"Every Well Man Hath His Ill Day."

A doctor's examination might show that kidneys, liver and stomach are normal, but the doctor cannot analyze the blood upon which these organs depend.

Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood. It cures you when "a bit off" or when seriously afflicted. *It never disappoints.*

Rheumatism—"I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla has no equal for rheumatism. It has done me more good than any other medicine I have taken." MRS. PATRICK KENNEY, Brampton, Ont.

Bad Cough—"After my long illness, I was very weak and had a bad cough. I could not eat or sleep. Different remedies did not help me but Hood's Sarsaparilla built me up and I am now able to attend to my work." MINNIE JAQUES Oshano, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Local News.

From Wednesday, January 9.

Smith-Palmer.—The Rev. Dr. Campbell yesterday afternoon, at the manse, celebrated the marriage of George G. Smith, of Lopez, Wash., and Mary Etta Palmer, of Seattle, Wash.

High School Pupils.—There are 136 pupils at the Victoria High school this term, being divided among the following classes: Matriculation, 5; intermediate, 25; Junior A, 22; Junior B, 35; and Junior C, 49.

Homeward Bound.—Another of the South African heroes will be here shortly. Mr. J. Anderton telegraphed to his father to expect him next Tuesday. The Y. M. I. will give a reception to Mr. Anderton when he arrives.

New Engineer.—The position of chief engineer at the Esquimalt dry dock, made vacant by the death of Mr. A. Muir, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. J. Jeffcott. Mr. Jeffcott had instructions to report to Superintendent Devereux yesterday, and his new duties will be taken up at once.

Services Recognized.—Mr. Harlan I. Smith, who has conducted archaeological investigations in British Columbia and Washington, has been appointed assistant curator of archaeology at the American Museum of Natural History, New York. This guarantees the British Columbia Indians and their curios a permanent place in the United States new big museum.

Juvenile Foresters.—The Juvenile Foresters' branch of Court Northern Light held a meeting last night at K. of P. hall when officers were elected and installed by W. G. Gower, P. C. R., and P. J. Davies, P. C. R. The officers elected were: C. R., H. P. Wolfe; S. C. R., A. E. Sellick; S. W., S. Redgrave; J. W., A. G. Carmichael; S. B., D. W. Webster; J. B., J. James.

Installation Postponed.—The installation of officers of Colfax Rebekah Lodge failed to come off last evening. It seems the announcement of a public installation was the result of a misunderstanding, and as no dispensation had been obtained from the Grand Master to allow the lodge to have a public installation, the ceremony had to be postponed.

Selected Their Candidate.—A meeting of the Women's Council was held in the committee room at the city hall on Monday afternoon, when Mrs. Gordon Grant was chosen by the ladies to be their candidate at the forthcoming election for school trustees. The rest of the time was taken up in considering the resolutions brought forward at the annual meeting. A vote of condolence was tendered to the family of the late Mrs. Higgins. Mrs. Higgins was a valued member of the Women's Council, and will be greatly missed at their meetings.

For the Normal School.—Yesterday morning the steamer Charmer carried the following students, who aspire to be teachers, to Vancouver, where they will commence their first term at the Normal school: Misses Catherine Chipman and Fanny Forbes Whyte, admitted as associates in arts of McGill University; Misses Irene Ure, Mabel Davey and Elsie Shrapnel, holders of teachers' certificates; and Misses Lena Sexsmith, Mabel Clarke, Una Nicholles, Laura Simpson, Colona Black, Mabel Holt, Fanny Strachan, Louisa Carter, Dora Crawford, Eleanor Loat, and Master Leonard Spragge.

Indians' Compensation.—According to Mr. A. W. Vowell, superintendent of the Indian department, who is just back from a trip to the Mainland, the compensation money which the department of marine and fisheries placed at the disposal of his department for distribution among the Indians entitled to the same because of illegal seizures in Behring sea some years ago, will be duly awarded as soon as possible. The Indian department's agent is at present making out a list of those to whom the money will be paid, and as soon as it is finished, the money will be presented. The total amount of money is about $14,000, and each claimant when he receives his check will have to sign off his title in the presence of a white witness. Mr. Vowell says that the health of the Indians all over the province has been splendid.

