

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1898.

COMPLAINTS FROM THE YUKON.

The great pressure upon the news columns of the Colonist this morning prevents an extended reference to the fact that the miners, who have come down from Dawson City, are insinuating in their complaints against the officials. There is a marked unwillingness on the part of the men to allow their names to be used. Those who are going back have no desire to incur the resentment of the officials and the majority of them intend going back. The nature and source of the information which has reached the Colonist cannot be made public for reasons which we know would command respect, if they could be made public, but this information is of such a serious character that we renew the demand made the other day for a thorough investigation and insist that it cannot be instituted an hour too soon. We fear that scandals of the most serious nature will be unearthed, if ever a thorough inquiry takes place. More than this, we do not care to say, because we hope that the Dominion government will arouse itself to its duty in the premises and probe the subject to the bottom.

Our information also is that the regulations are working a great deal of hardship and are calculated to retard the development of the Yukon. It is of the utmost importance that this should be gone into at the earliest possible day. The future of the Yukon, for some years to come depends upon the manner in which the miners are dealt with this year.

A QUESTION OF PRECEDENCE.

A question of precedence has arisen in this province under circumstances set out in another part of this paper. The point involved is of general interest. We think every one will admit that, if there is to be such a thing as "precedence," it is right that the rules governing it should be definitely settled. Admiral Palliser doubtless asks no more than he believes he is entitled to and he ought not to be content with anything less. If he is entitled to rank next to the Governor-General, he has no warrant for surrendering the precedence, which is not a personal privilege, but one attaching to his office. If this is true of the Admiral, it is equally true of the Lieutenant-Governor, and the obligation to insist upon the rights appurtenant to the office is obligatory upon him. It is true that Hon. Mr. Dewdney, when in office, waived his claim, but presumably he did this in deference to the wishes of the Governor-General, as he understood them. A lieutenant-governor may temporarily waive a right to which he is entitled rather than provoke a discussion at an inopportune time, but he ought not to yield to a claim of right which he thinks unfounded. The value of the precedence may be very great, but they symbolize something, and the lieutenant-governor is the custodian of the rights of the office for the time being under these rules, and should insist upon every right attaching to it.

At the inauguration of confederation there was some question as to the status of the lieutenant-governors, and in some of the provinces the use of the name of Her Majesty was dropped in acts of assembly. In this province the use of the Queen's name is preserved, and the legislature expressly declares that "Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the legislature of British Columbia enacts." The legislature recognizes the lieutenant-governor as the representative of the sovereign and as such he must clearly take precedence within the province over anyone except the governor-general, pending some direct order from the throne, the fountain of all precedence.

Question having arisen it will probably now be settled, and it will not be in accordance with the use of the name of this province, if it is settled in any other way than so as to give the lieutenant-governor, when acting within the province, precedence over every one else except those expressly granted a higher rank by the Crown, which in matters of this kind has absolute power, subject only to the control of the imperial parliament. Lieutenant-Governor McInnes has done right in standing out for the proper precedence attaching to his office, but while we say this, we do not wish to imply that there has been the slightest disposition on the part of any one to deprive him of what he is justly entitled to.

A NATIONAL AWAKENING.

We think our correspondent M. J. A. is one of those people who see the ludicrous side of things, and would be the last to deny the potency of religious conviction as a force, yet her letter suggests this article.

Referring first to the Texas incident and the request sent out to the people of the United States by the President in connection with the destruction of Cervera's fleet, it is of interest to note that the call upon the people, to give thanks to God for a great victory, came almost before the echoes had died away in the halls of congress more than one speech, founded upon the assertion that God is in the constitution of the United States. It is of interest to note that certain politicians among our neighbors that the constitution of their country was atheistic, and the idea has been advanced in many ways during recent political campaigns. It was having a profound effect upon public opinion in the United States. Said a recent writer, we quote the substance of his words and not the identical language: "What can we appeal to in our efforts to stay the rising

tide of social revolution. It is useless to appeal to the sanctity of the law, for the masses have lost faith in the legislatures and the courts. It is useless to appeal to the religious instinct, because religion is losing its hold upon the people. The answer to the appeal to conscience is that God is not in the constitution."

It is true that the name of the deity does not appear in the document upon which the United States government is founded. Neither is it written on the rose leaf. It cannot be spelled out of the stars. It is not spoken by the thunder. But as no one would say that God is not in the rose leaf, the stars or the thunder, for that reason, so He cannot be read out of the constitution of the United States. All there is in that document, that is worth preserving, is as much divine as anything can be which is of human origin.

