

The Colonist.

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PERCIVAL R. BROWN, - - - Manager.

THE DAILY COLONIST.

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FUTURE OF THE ISLAND.

The existence of extensive coal mines on Vancouver Island can hardly fail to have a controlling influence upon its industrial future. The proximity of coal to iron has everywhere in civilized countries led to results of the highest importance. This is what laid the foundation of the greatness of England as a manufacturing country. This made Pennsylvania one of the richest states in the American Union. This at the present time is causing the establishment on Cape Breton of one of the most extensive iron plants in the world. Doubt has been thrown upon the value of the iron deposits of this island, but we think without good reason. It is no part of our duty to express opinions as to the value of properties, but the fact that large sums of money are being expended in development work on more than one iron deposit indicates that, in the opinion of persons whose financial interests are connected with the industry, it is an abundant supply of hatches will cause the industry from extinction, the salmon supply of Washington is safe. The Post-Intelligencer, however, is impressed with the gravity of the danger which has been pointed out by Mr. Kutchin. It says:

"The maintenance of a sufficient supply of food fish to keep the present number of canneries and packing establishments in operation involves larger considerations than the mere success or failure of a private business enterprise. It is a matter of world-wide interest, because it affects in a measure the food supply of people in all quarters of the globe. The canned salmon of the Pacific coast has become a customary and usual addition to the food supply of people in all parts of the world. It can be found on the tables of every country in Europe, and in every grocery store within the limits of the United States. The possible complete destruction of one of the main supplies of a food of such universal use is an economic danger of the first rank, not a mere local question involving simply the private interests of a handful of capitalists and the few thousand men dependent upon the industry for their support."

We presume that if the special agent is right in his estimate of the situation, his conclusions will be of special interest to British Columbia cannermen, and we therefore call their attention to the matter.

THE OUTLOOK.

"The outlook for 1901 is exceedingly bright in all branches of business." The declaration just quoted applies to Victoria. It is not an expression of opinion on the part of a private individual, nor even a newspaper; it is the utterance of one of the most important mercantile concerns on the Coast—R. P. Rithet & Co.—in the monthly freight and shipping circular. A statement of that sort, emanating from such a source, cannot but have an immediately beneficial effect on business, and should be given the widest publicity. The Colonist is especially gratified to know that its optimistic expressions of opinion regarding the future have been endorsed by so influential a business concern as R. P. Rithet & Co., who speak with knowledge of the situation.

We believe it is but the bald truth to say that there is no point on the face of the globe where the inhabitants can face the future with greater certainty of success, where exist better opportunities, where the outlook is more hopeful, than in the city of Victoria.

federal and provincial governments. We have a right to ask of the former that it shall give the question its best consideration and make its solution one of the chief objects of the federal policy. It is not our intention to base this claim upon the large proportionate share contributed by British Columbia to the revenue of Canada. We put it upon the broader ground of the duty owed by the government to Canada, a duty to which this signal opportunity to promote its industrial greatness shall not be allowed to remain unimproved any longer than can be avoided. It is due to the Empire that the strongest possible community shall be built up here. We have pleaded in the past their attention more to the West. We feel the case is strong enough to justify us in making the plea a demand, so confident are we that, when it is once understood, the case of our island will command the sympathy and support of the people of Canada, from one end of the country to another.

The federal government can which the provincial government can take in bringing about the great consummation spoken of, is necessarily much more limited than that open to the Ottawa ministry. But it can do something, and we have the fullest faith in the desire of Mr. Dunsen and his colleagues to co-operate, as far as is consistent with the province, with the federal authorities in enabling Vancouver Island to take its proper industrial and commercial position. We know that the people will be with us in any well-devised campaign with that object in view, and believe that, with a pull and a strong pull and a pull all together, we can accomplish all that any of us have dared to hope for.

THE SALMON INDUSTRY.