Old Women's Home.—The following donations are thankfully acknowledged by the committee of management for the Home for Aged and Infirm Women: C. C. Dorcas Society, eight new undergarments; Colquitz Sunday School, cake; Mrs. Wm. Munsie, cake; St. Andrew's Presbyterian Junior Christian Endeavor, cake and fruit; Mrs. Thos. Earle, eight shoulder shawls; Mrs. McNaughton, Christmas letters; Hon. Senator Templeman, two turkeys and tea; Mr. Denny, groceries; Mrs. Simon Leiser, groceries; Mrs. Granville H. Hayes, fruit cake; Mr. F. Carne, jr., ham and oranges; Mrs. McCulloch, oranges; Mrs. S. Roberts, box tea; Mrs. McMillan, blankets and comfort; Mrs. M. Lenz and Mrs. G. Leiser, dress goods and gingham; Mrs. H. D. Helmcken, chicken, oranges and butter; Mrs. Luxton, tea; Mr. J. A. Sayward, wood; Mrs. Pemberton, pears; Porter & Sons, roast of beef; Mrs. Patterson, slippers and butter; Mrs. Tite, oranges and wheat flakes; Mrs. Ewer, pie; the Misses McCulloch, pies; Mrs. Carne, cake, pudding, handkerchiefs and booklets; Mrs. Goodacre, cards, calendars and handkerchiefs; Mr. Mallet, oranges; Mrs. Marvin, aprons; Metropolitan Junior Society, bandkerchiefs; First Presbyterian Junior Christian Endeavor, handkerchiefs; Johnson Street Gospel Hall, candies; Mrs. Becker, pears; Mrs. West Wilson, papers; Mrs. Durham, chickens; Mr. Sharp, hanging lamp; Mrs. Pope, wrist warmers. Flannel gowns were made and donated by the following young ladies: Miss Paddon, Miss Boswell, Miss Walkem, Miss Galletly, Miss Phipps and Miss B. Dunsmuir, and cash donations from Dr. J. Duncan, $10; Mrs. Waitt, $5; Mrs. Lehman (waterworks), $2. The committee must again ask the public to refrain from giving alms to old Mrs. Parker, an inmate of the home. She begs incessantly and then either sells the goods or gives them to parties who are in no need of such benefactions. She is amply provided for in the home with every comfort, and owns much better clothing than the shabby dress with which she parades the streets and does her begging.

From Thursday, January 10.

Over Atlin Claims.—In the Supreme court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Martin, argument was continued in the action of Partridge vs. Hamilton, arising out of a dispute over the ownership of certain claims in the Atlin district.

Colin Gilchrist Dead.—Colin Alex. Gilchrist died on Tuesday, at the family residence. He was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Gilchrist, of this city, and leaves a widow and one son. He was 25 years of age, and a native of Orillia, Ontario. The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The Aldermanic Contest.—Friends of Mr. W. H. Price, manager of Messrs. Okell & Morris, are endeavoring to induce him to consent to stand as a candidate for alderman in North ward. It is contended that he would have an excellent chance for election and do good work in the council.

Failed to Locate It.—Detective Butler, of Vancouver, spent Tuesday in the city, on his way home from Seattle. He was looking for a lot of jewellery stolen in the Terminal City, but failed to locate any of it. The Seattle police had arrested a suspect with jewellery, but it proved to be other than the goods stolen in Vancouver.

Guard of Honor.—The provincial government has determined to adopt the suggestion that the British Columbia returned South African soldiers should be asked to act as a guard of honor to the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the legislature, and arrangements are being made to carry the idea into effect by Mr. Turner, who has the matter in hand.

Crimean Veteran.—On Tuesday evening, a pioneer of this city, William Seede, died at the residence of his son-in-law, W. Noble, 144 Oswego street. Deceased was a native of Preston, Lancashire, Eng., and leaves Mrs. Noble, a daughter, in this city, and a son in Yorkshire, Eng. He was a veteran of the Crimean war, and 72 years of age. At 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon, the funeral will take place from the residence.

