

The people who profess to be disturbed and alarmed at the "unrest" which they see in this Dominion are not very deep-thinking or far-seeing. There is such a thing as ignoble content and there is also the quiet of apathy and of laziness. A little discontent is very far indeed from being a bad thing. It stirs men up and stimulates them to better their condition. As for unrest, that we should say is the normal condition of men everywhere who are good for anything and who aspire to be better and greater than they are. The unrest that is in Canada at the present moment is a healthy unrest, the unrest of enterprise and lawful ambition, and Canadians would not be worth much if they did not feel it and were not impelled by it to improve themselves and their country. The Hamilton Spectator, in its lively way, speaks of Canada's unrest and of those who regard it as harmful. It says:

It is sometimes amusing to watch the progress of a phrase. At present Mr. Wiman has told his journeymen in Canada that a condition of "unrest" exists in the Dominion, and the journeymen put on their wise philosophic look of a jockass contemplating a new tie, and sagely decide that a condition of unrest is a very bad thing to have in a country. From their point of view they are right. They are sorry for that activity which is making of Canada a great country and its people a great nation, and they denounce it accordingly. If the calm repose of Spitzbergen—the undisturbed rest of Sahara—were found in Canada, they would be happy. But it does not exist. There is activity here. There is restless, restless energy, which sadly disturbs the assinine reveries of the philosophers who seek rest and find none. They perceive that within a few years Canada has made greater industrial and commercial progress than any other country in the world.

No one wants to see the quietude and rest in this country which the Spectator ridicules so mercilessly. It is far better to have movement and stir of some kind, even if a few of its manifestations are disagreeable to the fossils and the lotus eaters.

AN UNEXPPECTED RESULT.

When the Republican party in the United States placed heavy duties on the agricultural products of Canada, they believed they were earning the everlasting gratitude, and securing for ever the votes, of the farmers of the states and counties near the national boundary line. But the returns of the late election show that either these farmers have not been benefited by the McKinley tariff, or that they are the most ungrateful mortals that were ever born. In the border counties of New York State there was a very considerable falling off of the Republican vote, and in the lake counties of Ohio the Republicans did not hold their own. In one county of New York State, Erie, there was a slight increase of 728 votes, but in fourteen others the decrease amounted to 9,326. If the McKinley tariff helped the farmers of these counties, they did not know it. They were so thick-headed as not to see the protection that was extended to their horses, their barley, their eggs, their hay, and all the other products of their farms, did not do them the slightest good. If the falling off of the Republican vote is to be taken as an indication of their estimate of the effect of the McKinley tariff, we should say they considered that it did them more harm than good.

This result shows that politicians are sometimes not half so clever as they think they are. The framers of the McKinley tariff fully expected that their work would have the effect of blinding the border farmers to them by hooks of steel, and would also reduce the Canadian farmers to so pitiable a condition that they would hasten to beg the Americans on their bended knees, to take them into the Union. Neither of these results has, we find, been effected. The votes of the American border farmers have not been secured and the Canadians have not been intimidated or coerced worth a cent. This is how "The best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft a-gley."

INDICATIONS OF A CHANGE.

There are many who think that the reaction in Great Britain in matters of trade is confined to the farmers. This is a mistake. The number of manufacturers and artisans in England who believe that England should not continue to pursue a one-sided trade policy is quite considerable. They find that England in dealing with protectionist countries is at great disadvantage. Her ports and her markets are open to those countries, no matter what policy they pursue. They may, and often do, return her liberality with narrowness, exclusiveness and short-sighted selfishness. She is powerless to resist such ill-usage. She has nothing to give, because she has given everything she has in the way of trade advantages and facilities already, and it is against her policy and her principles to withhold commercial advantages, even from her most unfriendly and most exclusive neighbor.

Many are asking, is this wise or politic? Should not Great Britain retain some power in her own hands? Should she not be able to pay back illiberal nations in their own coin? The only effect that her freedom and liberality has on them is to impel them greedily to take advantage of the trade facilities she offers them. It has not had the effect of inducing any of them to follow her example or to treat her as she treats them.