H. M. Kutchin, the special agent of the United States treasury department, who was sent to Alaska last season to investigate the condition of the salmon industry, has made a report which has created considerable alarm. It is his opinion that unless something is done in the direction of establishing hatcheries, the salmon industry in the district is doomed to extinction, and that within a very short period. Apparently the researches of the special agent were pursued in a painstaking and studious manner, and the opinions which he expresses in his report have made a marked impression on his superiors in the treasury department. Incidentally, the special agent expresses the opinion that the salmon industry of Puget Sound will, within a few years, become almost worthless, and that this will be brought about from natural causes. He proceeds with a long and serious discussion of the death of a valuable industry and the loss to the world of an important food supply. The Seattle Post-Intelligencer does not agree with Mr. Kutchin in his reference to the threatened extinction of the salmon supply of Puget Sound, arguing that he is apparently unaware of the vast amount of work which has been done in the direction of the establishment and maintenance of hatcheries directly by the state. It claims that an abundant supply of hatcheries will cause the industry from extinction, the salmon supply of Washington is safe. The Post-Intelligencer, however, is impressed with the gravity of the danger which has been pointed out by Mr. Kutchin. It says:

"The maintenance of a sufficient supply of food fish to keep the present number of canneries and packing establishments in operation involves larger considerations than the mere success or failure of a private business enterprise. It is a matter of world-wide interest, because it affects in a measure the food supply of people in all quarters of the globe. The canned salmon of the Pacific coast has become a customary and usual addition to the food supply of people in all parts of the world. It can be found on the tables of every country in Europe, and in every grocery store within the limits of the United States. The possible complete destruction of one of the main supplies of a food of such universal use is an economic danger of the first rank, not a mere local question involving simply the private interests of a handful of capitalists and the few thousand men dependent upon the industry for their support."

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What is her position? It is absolutely impregnable. It is fixed, established. It cannot be shaken by the competition of rivals or the whims of corporations. Thriving without the artificial stimulus administered to other places through the pleasure of powerful financial combinations, she has reached a position in the face of the future confident that her progress will continue undisturbed. Colonist readers have not had to complain of a paucity of predictions that good times were at hand and Victoria's future assured. This paper has continually indulged in suggestions of that sort, but recent occurrences have made the topic of Victoria's position a subject of discussion, and we feel that something more may appropriately be said on the matter.

Much speculation has been indulged in during the past few days in regard to the possibility of Victoria suffering from the transfer to another point of the base of an enterprise which has been closely identified with the progress of the city. The Colonist will accept with very great hesitancy the statement that any such move is contemplated. But let us face the situation boldly. Does it lie in the power of any corporation or combination of capitalists to cry halt to the progress of Victoria, or make a move on the commercial chess-board that will have the effect of blighting her future? Is her position so delicate and unstable that it may be disastrously affected by such and such a commercial transaction? We say, emphatically, No. Victoria does not owe her position to-day to the persistence with which she has sucked at the nursing bottle. She is strong and vigorous without having been puffed. Nourished by trade legitimately obtained, and held in open competition with all comers, asking but a fair field and no favors, who is there who may hold up the hand and stay her progress? Such an attempt would be foolish. It will not be made. But it is right that a word should be said to reassure those of our citizens who may have given themselves over to pessimistic ruminations without due thought.

"The outlook for 1901 is exceedingly bright in all branches of business." So declared Messrs. R. P. Rithet & Co. What may we hope for during the year? We think, first of all, that we may hope to see the work of construction commenced on the extension of the E. & N. railway to Hardy Bay, at the north end of the island. What that means in the way of increased business to Victoria is simply incalculable, for not only will much money be spent on the actual work of construction, but the employment of labor, and there will be a rush of prospectors to the country made easy of access by the laying out of the line, and a great era of development inaugurated in connection with the exploitation of Vancouver Island's wonderful resources.

Then, again, we may expect much increased business with the West Coast, which is unquestionably on the eve of a period of great activity. Victoria, also, may be depended upon to hold her own in the competition for the trade with the great West North, and as this is continually increasing, so will the trade of our merchants increase. Then, also, there is the likelihood of important municipal undertakings being proceeded with this year, giving employment to many men, and thus directly benefitting the city to a very large extent. He would be an unreasonable individual, indeed, who would seek for a more promising outlook.

That Victoria is not alone imbued with the belief that the city is on the eve of a great forward movement, is manifest from the interest which is being taken in the situation by outside investors. The Colonist learned yesterday from reliable sources that numerous inquiries are being made for real estate, in several cases large tracts of land, and that there is not a shadow of a doubt but that before the year 1901 shall have drawn to a close, Victorians will have seen in their city a great and notable growth and development.

GEOLOGISTS.