Elected Officers.—Victoria City band held their first annual banquet at the Bank Exchange on Tuesday evening, in honor of Bandmaster Pferdner. The band presented him with an address, coupled with a cheque, as an acknowledgement of their appreciation. Previous to this an election of officers was held, which resulted as follows: J. Rausch, conductor; A. E. Greenwood, president; S. A. Bantly, secretary; T. F. Goid, treasurer; Geo. Keown, librarian. The date for the third of the series of concerts and dances is set for Tuesday, January 22, for which special and attractive features are promised.

A Faker's Troubles.—"Dr." Leslie Day, well known to Victorians, is again in trouble—this time in Toronto. He was arraigned in the police court on the charge that he "did unlawfully pretend to exercise and use a certain kind of witchcraft, sorcery, enchantment and conjuration, and did undertake to tell fortunes." A fine of $200 and costs or six months' imprisonment was ordered.

Slight Mine Accident.—Mr. Robin Dunsmuir yesterday received information of an accident at the Alexandria mines. Mr. Alex. Faulds, the superintendent, on going down to examine the mine, set off what is known as a "small blow," with the result that he was slightly burned on the face and hands. Exaggerated rumors as to the importance of the accident were in circulation.

The Cemetery.—Some inquiries have been made as to the determination of the city to arrange for an addition to the cemetery property. It appears that the land in question, adjoining the easterly boundary of the cemetery, was the property of the diocesan synod of the Church of England and given in trust to the city for cemetery purposes, providing certain improvements were made. The council now proposes to carry out its obligations.

TETIS GOT OFF.

One of the Charges Arising Out of Germania Row Disposed of.

The charge of robbery with violence laid against Thomas Tetis by William Thiemson, proprietor of the Germania saloon, was yesterday dismissed by Magistrate Hall in the city police court, on the ground that there was no proof of an intent to commit a robbery. Thiemson, will be remembered, swore that Tetis came from a back room of the saloon, and picking up a hammer, frightened him into opening the safe, from a drawer of which he took $30. Tetis, on the other hand, testified that he was in the back room, falling to sleep on a sofa, when Thiemson came in and took $80 from his pocket, and rising, he chased the saloon-keeper out into the bar and demanded that he return the money. The hearing of the charge against Thiemson, of stealing the money, will take place on Saturday.

William Jones, alias William Gillihan, despite the fact that he made an elaborate defence, was sentenced to three months with hard labor, for supplying liquor to Indians.

The charge against James Harding, the blue jacket, of shooting with intent, will be heard this morning.

WHAT WE EAT.

Is intended to nourish and sustain us, but it must be digested and assimilated before it can do this. In other words, the nourishment contained in food must be separated by the digestive organs from the waste materials and must be carried by the blood to all parts of the body. We believe the reason for the great benefit which so many people derive from Hood's Sarsaparilla lies in the fact that this medicine gives good digestion and makes pure, rich blood. It restores the functions of those organs which convert food into nourishment that give strength to nerves and muscles: It also cures dyspepsia, scrofula, salt rheum, boils, sores, pimples and eruptions, catarrh, rheumatism and all diseases that have their origin in impure blood.

Test Case Decided Upon

One of the Chinese Passengers by Empress of Japan Arrested.

Hearing on Saturday to Tes the New Immigration Act.

The first step towards testing the constitutionality of the British Columbia Immigration Act, which provides that immigrants must fill out and sign, in the characters of some European language, an application for admission to British Columbia was taken Wednesday. Upon the arrival of the tender from the Empress of Japan, she was met by Mr. W. H. Ellis, the inspector appointed under the act, and E. W. McLean, the Chinese interpreter, who presented each of the 36 Chinamen booked for Victoria with the form which the act provides immigrants must fill out. None of them were able to comply with the requirements of the act, and therefore one of their number was placed under arrest by Constable Carter of the provincial police, and a description was taken of the rest. The one arrested was formally charged with failure to comply with the act, and this will form the basis of the test case.