The recognition of divine leadership by the nation in the hour of its triumph is one of the most pleasing features in connection with the results of the war. The request of the President will have a great influence, but not so much as the more dramatic action of the captain of the Texas. The story of that will be told everywhere, and it will approach the imagination of the people. It goes beyond the fact that it is a new sense of its dependence upon and its responsibility to God. The United States needs this. Embarking upon a new sphere of action, its public men ought to learn how to approach great questions from a higher plane than they have stood upon hitherto. The one chief weakness of American politics was the apparent absence of any sense of responsibility. So that temporary political triumph was gained, the means employed might be anything. The end justified them, though the end was, in too many cases, not sufficiently noble to justify even itself. This irrepressible irresponsibility was a phase of the intoxication of success. Confining their attention almost wholly to domestic problems, fighting out the most difficult questions in the crudest possible way, the people of the United States became, like St. Paul said of the heathen, "a law unto themselves." The ballot box was the representation of Providence, the caucus the arbiter of questions of conscience. What the caucus thought right was right. What the ballot box decided was settled. In both cases judgment was only temporary, but temporary success was all that was aimed at. A new sense of responsibility has come upon the people, and one of its first effects is that they are turning to God for guidance as never before in their history, for never before were there such frequent expressions of the sense of dependence upon the Divine Government. Incidents like that heard in the United States, so many acknowledgments that there are higher objects in public life than party success.

We say to our correspondent that such manifestations of divine assistance, as served to amuse her, are not to be treated as trifles. In the words of his speech the grandson of William of Prussia, whose habit provoked the verse quoted in our correspondent's letter, said "We Germans fear nothing but God." It is a mistake to make light of such things. They are the outcome of strong conviction, and there is no stronger force in all the world than strong conviction backed up by courage. Incidents like that on board the Texas have a profound effect not only upon those participating in them, but upon communities, and the effect sometimes lasts for many generations. The movement in the United States towards the recognition of the immanence of Providence in the affairs of nations may have a far more profound effect upon the future history of that country than any other outcome of the war.

AS TO BICYCLISTS.

A correspondent thinks it unreasonable to ask the City to spend a considerable sum of money for the pleasure of bicyclists. We do not see the matter in that light. Considerable money is spent for the pleasure of people who ride in carriages, and there is no good reason why the same thing should not hold good in respect of those who prefer to ride the wheel. But all bicycling is not for pleasure. Possibly a very large number of it is as much a part of the ordinary business of life as riding on the street cars or walking is. It is hard for people to realize that cycling has ceased to be a mere recreation but it has. Indeed it is somewhat less of a recreation than it used to be. The novelty of the thing has worn off, and people ride wheels now to save time, just as they get on the street cars for that purpose, or use a typewriter or a sewing machine. It is time for the city authorities to recognize this. As to the imposition of a small tax on bicycles, the proposition is not unreasonable, because the use of the wheels entails, or ought to entail, additional charges upon the city, and it is quite proper that those persons for whose benefit they are incurred should pay for them.

SENATOR TEMPLEMAN'S PREDICAMENT.

Senator Templeman has made the mistake of his life. He challenged an inquiry into his qualification as senator, by asking the Colonist to withdraw certain statements or else make them good. The challenge was taken up, and evidence was given showing that he was not qualified to be appointed senator, and that he ought not to have taken the oath of office. To this Senator Templeman replies in his paper that the Colonist presumes to deal further with this matter, he will make a personal attack upon the editor and business manager of the Colonist. He puts forward the same old claim that his qualification as senator is a private matter. It is everything

else but a private matter. It concerns every person in Canada. Senator Templeman says in his paper that he was qualified at the time of his appointment. We repeat that he was not qualified at the time of his appointment. We repeat that he was not qualified at the time of his appointment. We repeat that he was not qualified at the time of his appointment.

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THE FUTURE OF THE PROVINCE.

"You have only begun to develop your mines, and yet you are producing at the rate of \$8,000,000 a year. What will you be doing in twenty years?" This was the remark of a visitor to Victoria. His question cannot easily be answered. It is a question of the future of the province. It is a question of the future of the province. It is a question of the future of the province.

THE LAND OF SUNSHINE.