Seeing that this is the case, a party is growing up in England which has for its fundamental principle "fair trade." The members of this party believe that Great Britain should be more chary of her trade favors than she has been hitherto. They believe

that she should favor those who favor her, and that those who raise trade barriers against her should not be allowed free entrance into her markets. If she pursued such a policy as this, Protectionist countries would find it to their interest to treat her well. She would then, when negotiating with them, have something to give and something to withhold. The Protectionist countries would not have her perpetually at a disadvantage. She would be able to give benefit for benefit and to return blow for blow.

When the Fair Traders first gave publicity to their views they were laughed at and chaffed by high and low. But they kept on, and people began to listen to them seriously, and even Free Traders began to think and to say there was something in Fair Trade worthy of the attention of thoughtful men. When the McKinley tariff was put in force many converts were made to the Fair Trade policy. They saw then that England had to put up with the injuries she was receiving from a nation which, more than any other, was indebted to her for trade advantages, without being able to show by any sign that she felt aggrieved at the ungenerous return made to her by the United States. Although many of the products of her industry were, to all appearance, wantonly excluded from the United States market, her market continued open and free to almost everything made and grown in the United States. The McKinley tariff has made many converts to Fair Trade in Great Britain, and has caused that policy to be advocated from many British platforms. Among others, Mr. Lowles, a member of the London City Council, and who has been selected as the Unionist candidate for Shoreham, which is certainly not an agricultural constituency, advocated Fair Trade at a meeting which he held in the division a few weeks ago. At the risk of being "called a heretic by some of his Radical friends," he criticised adversely the system of one-sided trade that prevails in Great Britain, and he was enthusiastically cheered as he attacked the existing trade policy of the nation. He dwelt upon the nigardly return which the United States made to the open-handed liberality of Great Britain, and regretted that her policy prevented her treating the United States as the United States treated her. Among other things he said:

He believed that the greatest blessing that could happen to this country would be that the food supply was secured, simply secured as it can be from within the confines of the Empire itself, should boldly say to these Protectionist countries, Deal fairly with us and we will deal fairly with you, treat us ungenerously and we will take care of ourselves. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Lowles is not a farmer; neither were the men who cheered him so lustily devoted to the interests of agriculture. The following is the resolution unanimously carried at the Agricultural Conference held at the beginning of the present month. As the reader will see it does not relate to agricultural matters solely, but is evidently intended to have an influence on the manufacturers and artisans:

That the unfair competition of untaxed foreign imports with home produce and manufactures, which are subject to heavy internal taxation, is an injustice which, by causing a diminution of the demand for home labor and a contraction of the purchasing power of the community, adversely affects every trade and industry in this country; and this conference is further of opinion that all competing imports should pay a duty not less than the rates and taxes levied on home production.

A few years ago it would have been impossible to prevail upon any large assembly of Englishmen, of any class or occupation, to vote for such a resolution as this. But it was only the other day carried with enthusiasm at a large and very respectable conference, many of whose members might be taken for the typical and traditional John Bull himself.

IMPORTANT.

The Toronto Empire of the 20th inst. contains the following cablegram. The news it contains is most likely accurate, as the Empire's sources of information are reliable:

It is understood that a decision has been arrived at respecting the claims of the Canadian sealers upon the British Government arising out of the *modus vivendi* with the United States, for the temporary suspension of sealers in the Behring sea in 1891-92. Over forty claims have been received altogether, but three were practically withdrawn, owing to very valid objections against them. The balance of sixteen or eighteen cases no longer could be proved. The rest of the claims, however, being based upon equal to the outlay. In these no allowances will therefore be made, except perhaps a small amount to cover the cost of pushing forward the claims, the grounds of rejection being somewhat technical. In the remaining cases the accounts have been inquired into and various amounts allowed, and it is estimated that a total of about \$20,000 will be required to settle the claims upon which an agreement has been arrived at. The arrangement is subject to the approval of Parliament, but having regard to the spirit in which the act empowering the *modus vivendi* was discussed in both Houses, this is not likely to be withheld.

A Sunday School Treat.

The children attending the Reformed Episcopal church Sunday school will enjoy their annual treat on Friday week, which promises to be the most successful of the season. From a huge Christmas tree the little ones will be supplied with suitable presents, while their parents and friends will be entertained with a capital programme of music—vocal and instrumental. The school-room is being beautifully decorated for the occasion.

