southern part of China who, unless aid comes to their relief, will be in destitute circumstances this winter.

In five large districts embracing enormous population the rice crop has been a complete failure this year. There has been no rain in the country for five months, and, as the drought has been felt in part where probably the bulk of the great rice crop is produced, it can readily be imagined the condition in which the famine will place millions of people if help is not immediately forthcoming.

What aggravates the situation is the fact that the wealthier Chinamen have been purchasing all the available supply and have advanced prices until now rice is quoted at the abnormal figure of four cents a pound. This places it beyond reach of the poorer classes, and has induced the Benevolent Society in China to take radical measures for counteracting the evil results which would surely follow. The society has sent out an appeal to the Chinamen living abroad for sympathy and assistance, and with the funds raised purpose laying in a large stock of supplies from Singapore, Saigow and Siam. These will be taken to Canton and other cities of distribution and placed on the market in competition with that now sold. Committees have been sent inland to ascertain where the greatest privation exists and care will be exercised to see that none of the rice passes through the hands of a dealer but at cost price to the individuals most deserving it.

That the appeal will be generously responded to is already assured, at least is so far as British Columbia is concerned, while substantial contributions to the fund have been received from Nanaimo and New Westminster. The local Benevolent Society has donated $200 towards the fund. The next largest contribution is from Tai Tune & Company, who have subscribed $100. Kwong On Lung have their firm's name down for $50, and Lee Mong Kow, of the Victoria custom house, has contributed $30. Other subscriptions range from $5 up to $30, and it is possible that before the list closes the total will be considerably augmented. From Nanaimo $500 has been received, and from New Westminster $300, while Vancouver, not wishing to place their contributions with those from this city, will probably subscribe quite heavily. A draft for the whole amount will be forwarded to Hongkong in a few days.

When it is considered that the cablegrams mentioned came to hand less than a week ago it will be seen how prompt and generous has been the response from the Chinese of this city. In China the new rice crop should now be harvested, and the failure, while it may have a serious effect on the different parts of China, will not, it is contended, affect the local price of rice, what is here imported being brought almost exclusively from Siam, Singapore and Saigow, via Hongkong.

MINING AT NOME.

A French Engineer Gives His Opinion of the Conditions Prevailing There.

A. C. Dumas, who is a French engineer in the employ of the Fort Davis Hydraulic Company, operating at Nome, is at the Dominion hotel. He came down on the Centennial a week ago. He expects to spend the winter in this city, and will next summer return to Nome.

The conditions prevailing at that northern camp are such, he says, as to make it a working ground only for strong companies. It is essentially a hydraulic mining field, though a few propositions are capable of being mined during the winter months. Very good gold quartz has been located near Suliman City, while galena has been found on the Suliman. The development of these would make winter mining possible.

But with supplies so high, the cost of transportation so great, and the season short, it must remain a field for strong companies. His own company have a ditch 12 miles long, and in September struck what indicates future richness. A body of cemented gravel was struck which, though very difficult to work, indicates the presence of an old river bed which may produce rich results. Working it without a crusher a large amount of the gold contained in the conglomerate is lost, and only the free gold is saved.

By the hydraulic system returns varying from 50c. to $1.50 per cubic yard are obtained.

THE RAILWAY DEBATE.

London, Oct. 30.—The Globe to-day, commenting on the "Tube" railroad debate in the House of Commons yesterday, says: "Last night's proceedings were a melancholy foretaste of what we are to expect under American rule of capitalism. The real sting consists in the fact that American syndicates should have been allowed to fight over the body of the London citizen."

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Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other, as all Mixtures, pills and imitations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, $1 per box; No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, $3 per box. No. 1 or 2, mailed on receipt of price and two 2-cent stamps. The Cook Company Windsor, Ont. Nos. 1 and 2 sold and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada.

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For Getting a Beautiful Watch and Chain Free.—No Money Required.—Every Man, Woman, Boy or Girl has the same Opportunity under our System.