Before summer twilight fades in Victoria, the people of historic Louisiana, Cape Breton, see the first streaks of dawn in the Eastern sky. No more sun sets in Northern British Columbia, he is high in the heavens over New Brunswick. There is no land in the world, except the Russian Empire, which enjoys so much summer sunshine as Canada, and probably none that enjoys as much. These observations are suggested by the receipt of Morang's Midsummer Annual, which is entitled "Our Lady of the Sunshine." The magazine is full of interesting reading matter and illustrations. Among the writers are Lady Aberdeen, who contributes a paper entitled "Where the Land of the Sunshine," and William Henry Drummond, who has one

better investments offering. But experience has proved that there is no investment to be compared with land near a growing city, or one that has the surroundings that will make it grow. When old John Jacob Astor said to his son: "Get dirt, my boy. New York dirt is the best thing to buy," he showed profound wisdom. We are not suggesting that Victoria and Vancouver real estate will appreciate like what was suburban realty in New York thirty years ago, but what we do say is that when the development of British Columbia has fairly set in, and the commerce, certain to be created, begins to flow over the thresholds of our cities and across the ocean, there will be great fortunes in land well located.

The future of British Columbia will surpass the dreams of the most imaginative. There are people now living in the province who will see great cities here and scores of departments of industry prospering which have no place now in the community. The one incentive to this great advance will be railway construction. The province must be opened by railways. This can be done by reeking upon an expanding revenue. As a general proposition it may be said that the future of British Columbia will keep pace with the enlargement of the facilities of communication. But while it is true that the people of the province can see a more conspicuous person has not been chosen for the high office, but this will be moderated by the reflection that, after all, the part played by a governor-general in our public life is not as great as it formerly was. This is not to intimate that Lord Minto will not prove a worthy successor to the distinguished men who have occupied the exalted post to which he has been appointed. He will receive a cordial welcome.

IN THE INTEREST OF CLEANLINESS.

The condition of the corridor of the new postoffice on Monday morning was disgraceful. It was littered from end to end with scraps of paper. We venture to say that there is not a public building in Victoria and Valparaiso the corridor of which presented an equally filthy and repulsive appearance. The fault lies with the citizens, who ought to have sufficient regard for cleanliness not to throw the wrappings of newspaper, torn envelopes and other rubbish around the floor. The Colonist remembers hearing a member of the legislature say that the legislative chamber because a member could not stand in the doorway and smoke. This remark was representative of the bad habits which permit men to make places of public resort offensive to the eye. It is a trait of remote backwoods life in old settled communities, where people by reason of their not having the refinements of life grow careless of little things and thus render places of public resort obnoxious. The same idea is the dominant one of tramp life, a sense of freedom from restraint in the enjoyment of public privileges. In the tramp it leads to his never washing himself, or his neglect of his person. In the legislative chamber because a member could not stand in the doorway and smoke. This remark was representative of the bad habits which permit men to make places of public resort offensive to the eye.

The faults in the concrete sidewalk around the new post office building were not due to the quality of material or poor workmanship; but to the malicious act of some person unknown. In a half dozen places the newly laid concrete was bored into and loosened, and it was for this reason that repairs had to be made. The matter was placed in the hands of the police at the time but up to the present the perpetrator of the outrage has not been found. This is published to do away with any impression of incompetency that may have been created against the contractors for the sidewalk.

The opinions of the Ottawa Journal, which the Times of this city copies, probably originate in the Times office. We do not mean that the Journal does not express these opinions, but only that a well-defined rumor says the Times is the source from which the Journal draws its inspiration on British Columbia questions.

Head and Limbs

All Covered With Eruptions—Could Not Work, the Suffering Was So Great—Hood's Has Cured. "I was all run down with complaints peculiar to my sex, and I broke out in sores on my body, head, limbs and hands, and my hair all came out. I was under the doctor's treatment a long time without benefit. They called my trouble eczema. Finally I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after I had used three or four bottles I found I was improving. I took on until I had taken several more bottles and the sores and itching have disappeared and my hair has grown out." Mrs. J. G. Brown, Brantford, Ontario. "I was all run down and had no appetite. I had a tired feeling all the time. I was advised to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I did so and it benefited me so much that I would not be without it." Mrs. G. I. Burnham, Central Norton, N. B.

of his inimitable habit poems. Then there are Archibald Lampman, Louis Frechette, Wilfrid Campbell, J. Macdonald Oxley, Sir James Edgar, Sir James Le-moile and other well known literateurs represented in its pages. It is a very snappy number, and ought to be widely circulated.