A Bandy Hackman.

A couple arrived from the Sound Tuesday night with the pronounced desire to become one without any unreasonable delay. The Victoria hackman is celebrated as one who is never daunted by difficulties. He was called to assist the desiring ones, procured a horse, found a minister, acted as best man and landed the bride and groom safely on the same boat which brought them over. The father of the bride arrived next day.

MARRIED WOMEN'S PROPERTY RIGHTS.

A Plain Statement of the Laws in Various States.
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To briefly dispose of single women's property rights, it may be said that they are the same as those of men, with the exception of the ability to influence the taxation of property by vote.

In some of the states there is this slight possible advantage—that the age of legal majority is at eighteen instead of twenty-one for women.

By the old common law theory as set forth in Blackstone, when a woman married it was supposed that she was willing to give up to her husband the entire control of any property she then had or might thereafter acquire, retaining no rights but such as he consented to give her.

Of course this has been mitigated in many cases by a marriage settlement, by which the husband agreed that the wife should retain possession of the property she brought to him.

But we have changed all that, and most of it, by statute, so that today in most of the states the rights of a married woman in her own property are as absolute as those of her husband in his.

The husband's control of his property is not, strictly speaking, absolute, since it is subject to the debts of his wife, to the support of the family, in a few states to the debts of the wife incurred before marriage and in a great many to the dowry right.

The wife's rights in her husband's property, therefore, are generally greater than his in hers.

The law, holding a man responsible for the support of his wife and children, regards the wife as the agent of the husband and holds him responsible for any debts she may contract.

In cases where a man advertises that he will not pay his wife's debts the courts may hold that it has no greater force than a warning, and that he is still responsible for bills for necessities.

In almost every state a wife's separate property—that is, property which has come to her by inheritance, or by bequest or devise, or by gift from any one but her husband, or money which she has earned, or property bought with money acquired in any of these ways—is not liable for her husband's personal debts, nor is it liable for debts for the family unless no property of the husband can be found to satisfy them.

Property given to her by her husband may be liable if there is a suspicion of fraud in the conveyance. Of course if some distinction were not made any man could avoid paying his debts by simple process of handing his property over to his wife as fast as he acquired it.

The wife's property is free from the husband's control in the sense that he could not insist upon her selling or mortgaging it, yet the increase and profits of the property (interest, rents collected, crops raised, etc.) may be liable for debts for the family support after the creditor has exhausted his remedy against the husband. In a few of the states such as Tennessee, a part of what is known as "community property" is equally liable with the husband's property for such debts.

In some states a husband is liable for the antenuptial debts of his wife. In Tennessee he is as fully responsible for these as for his own. In Maine, if he took her into his home, he is liable for her debts incurred by her before marriage. In New Hampshire he is liable for her debts incurred on her own responsibility after her marriage, but not for debts incurred while under age and living in her father's house. There are provisions similar to these in a few other states, but in most of them neither husband nor wife is liable for debts of the other prior to the marriage.

The simple red clover blossom contains a health giving property that invariably imparts vitality and averts disease to the person wise enough and persistent enough to use it. It can be gathered in any country place in summer or bought for a few cents at any drug store. A quart of clover blossoms, cured five cases of well developed cancer. And yet where is the woman who merely to avert disease and obtain vigor will persist in brewing and drinking this beverage day after day? Echo answers, "Where indeed?"

We have hundreds of women who will climb Vesuvius and gaze into its crater, but who will not take a piece of woolen yarn from the chandler's end falling even with her lips, and count the seconds it requires to keep it moving with her exhaled breath. Yet this small act, performed for a few moments several times a day, will increase the bust measure two inches in one year at the very least, develop the chest and give lung vigor. Nearly every woman who reads this article will say of some one of these things, "Well, now I am going to try this." But at the end of one week the interest will lag. "I haven't time," she will say. Yes, we have all the time, God made, and it pays to take enough of that time to keep health and good looks. This can be done without sacrificing any duty in life if we only learn not to "dawdle" and fritter away the moments in useless ways.

An Exemplary Woman's Club.