Mr. Sutton takes up the cudgels for the geologists. He has needlessly taken offence at what appeared in the Colonist, and he does not know how well-founded were the observations of which he complains. If he had been connected with newspaper work in the past, and had heard what alleged geologists had to say, and had read all they had written about the prospects of this island from a mineralogical point of view, he would not wonder at the reference to the black eye persistently given by itself-styled geologists.

Mr. Sutton ought to know that there are geologists and geologists. There are those who, like himself, thoroughly investigate any district which they set out to examine and only express guarded opinions; there are those who are content with superficial observations, and are always in a hurry to get into print. From men like Mr. Sutton we do not hear often enough; but from the other class principal owners of one of the most promising mines in British Columbia told the Colonist within a few weeks that his property had been unawakened by an alleged geological expert, who told him there was no lead reason to look for the things which he himself had found. We should be sorry to say anything which would tend to create the impression that the science of geology is not one in which a very large amount of confidence may be placed. We should even more regret to lead any one to think that mining is not a business to be conducted according to fixed scientific principles. At the same time, we are not so absurd as to claim, any more than Mr. Sutton is, that geologists have got to the end of their field of investigation. Neither are

we prepared to admit that their knowledge of facts relating to the location of metalliferous ores is so exhaustive that they are able to speak ex cathedra on every proposition that may arise.

But we did not set out to discuss this matter. All we wish to do is to correct the false impression under which Mr. Sutton seems to be laboring, namely, that "velled contempt" was either expressed or implied in the article to which he refers. We were dealing with a fact, not with an opinion. The expressions about Vancouver Island to which exception was taken were actually made time and again by persons claiming to be geological experts; the expression in regard to the presence of coal on the island was used by the editor of the Colonist by the President of the British Association, who prefaced it, as he stood at the mouth of the pit at Wellington, with the words: "Or all the surprises that we have experienced, the last is the most interesting to a geologist."

A CAPITAL SUGGESTION.

It is proposed that the shore road leading to Oak Bay shall be continued to Cadboro Bay. We are obliged to the correspondent who suggests this, but at the same time are just a little jealous because we did not think of it first. It is a capital suggestion. The driveway would be a delightful one, with the mountain peaks on the mainland in full view. Nothing could be finer than a good highway all the way from the Outer Wharf to Cadboro Bay, and in course of time it might be as far as Cordova Bay. But if it only went to the first-named point it would be sufficient for the purpose of the majority of people desiring a beautiful carriage drive. It would also make a splendid bicycle track.

We suppose the matter rests in a large measure with the owners of the property along the water front. They ought to be willing to give the right-of-way. It would greatly enhance the value of their land, and the shore would soon become dotted with a line of summer cottages. The suggestion that Mr. Gore makes is an excellent one. While the road would not be within the city limits, it would be proper for the city authorities to ex officio to move in the matter.

ABOUT SALMON.

We publish in another column a very important letter from Fisheries Inspector Galbraith. A short time ago he expressed the opinion that salmon caught during the breeding season are unfit for human consumption. That view was combated by a medical man, and Mr. Galbraith now supports his contention by presenting the opinions of representative medical men, who agree that he is right in his belief. The matter is of vital interest to the public. Dr. Hasell states that he has seen fish indignantly refuse to be eaten. Upon whom rests the responsibility of seeing that diseased fish are not offered for sale? Mr. Galbraith explains that he has no jurisdiction in the matter. Presumably it is the local health officers who should act. In the face of the evidence presented by Mr. Galbraith, we feel that steps ought to be taken at once to prevent the sale of fish which are dangerous to the health of the consumers. If we are correct in our information, the season when salmon are taken into the human system, extends from October until March. If that is so, it follows that, in the interest of public health, there should be a rigid inspection of salmon exposed for sale during that period. We do not see how the local health authorities can neglect this matter any longer. We profess no expert knowledge on the question. It is sufficient for us to know that men presumably competent to express an opinion on the subject have made a declaration which implies the existence of conditions likely to menace the health of the communities.

A FEW FACTS.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, a paper from which one would expect less ignorance on the world's affairs, draws the inference that the formation of the Australian Commonwealth means the first step towards the colonies withdrawing from the Empire and setting up a republic. By a still stranger freak of imagination, the Globe-Democrat declares it is the chance that Canada probably and Australia possibly will be one day part of the American Republic that makes the Australian political departure a momentous event in the politics of the age.