GOOD-BYE.

Victoria bids the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen a most affectionate good-bye. They have made many friends in British Columbia and nowhere more than in Victoria, where they have remained on the occasion of their several visits long enough to permit people to get a glimpse, and more than a glimpse, of their honest hearts.

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The Earl of Minto, who is to succeed Lord Aberdeen as Governor-General, is not a stranger to Canada. His experience here as military secretary to the Marquis of Lansdowne gave him an insight into Canadian character and he will not be very likely to make many mistakes. There will be some regret that a more conspicuous person has not been chosen for the high office, but this will be moderated by the reflection that, after all, the part played by a governor-general in our public life is not as great as it formerly was. This is not to intimate that Lord Minto will not prove a worthy successor to the distinguished men who have occupied the exalted post to which he has been appointed. He will receive a cordial welcome.

Rev. Canon Beaudry speaks with a great deal of positiveness upon the question of precedence, but we do not think that he settles the question. What the Colonist was dealing with was what is, not what might be. The law does not prescribe a place for the Admiral commanding the fleet on the North Pacific station, and hence there is no authority for holding that because the Admiral commands the fleet on the North Atlantic station ranks before the Lieutenant-Governors, the former must do so likewise. That might be a good reason for amending the table of precedence, but when that question arises several things will have to be considered and the change might result in placing the lieutenant-governors in all cases next to the governor-general. Referring specially to the occasion over which this discussion arose, it may be pointed out that Admiral Palliser and the officers of the fleet were placed before the Lieutenant-Governor. This cannot be excused by the most specious reasoning, for it places the youngest lieutenant at Esquimaux before the Lieutenant-Governor.

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When Lord Aberdeen said that he believed the people of Victoria would work together for the benefit of the city, he was hardly saying what experience in this city would lead the average man to expect. Yet what the city wants as much as anything else is unity of action.

The Vancouver Province is doing its little best to stir up sectional strife between the Mainland and the Island. There is one highly satisfactory feature about its efforts, namely, that the coarseness of its language is such that its base attempt will react upon itself and those who are responsible for its utterances.

WOMEN AND WAR REVENUE.

New Stamp Tax Is Causing a Great Deal of Trouble to the Drug Clerks. The new revenue stamps are causing the women and the drug clerks lots of trouble. The clerks are developing a facility of explanation about them equal to a first-class public school instructor,

900DROPS
CASORIA
Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NOT NARCOTIC.**
Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.
Fac-Simile Signature of **Charles H. Fletcher**
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DROPS = 35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

Provincial

TRAIL

(From the Trail Creek News.)
The extensive outfit belonging to the McLean Bros., railroad builders, consisting of horses, wagons, camp outfits, and all the paraphernalia and appliances belonging to a first-class camp, reached Brooklyn Wednesday. The McLean Bros. have secured the contract to bore the tunnel, 3,100 feet, and several miles of grading near the tunnel site. As yet the contractors are unable to give much information regarding their work, but in the course of a few days they will have their work well under way. The approaches to the cut will be open rock work several hundred feet in length. The tunnel proper is 3,100 feet long and will be worked with air drills at this end. It is expected 130 men will be employed in the construction of their work. The camp will be established at the mouth of the tunnel or some convenient spot near where they will direct the movements of the work in hand. McLean Bros. have the contract for building the several miles of switchback across the summit. Albert McGarner, of Waterloo, was drowned in the Columbia river Sunday evening by the capsizing of a boat. Seven others were thrown into the water at the same time, managed to reach shore. For two or three days the impression was, that another had perished with McGarner, but all hands have been accounted for. McGarner's body nor his boat have been recovered. Howard W. Simpson & Co., of Nelson, are at work clearing a road from Bonington Falls to Murphy creek, a distance of 28 miles. They will supply poles, cross-ties and housing boards. The right of way will be 100 feet wide, and a double line, to be used in emergency will have a double line of brush and timber being piled along side of the clearing, to be burned in the fall. About 125 men are employed.

AUDITOR OF CONSTRUCTION.
J. W. Kimball has been appointed auditor of the construction department of the Columbia & Western railroad from Hobson to Midway under W. R. Fyfe's management. Mr. Kimball was secretary and auditor of the C. & W. under the old management.