Mr. George E. Powell was retained for the defence, and when the case was called before Magistrate Hall in the afternoon he asked that the prisoner be discharged from custody, contending that the act did not provide for an arrest in case of the failure to comply with its provisions. The magistrate ruled otherwise and remanded the case until Saturday. Mr. Powell would not apply for bail, declining to admit that the Chinaman was properly under arrest.

There were no Japanese for this city; and, according to a despatch from Vancouver, those bound for the East slipped past the Vancouver inspector. A special to the Colonist says: "Angus McAllister, the British Columbia immigration inspector for this port, boarded the Oriental steamer here for the purpose of arresting a Japanese who could not pass the educational test, that he might make a test case of it. When Mr. McAllister had arrived the Japs had disappeared. There were seven of them altogether. They boarded the special train for the East."

No attempt was made to stop five Chinese returning here from a visit to China.

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Victoria Meteorological Office, 2nd to 8th January, 1901.

From the commencement to the close of this week the weather has been abnormally cold, accompanied by heavy snowfalls throughout Western British Columbia. These conditions were caused by a vast high barometer area almost continuously hovering over this province and the Canadian Territories, while off the coast and across the neighboring American Pacific slope the barometer remained comparatively low. By the night of the 3rd nearly three inches of soft snow had fallen here, and over a foot over northern Vancouver Island, the Lower Mainland; at the same time the temperature was steadily falling due to the overflow of cold air from Cariboo (where 22 below zero was registered) toward the lighter region of low barometric pressure off the coast. By the 4th the ocean storm area had spread southward to California and caused destructive gales with heavy rains from Flattery to San Francisco, and heavy snowstorms in the mountains of Northern California which completely blocked railroad traffic for several days.

Owing to the moderating effect of the adjacent ocean waters and hovering coast storm area the temperature in the immediate vicinity of Victoria and Western Washington did not fall much below the freezing point, whereas further north and east much greater cold prevailed. The effect of this cold wave has caused the Lower Fraser river to freeze over and prevent navigation, while the continuous heavy snowfalls at New Westminster (ten up to 8 inches) and at Vancouver, has temporarily blocked the electric car system, and caused the collapse of several roofs.

During this week the barometer has been very high in the Territories, rising above 31 inches on the 4th at Battleford, when the temperature fell to 40 below zero. The average temperature, however, from the Rockies to Manitoba, has been below 20 below zero, and with the exception of considerable snow in Alberta and Montana, the weather has been generally fine. In Cariboo the lowest daily temperature since the 2nd has been below zero and often many degrees. At Victoria only four hours and 54 minutes bright sunshine was recorded, .31 inch of rain and 3.6 inches of snow. The highest temperature was 40.2 on the 2nd, and the lowest was 23.9 on the 4th.

New Westminster has 3 feet 8 inches of snow, highest temperature was 23 on the 2nd, and the lowest 14 on the 8th.

Kamloops reports an inch of snow, highest temperature 26 on the 2nd, and lowest 6 below zero on the 5th.

Barkerville reports .4 inch of snow, highest temperature 8 on the 6th, and the lowest 22 below zero on the 3rd.

The following is a summary of the weather for December.

	Precipitation.
Victoria	4.07 inches
Vancouver	9.22 inches
New Westminster	9.40 inches
Goldstream Lake	12.97 inches
Victoria Waterworks	5.46 inches
French Creek	8.34 inches
Alberni	19.79 inches
Point Garry	6.41 inches
Point Atkinson	8.56 inches
Rossland	5.83 inches
Rivers Inlet	13.76 inches

In Victoria only 29 hours and 54 minutes of bright sunshine was recorded. The highest temperature was 54.9 on 18th; lowest 31.2 on 31st. Mean temperature for month, 45.03.

The total number of miles recorded on the anemometer was 7118 and the direction as follows: North 829, northeast 549, east 705, southeast 3126, south 256, southwest 1039, west 501, northwest 103.

Alberni—Mean temeprature, 40.44; highest 51.1 on 1st and 20th, lowest 22.9 on 29th.