While the people of the border states are beginning to understand Canada better, there is a vast number of people in the United States who shut their eyes to what is transpiring in the outside world. History teaches that the federation of the scattered provinces of Canada into a great Dominion from Atlantic to Pacific, welded this country more firmly to the British Empire, and the effect of federation in Australia will be the same. Any dream of the annexation of Canada to the United States faded long ago, and to imagine that Australia would forsake British institutions and freedom for what the United States could offer is too ludicrous.

The Globe-Democrat claims that: "The gap in the number of inhabitants between Canada and the United States at the present moment is relatively broader than it was in 1776, and it is bound to increase in breadth until the United States has absorbed the British Empire and allies herself to the American Union. This is a fact which will appeal to the people of the United States before many more decades pass."

The "fact that appeals to the alert minds of Canadians" is that during the

past century the population of Canada has increased twentyfold, while that of the United States has been not quite fifteenfold. It might be as well also to bear in mind that, while the foreign trade of the United States for 1900, amounting to \$2,300,000,000, or \$30.25 a head of the population, Canada's foreign trade amounted to \$381,517,236, or \$63.59 for every man, woman and child in the Dominion. Had the United States progressed in the same proportion as the Dominion, her foreign trade figures would have amounted to the enormous sum of \$4,882,540,000.

PROTEST FROM ATLIN.

A matter of considerable interest to the merchants of Victoria has been brought to the attention of the press on the Mainland by Mr. J. H. Russell, a brewer of Atlin. Mr. Russell, in an interview with a Chicago paper, alleges that the people of Atlin have been unfairly treated by the Coast cities, and in support of this contention presents a largely signed petition protesting against the unfair treatment which has been accorded them by poor transportation and freight carrying facilities to that section of the country. The matter is of sufficient local interest to warrant us in quoting Mr. Russell's statement. He said:

"You people in Vancouver talk about wanting our trade. Then why do you not do something to deserve it? We would like to trade with Vancouver, of all the mining camps in British Columbia, Atlin is the most essentially Canadian, but we are forced to look to America—that is, United States cities—for our supplies. The people of Victoria and Vancouver put the closed door on us. That is, they were mainly instrumental in having enacted the alien law. That may have been a good thing for some people, but to borrow from Drummond, it was a bad thing for a lot of people more. You passed laws to exclude money and people and what have you done in return? They blamed Hon. Joseph Martin for some of the things that were done, but the people of our country sent out a supporter for him. You might in one sense look upon that as a lesson from the North. To a certain extent a council makes a town. You people want to put in a council that will give the North a little consideration. But I have nothing to do with your politics. I only wish to voice to you the feelings of the people up here, and to show you that I am not alone, here is a signed protest of people who are actually interested up here."

Mr. Russell's charges are somewhat vague and ambiguous. He is incorrect in saying that "the people of Victoria and Vancouver put the closed door" on Atlin. The passing of the Alien Exclusion Law at the time of its enactment by the Seimlin-Martin government was considered by the people an uncalculated and pernicious piece of legislation, and its disallowance by the federal government with approval on all sides. Mr. Russell says a council should be put in which will give the North a little consideration. Just what a municipal body at the coast can do towards helping out Atlin does not appear at first glance. However, the people of Atlin seem to have a grievance, and it is only right that publicity should be given to their complaints, so that our merchants and business men who are interested in the welfare of the northern country may be in a position to take whatever steps may be necessary to meet their wishes.

The latest news from the Yukon is of a satisfactory character. Mining development is being rapidly pushed, business conditions are healthy, and numerous rich strikes are reported. The outlook is most hopeful.

The departure of the sealing fleet to the scene of its operations on the coast and Japan is an event of considerable local importance. Everyone will hope successful catches may be made, as Victoria benefits to a very great degree from the industry.

The long-threatened partition of the Chinese empire is now apparently begun. Lord Salisbury's session to Russia of the railway from Niu Chwang to Shan Hai Kwan being taken by the British press as indicating that the British statesman has arrived at the conclusion that the slicing process cannot longer be delayed, Great Britain will share almost at controlling the Yang Tse Kiang valley.

The bakers of the city have organized a branch of the Bakers and Confectioners' International Union. All legitimate efforts to advance the interests of the individual worker by combination meets with the hearty approval of the Colonist. It is held that local bakers in the pursuit of their calling have heretofore been required to work very long hours.