"If I could get 800 men I would put every one of them to work immediately," said H. H. Boomer, of the firm of W. R. Fyfe, Parsons & Boomer, who have the contract for widening the Trail-Roads road. Mr. Boomer arrived last evening on a special train from Hobson, bringing a portion of his outfit and a number of men. Mr. Winter will follow in a few days with more men and more outfit. Camps will be established at four or five points between Trail and Rossland, and there will be a lively demand for men.

Another mine has been added to the list of shippers to the Trail smelter. It is the Giant, on Red Mountain which sent down 20 tons and will make regular shipments. The company has just let a contract for 100 feet more of rock. Owing to the miners' picnic, two days were lost this week, which materially affected the shipments, although the five days brought the totals to 1,285 tons. The War Eagle sent 1,000 under W. R. Fyfe; 200; Iron Mask, 65, and Giant, 20. Coke and lime rock have been received this week, and are now being shifted from the coast barge to the bins.

The Canadian Pacific Railway, which has recently acquired the smelter at Trail, B.C., formerly operated by Aug. Heinze, has concluded negotiations with the West Kootenay Power and Light Co. for the supply of electric current to operate the smelter, and has ordered from the Canadian General Electric Co. two 75 k.w. three-phase revolvers and more synchronous motors, which will be operated at a potential of 550 volts. They have now ordered three 30-h.p. induction motors and three 30-h.p. induction motors which will be operated at a potential of 550 volts. —Canadian Engineer.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF
Charles H. Fletcher
IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASORIA
Casoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-O-R-I-A.

For every woman who finds an article costs more than when she last bought it, wants to know the reason why.

For instance, a woman will go into an apothecary shop and hand out a quarter for a fifteen cent box of powder, and receive only 8 cents change. She counts it over a couple of times, with the clerk watching her, an amused smile adorning his face in anticipation of the coming question, and then she says: "I only paid 15 cents for this last time I bought it." "Oh, that's all right," said the clerk. "It's 17 now. Uncle Sam wants the other two cents as your contribution to the war fund." "But I don't want to contribute to the war fund. I don't approve of the war, and I think Uncle Sam is an old busy-body, poking his nose in other people's affairs. Give me some other kind of powder." "I'll take something that is not taxed." Then she paid 20 cents for what she took, but it did not suit Uncle Sam's pocket, so at least one woman was willing to sacrifice a favorite article for the sake of principle. The next customer was of another stripe. "You've charged me 2 cents too much," she said, as she counted the change. "Oh, no, madam, I've not," was the answer to the objection; "war is responsible for that two cents. That's a tax to help pay the wages of the boys fighting down in Cuba." "Well, I'm jolly glad to help Uncle Sam," said the lady, "but I don't like making other people comfortable. I've not relative in the army, nor a lover, either, but maybe some day I'll have a son, there will be my lover, so I'll take ten boxes and give them to my friends," and with a gay smile she left the shop.

BY WAY OF VARIETY.

Free Speech—"We have lost the county printing, owing to the machinations of the ring," says the current issue of the Plunk-bugle. "But thank Heaven we have thereby regained our freedom's prerogative." —Indianapolis Journal.

Happy Innocence—"I wonder if those Rubys, you laudation on their baby nights?" "No. Rubys sing it to sleep. I didn't know Ruby could sing." "Well, the baby isn't old enough to be critical." —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Ammonia—David nudged Edith and pointed to a bottle on the shelf. "Don't smell of that," he whispered, earnestly. "It looks like water, but it's the kind of stuff hornets are loaded with." —Judge.

A Study in Dimensions—"Jimmy, how large a piece of cake do you want?" "I want a big piece, but don't give me so large a piece that I'll have to divide with sister." —Chicago Record.

"Is your partner a man of good judgment?" asked an old friend who is in the city on a visit. "There," said the unknown answer, "is a man of infallible judgment. He never makes a move without taking my advice." —Detroit Free Press.

"That," said Maud, as the distinguished stranger entered the room, "is the Vic-countess." "Is it?" inquired Mamie, in a tone of great interest. "How many centuries must you make to get one?" —Washington Star.

Her task wasn't pleasing. For William was teasing. But their mother proved the way: All her troubles uncounted were quickly vanquished. For where there's a Will there's a way. —Chicago News.

When Chloé made her sleeves last year she didn't know. For now the fashion shows her gear And those billious sleeves are super. Last season's waist provides her two. —Chicago Record.

Alas! we men are not so wise. Or dexter fortune is less kind; Our garb is regally and richly dressed. We cannot even split our ties! And half the world will say "Yes" If we assume to change our mind. —Chicago Record.

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