Vancouver—Mean temperature 42.66, highest 5.5 on 7th, lowest 24.4 on 31st.

New Westminster—Mean temperature 42.1, highest 55.6 on 6th, lowest 20.0 on 31st.

Rossland—Highest temperature 45.3, lowest 2.9, 38 inches of snow fell.

Garry Point—Mean temperature 41.55, highest 53.0 on 4th and 5th, lowest 25.0 on 30th, 31st.

VICTORIA RECORD FOR 1900.

Highest barometer 30.516 inches on December 27th.

Lowest barometer 29.098 inches on November 19th.

Highest temperature 79.6 degrees on July 31st.

Lowest temperature 17.9 degrees on February 14th.

Mean temperature for year 50.43 degrees.

The total precipitation including 4.30 inches of snow was 24.70 inches, the average for 28 years being 31.43 inches.

The total number of miles of wind registered on the anemometer was 63,088 and the direction was as follows:

	Miles.
North	7574
Northeast	5037
East	5149
Southeast	8206
South	11292
Southwest	13311
West	10410
Northwest	1167

Friction Among Allies

Empress of Japan Brings News of Differences at Shan-Hai-Kwang.

Americans Exploit Japanese Goldfields—How Chinese Officials Fared.

News was brought by the Empress of Japan Wednesday that there was much friction between some of the allied powers at Shan-hai-Kwan, which is now the principal port of North China. Since the mouth of the Pei-ho river was frozen up, the transports have been discharging cargo at Shan-hai-kwan, where two piers were completed on December 13. The allies have agreed to open them for joint use. A late issue of the Japan Mail has accounts of friction at Shan-hai-kwan. It says: "The work of pier construction was entrusted to a British firm, and suddenly it was abandoned, owing to instructions received from the foreign office at London. It is also reported that the British are withdrawing from the island of Ching-wan; that the French have carried away the timbers of the railway, and that the Russians are preferring a demand for possession of the island. Field Marshal Waldersee's authority does not appear to be successfully exercised. If such friction continues in the field, concord in the cabinet will be difficult."

While the trouble in the south seems to have abated, it is by no means over, for the Empress brings news that over one hundred boats, all of which were "commandeered," containing Black Flags, have arrived at Canton to demand wages, and many outrages are reported to have been committed by these troops. They made a determined attack on the Roman Catholic church at Lok Ch-eung, but were repulsed with heavy loss. The priests had been warned of the impending attack, and had garrisoned the church. When the Black Flags approached the converts opened fire on them from within the walls, and after their rush failed, on account of the strong fire of the Christians, the Black Flags retreated, leaving many dead and three wounded, who were afterwards publicly beheaded.

A rebellion is reported from Kansuk, the Mohammedans in that province, who have long threatened rebellion, having raised the standard of revolt. The rising is said to be the result of the edict issued on December 3, ordering the degradation of Gen. Tung Fuh Tsiang.

The Japan Times reports that Messrs. Isaac and Brother, Sale & Co., the American Trading Co., and other Yokohama merchants, have been working up the gold-dust business of the Hokhaido mines, of Northern Japan. They have brought over some American experts from California, and the result is that their business has been very profitable this year. They will resume it on a gigantic scale, says the Times, next summer, and will send for a number of American experts.

A Japanese correspondent totals the silver seized and carried away by the Japanese troops at Tien-Tsin, Tungchow and Pekin at no less than 33,000,000 yen, to which tangible result of the Japanese share in the military operations of the allies in China must be added 185 cannon, 100 Chinese junks and one steam cutter.

News comes from Taku that the Germans have seized the Chinese steamer Irene, which took a cargo of telegraph material to repair the land lines between Pekin, Tien-Tsin and Taku, on the ground that she was carrying contraband.