All who have knowledge of the great ability possessed by Lord Curzon, viceroy of India, will hope there is no truth in the rumor that he is likely to resign his charge, owing to the falling health of Lady Curzon. He is looked upon as a very able man, and his tenure of office thus far in India has been marked by success.

Two Liberal organs engaged in a quarrel is a spectacle sufficiently unique to engage public interest. The Vancouver Province is calling the Toronto Globe bad names, alleging that the latter, which is vigorously attacking the C.P.R., is inspired by a desire to advance the personal interests of those who control and direct its policy. The Globe is yet to be heard from.

Vancouver has suffered rather severely from the effects of the great fall of snow, considerable damage being done by the collapsing of roofs under the great weight of snow. One of the extraordinary features of the Pacific Coast climatic conditions is the immunity which Victoria enjoys from storms such as occasionally visit points only a short distance away.

A great famine threatens the great province of Shen-Si, in China, 5,000,000 people facing starvation. The Flowery Kingdom is, indeed, in a sorry plight.

Preparations are rapidly being completed for the approaching visit to Canada of the Duke of York. He will have a great reception. We hope he may arrange to visit the Coast.

The air is full of rumors of C. P. R. expansion at its Western terminals, the latest story being that surveyors are locating a line between Vancouver and Chilitwack. This is British Columbia's growing time.

The Colonist is requested to state that the Board of Federated Societies in asking for an amendment to the Medical Act, stipulates that only those holding diplomas from medical colleges shall be exempted from examination by the local medical board.

Nelson gets over her municipal elections very easily. She don't have any—the mayor and aldermen all going in by acclamation. Nelson is right up-to-date in all that she does, and one of the most progressive and enterprising towns in the West.

Cuba has been declared foreign soil by the United States Supreme Court. It is a lucky thing for the judges who gave such a decision that they hold life positions, otherwise they would be turned out of office with quick despatch by the people of the great republic, for holding notions so "un-American."

The news that the Texada iron mines have been acquired by a Pittsburgh company, and that shipping operations will commence on the first of February, is very good news, indeed. We understand that arrangements will be completed before very long whereby the great iron deposits of the West Coast will be taken hold of and developed by powerful Eastern capitalists. Then watch us grow!

The Colonist has been asked to again enter a word of protest against the continuance by a certain section of the people—loiterers on street corners and others—of the many noisome and sputtering public thoroughfares. The law which aims at the suppression of indiscriminate peccation on the public streets and in public conveyances is rigidly enforced in the large cities, and the same ought to be done in Victoria. The tramway company has very properly posted notices prohibiting spitting in the cars.

The Washington authorities are exhibiting a very close interest in the question of Oriental immigration, officials stationed at points in Canada being summoned to the Capitol to confer with the government. It is a large subject, and one which the Canadian people will fervently hope may be dealt with by the two governments in such a manner as to protect to the greatest extent possible the interests of both countries.

The announcement that it is the intention of Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann to take up the Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern railway project energetically and push the road to completion with all possible haste is very interesting. Application for a renewal of the franchise which had been granted the road will be made at the approaching session of the legislature.

The completion of the great cantilever bridge which spans the big gulch at the summit of the White Pass by the White Pass & Yukon Railway Company, is a notable achievement, inasmuch as it puts the finishing touch on one of the most remarkable railway enterprises in the history of Western America. The announcement that the railway company contemplate a reduction of freight rates will be hailed with satisfaction by patrons of the road.

Another important step in the development of British Columbia's greatest mine is announced in the determination of the Le Roi Mining Company to sink 600 feet further below the 900 foot level. The work will occupy the whole of the remainder of the year. This news is sufficiently interesting as to be worthy of special note. Coast people view with gratification the progress of mining development in the interior; and the Colonist congratulates the plucky people of Roseland on an event which promises much for the progress of the city.

Once again have the military authorities in command in South Africa been moved to expressions of praise of the excellent work being done by the Canadian troops—this time Howard's Scouts, a new corps coming in for eulogy. We are getting rather used to this sort of thing, but its reiteration is none the less very pleasant. The reason why Canadians—and, for that matter all Colonials—should show superior ability to trained troops who have seen service in arduous campaigns, is very obvious—they are individually more intelligent and independent in spirit than recruits picked up in the congested centers of population.