The woman's club which has achieved the most important results of perhaps any in this country, industrially, financially and socially, is the New Century club of Philadelphia. The New Century has its own clubhouse, and has organized the Working Woman's guild, with evening classes of students numbering from 700 to 800. The founder of both the club and the Working Woman's guild is Mrs. Turner.

M. HELEN FRASER LOVETT.

HOMEMADE HEALTH.

MOST WOMEN OBJECT TO SIMPLE REMEDIES AND PREVENTIVES.

Ellis Wheeler Wilcox Discusses on the Perseverance of Her Sex—Why They Are Negligent of Their Health—Some Helpful Hints.

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HEALTH is the foundation of happiness and beauty, but while the health of only one woman in every hundred is willing to use sense and industry in the pursuit and maintenance of either. The other ninety-nine will exhaust themselves in shopping and calling and in a restless way, and complain that "they have no time" for an hour each day in the gymnasium.

When completely prostrated they will take expensive treatment of high priced physicians, but they will not take simple preventives to disease which nature provided for man as well as for cats and dogs.

They will use dear and dangerous cosmetics, but they will not persist in daily methods of developing beauty of form and complexion.

The one thing they will do to bathe. And in the bath, as in many other things, the American woman goes to an extreme and makes an abuse of it.

One can be clean without soaking in a tub of water twice a day. Only the most full bloated, oily skinned, vigorous woman can retain her vitality with this incessant opening of the pores.

"Give up my morning plunge? Never!" cried one of these perpetual scrubbers, who was always complaining of fatigue and lassitude. "I should not feel fit to associate with civilized beings." Finally, persuaded to rub her whole body with a fine salt moistened with alcohol three times a week, she was able to give up her plunge, a most remarkable increase of vigor resulted, with no diminution of cleanliness. It is more trouble than the soaking process, however, and few women have the perseverance to discover its benefits.

The bony chested, flat busted girl who would have the industry and ambition to rub her breast with perfumed sweet oil for ten minutes every night and with cold water every morning the same length of time would find firm layers of muscles and flesh covering the bones in two years' time. Ten minutes each day given to deep breathing would assist marvelously in developing the chest. But she tries these things one or two weeks, says it is "an awful bother" and gives it up. She does not give up sighing over her lack of a good figure.

When an all wise Creator provided catnip for ailing cats and gave malaria affected dogs the instinct to chew dogwood he also provided health giving herbs for man. But man laughs at the suggestion as a "granny's notion" and dies of kidney trouble, and the ambulance is called for an army of physicians.

The simple red clover blossom contains a health giving property that invariably imparts vitality and averts disease to the person wise enough and persistent enough to use it. It can be gathered in any country place in summer or bought for a few cents at any drug store. A quart of clover blossoms, cured five cases of well developed cancer. And yet where is the woman who merely to avert disease and obtain vigor will persist in brewing and drinking this beverage day after day? Echo answers, "Where indeed?"

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How to Make a Few Useful and Attractive Presents.

Three yards of 2-inch ribbon is the foundation for a pretty "companion" to be used by one who appreciates conveniences for the workbasket. Cover two cards with the ribbon and fasten the two short ends together. Cut three or four pieces of flannel a seam smaller and fasten to one of the cards, sewing the strings of daisy ribbon. Cut another half yard, turn one end to a point and fasten on one of the chambray covered emery bags that can be bought at any notion counter.

Two inches above the point herringbone a narrow tuck, through which a ribbon is run, attaching a spool of cotton. Split another half yard, split an inch or more, herringbone narrow and run a row of herringbone to divide it from the pocket thus made. In which a thimble may be kept. Loops of ribbon conceal the ends where fastened together, and a safety pin is sewed on to attach to the wearer's side.

A workbasket is always an acceptable present to a woman. Take any pretty basket—an Indian one made of sweet grass, for instance—and make a quilted silk lining to fit the inside. Make little gathered pockets of the silk and sew them on the sides and tack the lining firmly in the basket, finishing it around the inside of the top with plaited ribbon. If there is a cover it should have a plain quilted lining tacked neatly in the top, and the outside should be ornamented with a bow of wide ribbon.

One spool of crocheted silk, two yards narrow ribbon, quarter yard china silk, cotton wadding and some sachet powder.