In order to have Dr. Arnold's English Toxin Pills placed in the hands of all persons suffering from bad health we make the following most liberal offer:

If you will send us your name and address and agree to sell for us twelve boxes of Dr. Arnold's English Toxin Pills at 25c. per box, we will give you ABSOLUTELY FREE A BEAUTIFUL WATCH AND CHAIN in either Ladies' or Gents' size, or your choice of twenty other premiums such as fine sets of Jewelry, Rings, Violins, Mandolins, Tea Sets, Sateen Skirts, Cameras, etc. Remember we DON'T WANT ANY MONEY until after you sell the Pills and you don't have to sell any more than 12 boxes to get the premiums. This is a bona fide offer from a reliable concern that has given thousands of dollars worth of premiums to agents all over the country. Remember also that Dr. Arnold's English Toxin Pills are a well-known remedy for all diseases of the kidney and bladder, Bright's disease, diabetes, rheumatism, nervous troubles and female complaints, and are for sale by all first-class druggists and dealers in medicines in all parts of the world. You have only to show them to sell them. You are not offering something that the people don't know. Our watches are the regular standard size for Ladies or Gentlemen in Nickel or Gun Metal Cases with handsome illuminated dials and reliable time-keepers, watches such as no lady or gentleman need be ashamed to carry, and they will be sent absolutely Free to all who sell only twelve boxes of these wonderful Toxin Pills. Write at once and be the first in your locality to earn one of those beautiful watches and chain. As soon as we receive your letter or post card we will send you post paid twelve boxes, together with our Illustrated Catalogue and beautifully colored card with your name and address on as our authorized agent. Bear in mind that you will not be asked to sell any more than the 12 boxes and we DON'T WANT ANY MONEY until after you have sold them. We bear all the expense and are only making this liberal offer as a method of advertising Dr. Arnold's English Toxin Pills. Don't delay, write at once and earn a beautiful present for yourself for Christmas. Address ARNOLD MEDICINE CO., Dept. 122.

EFFICIENCY RETURNS OF FIFTH REGIMENT

Number One Company Is the Topliner With Two Hundred and Eleven Points.

Capt. Currie's Company No. 1, Fifth Regiment, captured the palm for general efficiency, being nearly six points ahead of the next company, No. 5.

The regiment was inspected by the D. O. C. in infantry drill last May, and in artillery work and practice by the officer commanding the R. G. A. in June, completing in October 1902.

The general efficiency returns, as contained in a regimental order, are as follows:

No. 1 Company, Capt. Currie—Clothing and accoutrements, 9 points (possible 50); manual and firing exercises, 18 points (possible 20); company drill, 20 points (possible 20); gun drill, 50 points (possible 50); discipline and interior economy, 10; artillery questions—officer, 19.5 (possible 20); non-coms., 74.5 (possible 140 to 50). Total, 211.

No. 2 Company, Capt. Pemberton—Clothing and accoutrements, 8; manual and firing, 17; company drill, 17; gun drill, 50; discipline, 10; questions, officers, 8; non-coms., 41. Total, 141.

No. 4 Company, Capt. Hall—Clothing, etc., 9; manual and firing, 19; company drill, 18; gun drill, 50; discipline, 10; questions, officers, 10; non-coms., 42. Total, 159.

No. 5 Company, Lieut. Wilson—Clothing, etc., 9; manual and firing, 18; company drill, 18; gun drill, 50; discipline, 10; questions, officers, 10; non-coms., 30.5. Total, 205.5.

No. 6 Company, Capt. Drake—Clothing, etc., 10; manual and firing, 19; company drill, 20; gun drill, 50; discipline, 10; questions, officers, 20; non-coms., 38.5. Total, 167.5.

The following have been taken on the strength of the regiment: No. 54, Gr. T. M. Ross; No. 55, Gr. L. A. Walton, 20th, October, 1902.

VETERANS' DINNER.

Association Has Changed Date—Arranging for Monthly Meetings This Winter.

The Veterans' Association of Vancouver Island met last evening in Pioneer hall. This was the first meeting since the spring, and the attendance was very good. Lieut.-Col. Wolfenden presided.

The necessary arrangements for the annual dinner were discussed. On account of the King's birthday falling on Sunday it was decided to change the date for the dinner from that date to Tuesday, November 11th. A committee to carry out the arrangements for the dinner was appointed as follows: Dr. Potts, Messrs. W. H. Cullin, C. B. Bagshawe, — Armstrong and Capt. Fletcher. Persons wishing to attend the dinner may get their tickets from any of the members of this committee.

The matter of recruiting for the association was placed in the hands of a committee. It was decided to admit officers and men who have served on the South African contingents. A cordial invitation is extended to such to join the association.

Monthly meetings of the association will be held during the winter months, commencing early in December. A committee was appointed to arrange a programme for the first meeting. It is expected that the meetings this winter will be largely of the character of smoking concerts.