The Board of Federated Societies has commenced an agitation for an amendment to the Medical Act, so as to permit any qualified physician with a diploma from any recognized medical college to practice in the province without undergoing examination by a local medical board. Without claiming to possess any special knowledge as to whether a change of this kind is desirable, it occurs to the Colonist that an element of danger in such action is the likelihood of admission to practice here of quacks who have obtained a diploma from some of the numerous cheap "Medical Colleges" on the other side of the line. The reply may be made that that point is covered by the stipulation that the practitioner must have a diploma from a "recognized" medical college. Will there not be difficulty in deciding which are "recognized" and which are not?

Quebec is stirred to its depths over the declaration of Archbishop Bruchesi, that the Canadian courts have no jurisdiction over the decisions of the Rome authorities, thus annulling the marriage of M. Delplu, private secretary to Lieutenant-Governor Jetté, because the ceremony was performed by a Protestant minister. This action is bound to create the greatest interest all over the Dominion. It is not pleasant to speculate on the possible effects of the raising of the point.

Mr. Whittaker Wright, of the London & Globe Finance Corporation, is credited with having made a most astounding statement at the meeting of the stockholders—that a certain engineer offered the manager of the Le Roi mine \$100,000 profit to diminish the output and wreck the mine. He further said that the matter was in the hands of lawyers, and that it could be proved, the name would be made public. It ought to be. A man made public. She don't have any—the mayor and aldermen all going in by acclamation. Nelson is right up-to-date in all that she does, and one of the most progressive and enterprising towns in the West.

Messrs. Leyds and Fischer, the Boer envoys, are credited with saying that the Boers are fully resolved to continue the struggle, and are as hopeful now as they were a year ago, of preserving their independence. Shipping their wine, purchased with money pilched from the poor, chased with a decision in a Brussels café, this is an easy statement for the two emissaries to make. They would likely hold different notions were they out in South Africa.

The statement that the exactions of the American Chamber of Commerce in England, in the matter of closing down the mines of the Slocan, is sufficiently alarming as to warrant the Dominion government in giving immediate attention to the matter. The United States consul at Vancouver, Mr. Edwin L. Dudley, says that the United States government admitting lead ore free, providing Canada admitted articles manufactured from lead free.

South Park school is doing some very effective advertising for Victoria in England. In the Nottingham Guardian a column there lately appeared descriptions of Victoria by May Henderson and Mable Cameron. These give a very good idea of the city and surroundings, and cannot fail to do good. These letters show how even the children to do good work in drawing attention to British Columbia and its resources. The Guardian calls particular attention to an illustrated souvenir of Victoria, sent by Miss Agnes Deans Cameron, principal of South Park school, at Christmas time.

The war office has decided to send large reinforcements to Lord Kitchener. The subjugation of South Africa is proving a task more formidable than was ever anticipated by the shrewdest observers, but there can be but one outcome—the task must be accomplished at whatever cost.

Residents on upper Chatham street wish the name of that thoroughfare changed to some other. We sympathize with them in this, and hope the council may grant the request. It is not a pleasant thing for respectable residents to have to name as their address a street which has been brought into disrepute by the presence of an element who are continually under the surveillance of the police.

That Victoria is especially fortunate in the matter of immunity from heavy losses by fire is shown by a comparison of its record for the year with that of nearby cities. Chief Deasy is not often called upon to grapple with serious conflagrations, but it is satisfactory to know that if he were, he has at his disposal a first-class fire department, which is maintained in a high state of efficiency through his intelligent care and watchfulness.

The Health Promised By PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

Comes as Surely as Light Follows Darkness.

Amongst the First Good Effects of The Great Medicine Are Firmer Nerves and Completer Digestion.

People who decide to use Paine's Celery Compound, should not entertain a doubt regarding the health-giving power of earth's most successful medicine. The health promised by Paine's Celery Compound, comes as sure as light follows darkness, and good work has been vouchsafed by Canada's best people, as well as by our friends and neighbors.

The use of Paine's Celery Compound means firmer and stronger nerves, completer digestive vigor, more regular bodily functions, brighter eyes, clearer complexion and sweeter breath. Why defer the use of Paine's Celery Compound when the testimony of thousands proves that the wonderful medicine encourages and strengthens the kidneys, cleanses the blood of waste and poisons, matters that are the direct cause of headaches, drowsiness, listlessness, melancholia and that roundwry array of ailments which are the forerunners of nervous prostration? Should they the invigorating and vitalizing effects of Paine's Celery Compound, the use of the first bottle will show wonderful and encouraging results.

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