Cut two 5-inch squares of cardboard, covering with wadding with sprinkling powder under it. Cover with silk. Make a chain of 250 stitches, join seven chain, catch in the fifth stitch of founda-CROCHETED HANDKER-CHIEF.

The second and all other rounds are the same, save that they are joined in the fourth stitch of the preceding round. Continue till the silk is exhausted. Overcast the bag to the united pieces of cardboard; tie a bow on each corner and in the third row from the upper edge; run the remaining yard of ribbon to draw together.

M. R. B.

PARIS FASHIONS.

Becoming Ball Dresses and Evening Wraps Described.

Just now ball dresses and evening wraps take the greatest prominence in the world of fashion in Paris, and while the empire is really the favorite there are those who do not like it or to whom it is not becoming, and it is well known that a French woman will not wear an unbecoming dress just because it is the fashion. If the fashion is what one might call an imperfect one, a French woman will seek some way by which the style may be modified to suit the wearer's requirements while still being in the fashion.

There was a beautiful ball dress made for the brilliant wife of a Russian diplomatist which was much admired at a recent grand reception and ball. The skirt was of cream colored satin, rich and heavy. The train, page sleeve and ash ends were made of royal purple velvet. The upper part of the corsage was laid in folds of satin and velvet, and at the belt line was a great buckle in dull gold flange, studded with splendid emeralds. Some envious ladies declared that the gown and jewels were in barbarous taste, but the effect was queenly.

Another very beautiful ball toilet was of silk, but while the outline with seed pearls and trimmed with festoons of dark blue surah. The ash belt and upper portion of the corsage were of the dark blue surah, and there was a corselet of white lace and a Watteau drapery in the back.

Evening Toilets.

I saw a handsome costume that was to be sent to New York, and it was made of maroon cashmere and ottoman velvet, garnished with green velvet and steel lace, with opal drops. The lace is laid over the velvet and forms the belt and collar. The skirt is plain and edged with a narrow velvet roll, and is lined throughout with green silk.

With this went a Rejane hat in soft felt, with a soft and dented crown, with a narrow brim, which stands out straight, and trimmed with half a dozen small ostrich tips, all closely curled and starting from one point. The hat is green, the feathers dusky red.

HOMEMADE CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

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M. R. B.

JUBILEE HOSPITAL DIRECTORS.

The City Council Asks for More Time to Remove the Quarantine Station.

Care of Sick Mariners by the Dominion Government—General Matters.

A special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Jubilee hospital was held in the Board of Trade rooms last evening, there being present Mr. Joshua Davies, president, in the chair, Messrs. W. M. Chudley, C. Hayward, A. C. Flumerfelt, A. Wilson, L. Braverman, E. Crow Baker, H. D. Helmeke, G. Brown, Geo. Byrnes and H. M. Yates, secretary.

After routine business the communications were taken up.

Mr. W. J. Dowler, City Clerk and Clerk of the Board of Health, wrote as follows: "I am instructed by the Board of Health for the City of Victoria to inquire whether an arrangement can be entered into with the directors of the hospital to receive smallpox patients after the termination of the present arrangement on 31st December 1892."

It is understood by the Board of Health that by using a portion of the lumber now in the buildings belonging to the city on the Jubilee Hospital grounds, suitable for property destroyed during the winter months. If the city were to do this, will the hospital authorities either allow the city to send smallpox patients there, and treat them under direct city control on and after January 1, 1893; or will the hospital authorities receive them and treat them as at present after that date?

"The Board also desire to offer another suggestion, viz: For the Jubilee Hospital authorities to take charge of all smallpox cases which may arise in the city; the city paying a fixed sum per head, and allowing the hospital to use the city buildings now on the Jubilee grounds and the ambulance carriage and wagon; the hospital authorities supplying medical attendants, nurses, medicine, and everything connected with the care and proper treatment of smallpox patients reported to the hospital by the city medical health officer; in case of death to bury the body; the city to have no responsibility for property destroyed at the hospital belonging to patients, nurses, attendants or employees. In brief, the sum per head for patients treated to cover all expenses, with a description as regards patients taken to the Jubilee hospital."