Included in the advices received by the Empress are translations of Chinese account of the conduct of the allies at Pekin and other happenings there, taken from interviews with late arrivals from the capital and printed in the native Shanghai papers. Of all that has occurred at Pekin, that which seems most to impress the average Chinese is the fact that nobles and high officials, even princes of the royal line, have been compelled to perform manual labor. The bitterest reproaches are heaped upon these because they did not possess sufficient courage to destroy themselves rather than submit to such degradation—a degradation which has fallen not upon themselves alone, but upon the country. An account is given of how a former superintendent of the imperial silk manufactories, when ordered to carry earth, laid aside his embroidered robes, rolled up his sleeves, and went to work with such vigor that his captives repented and released him. This ability to adapt himself to circumstances is looked upon as a disgrace by the native editors. An account is also given by the Tung Wen Hu Pao of how Prince I was assigned to wash clothes for the soldiers, and he was allowed no rest or recreation. After a few days he killed himself. To K'o Ch'in, a noble of the second rank, together with K'ing Kwan, fell the task of carrying dead bodies outside the city wall. The writers say they were required to make several "tens of trips" per day, and that their daily rations consisted of a single biscuit and a cup of cold water each. Having been nursed in the lap of luxury, such conditions were to them unendurable; and the vigilance of their captors relaxing, they were enabled to escape. They hurried to the residence of Li Hung Chang and tearfully related their adventures. He consoled them, but had no remedies to suggest. The more fortunate among the higher classes who escaped this dreadful punishment of being made to work, are destitute, and many mandarins have been seen by the roadside, trying to sell their official buttons. Ch'ung Li, president of the board of punishments at Pekin, before hostilities commenced owned 3,000 suits of clothing, and after the visit of the allies, says one of the interviewed, he was forced to borrow the coat of a common soldier before being able to call and pay his respects to Li Hung Chang. Being afterwards captured by the allies, he was kept in confinement and fed on biscuits. After each meal he was made to walk for exercise, his guard leading him by the queue. The writer observes that a man who can endure such insults and not end his life must have much forbearance. To the Chinese mind the points related are tragic indeed. The idea of a prince or noble bearing burdens or wielding a spade is more impressive than a thousand beggar's corpses lying by the roadside. The Shanghai Mercury, commenting on the translations, says that such doings will create a wholesale fear of foreigners in numbers among the Chinese, but the intense hatred will be increased tenfold, and the interior of China will not be a suitable place of residence for isolated foreigners—particularly for women and children—for many years to come.

A Tien Tsin native paper prints accounts of a series of fires at Pekin. One which occurred on the 20th of the 9th moon resulted in the destruction of 120 houses in the Ts'ien Meng. Another fire, on the 22nd, demolished some 90 apartments in the Hsing Shen temple. Both conflagrations were said to have been started by the foreign soldiery.

Among the passengers who arrived by the Empress of Japan Wednesday were two Belgian journalists, Messrs. Collins and Tytgat, who have been journeying in Manchuria, through the Russian sphere of influence in North China, and on the Siberian frontier. They personally investigated the reports of atrocities and massacres committed by the Russian troops at the capture of Aigun and other cities along the Amur, several months ago, and found them to be true Thousands of Chinese, they report, were ruthlessly slaughtered by the Russian troops, and at the capture of Aigun thousands were grouped in large bunches and massacred. At one place crowds were tied together by their queues and drowned. The details of these atrocities from the pen of the travellers themselves have already appeared in these columns, having been taken from their accounts given to Japanese papers.

The other seven passengers—there were but nine in the saloon—were Rev. Fathers A. and J. Goethe, R. C. priests from Shan-si province, China. They were not molested during the troublous times, although threatened on several occasions. Miss Maud Killam, an American medical missionary, who was forced to leave her station in Central China during the rising, was another passenger. Others were Chas. Helm, a prominent Yokohama man; George R. Gregg, a Winnipegger, who has been to Shanghai several times on commercial business; H. Simmins, a tourist, who, with Mr. Gregg, debarked here; and Capt. P. C. E. Lockhart, an army officer from Hongkong, going home on furlough. Among the intermediate passengers were Rev. W. Moiser, of San Francisco, who has been in Hyderabad for seven years, engaged in mission work, and William Donelly, a Vancouver man, who was interested in the salmon that was to have been taken out to Yokohama by the ill-fated steamer Alpha. He went out on the Empress of India, and on hearing on his arrival of the disaster, took passage back by the Japan.