"Should an arrangement of this latter description be entertained by the Directors, would they be so good as to name a sum per day. The suspects in either case to be dealt with as formerly and taken by the city to their station at Ross Bay. The Board of Health would be obliged if the Directors can favor them with a reply at an early date. It must be obvious that should unfortunately any new cases occur in the city and the city be obliged to send them to the hospital, the probability is that would then become the place of treatment."

After some discussion, it was moved by Mr. E. Crow Baker, seconded by Mr. A. C. Flumerfelt:

"That the Secretary be instructed to reply to the corporation's communication of the 23rd inst., to the effect that this Board is willing to meet the views of the Board of Health to the extent of an extension of time to the 31st March, 1893, for the occupancy of the Jubilee hospital grounds for the purposes under consideration, and that it is professedly the intention of the Board to have the entire control of smallpox cases up to the said extended date." Carried.

Major Dupont wrote as follows:—

VICTORIA, Dec. 9, 1892.

H. M. Yates, Esq., Secretary Royal Jubilee Hospital.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to yours of this date, I am glad to hear that the ambulance and the ambulance men will be sent to the hospital to formally present the same to the Board of Health. I will join kindly say to the Directors that I hope they will accept the ambulance without further ceremony. It is a great pleasure to me to be able to do something for the relief of the sick and suffering, and it will be a satisfaction to think that the city of Victoria will be able to do so.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, Yours truly, C. T. DUPONT.

A letter from Dr. J. C. Davis in regard to the removal of a patient from the Marine hospital to the Jubilee hospital, brought up an interesting discussion as to the question of whether the Jubilee hospital should be taxed for the care and treatment of patients who should properly be a charge on the Dominion Government.

President Davies drew attention to the fact that the Dominion Government collected each year in the ports of the Province for sick mariners dues somewhere in the neighborhood of \$8,000, of which they paid out only \$8,000 for hospital purposes, and had so far not made any suitable arrangement for receiving and properly caring for patients. Mr. Davies also spoke of a case in which, when a Norwegian ship came into this port with a sick seaman on board, the man was at once sent to the Marine hospital, and a day later the captain called upon the Norwegian consul, Mr. Robert Ward, and complained that he had the man sent to the Marine hospital, and that he was a poor man himself, but he would rather pay the expense of having the sailor taken to a decent hospital than leave him where he was. Mr. Ward had thereupon sent the sailor to the Jubilee hospital and was himself paying the expenses.

Messrs. Wilson, Hayward, Byrnes and Baker spoke strongly on the matter, the general feeling being that while the hospital was not going to shut its doors to anyone, indigent and suffering, still it was not right that in such cases the Dominion Government should be taxed to support it. Finally Mr. Byrnes moved the following resolution, seconded by Mr. Brown: "That strong representations be made to our members of Parliament and B. C. Board of Trade, Victoria, as to the treatment of seamen who are sent to the Dominion Marine Hospital, Victoria, in serious cases, which said hospital is unable to handle, and that a committee of three be appointed to draft a memorial."

The resolution carried, the three gentlemen named as the committee being Messrs. Byrnes, Brown and Baker.

A letter from Mr. J. C. Holden in regard to the ambulance was received and read. Minor matters were discussed and dealt with, reports from the visiting committee and matters being received and filed.

The following donations to the Christmas dinner were acknowledged with thanks by the Board: Young Bros., New England Bakery, plum pudding; Mrs. Lauderbeck, cake; Mr. Wetherill, six turkeys; A. B. Erskine, turkey; Moore & Co., druggists, turkey; Geo. Vienna, turkey and goose; Thos. Earle, M. P., ham; Mrs. R. Finlayson, turkey.

TORONTO.

Daylight Burglary in—Call to Rev. cheste

The Hundredth Anniversary of the Masonry in Ontario—ment Buildings I

(Special to the TORONTO, Dec. 28.—A. Davis, of the retail jew Dendey & Bro., manu was, with his assistant, lad, getting ready for to day, three young men revolvers ordered. Day the back room. When the men secured and be rope and gagged them. Then, leaving one of the guard over the captives the shop, securing over nearly \$100 worth of gra then went out by the their prisoners finally su themselves and giving t well away. The robber action in the matter an by the Guelph presby way.

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