Rev. Mr. Moiser says that the famine, which killed millions in India, was well over in Bombay prefecture and Hyderabad when he left Bombay, but in some other districts he fears that there will be another year of famine. Great efforts have been made to till the land this year, men having been yoked to ploughs in very many instances.

There were 18 intermediate passengers in all, the others being Japanese. There were 227 Chinese, 42 of whom, five being native born, debarked here.

News of several steamship accidents is brought by the Empress. She was ashore for a brief space while going astern to enter Nagasaki harbor, and one of her propellors was twisted. Divers were sent down to make an examination, but they reported that no damage had been sustained to the hull. The steamer Geodwin, of the N. P. S. S. Co., went ashore at Moji while en route down to Hongkong, on December 23, and was fast for a short time. When floated, it was thought that little damage had been sustained. The overdue steamer Skarpsno, which was 25 days late on her voyage from Portland to Yokohama, arrived there on December 25, 47 days from Portland. When within 200 miles of the Japan coast, she encountered a heavy southeast gale, and her coal being all but used up in the fight against the storm, she put back to the Bonin islands. There she obtained wood, and some coal from a Japanese steamer, in exchange for flour, and made the trip to Yokohama in three days. At Yokohama, shortly before the Empress sailed, a fire broke out on the steamer Achilles and did considerable damage.

News is given of a rescue at sea by the steamer Doric, on her voyage from San Francisco to Yokohama. During the typhoon the Japanese sailing ship Soyetsu Maru was driven out to sea and her canvass all carried away. The ship was waterlogged and was drifting direct with but one day's rations on board for her crew, when found on December 17 by the Doric, which immediately went to her rescue, took off the crew, and took them to Yokohama.

In the typhoons, which raged at the end of November, when the Yosemite was wrecked and so much shipping and so many lives lost at Hongkong, the United States transport Leelanow was badly damaged. She arrived at Manila on November 22, and the Manila Times reports her terrible experiences with her live stock during the typhoon, s follows: "The seas swashed in a continuous deluge over the vessel, and she was tossed up and down like a cork. The mules were thrown down, taking in their fall the stall partitions and landing on the other mules. The teamsters made heroic attempts to rescue the fallen ones and place them on their feet, but the incessant pitching of the vessel rendered their efforts futile. They were finally compelled to give up in despair. By 12 o'clock that night not a mule was left standing, and half of them were dead. Those who saw the terrible holocaust will never forget it. Some of the mules had their legs broken, and projecting bones sticking in their entrails; others were impales by pieces of wooden partitions, and yet others had their eyes gouged out and necks broken. Those alive made the scene more awful by their pitiable groaning and braying. Rendered desperate by the plight of the animals, and wishing to put them out of their misery, Dr. W. L. Williamson had a piece of baling wire tied around his waist and held by one of the men to steady him, and then went below with a revolver and shot them. Besides the mules, fourteen horses, private property of officers, were lost.

The Japan was fully repaired at Hongkong, new plates being put in to replace those bent and broken in her collision. Johnson, the lookout on the bark, who shipped as a seaman on the Empress, after having been so unceremoniously thrown from his former vessel on that craft, is still a member of the crew of the Empress. The voyage—the 49th homeward one of the steamer—was a fair one.

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The PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. (Ltd.)
WALKERVILLE, ONT.

A January Marriage

Charles E. Tisdall and Miss Edith White Unite Their Fortunes.

St. John's Church Thronged by Friends to Witness the Ceremony.

The jingle of merry wedding bells from the tower of St. John's church at 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon proclaimed the celebration of a matrimonial event which has been looked forward to with pleasurable anticipation by hundreds of Victorians for some time—the nuptials of Charles E. Tisdall, ex-M. P. P., of Vancouver, and Miss Edith White, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward White.

The church was thronged with friends of the principals in the happy event, and appropriately decorated for the occasion with a wealth of evergreens. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Percival Jenns, rector of St. John's.

Promptly at 4 o'clock the bride, strikingly handsome in a gown of white organdie with veil, and carrying a shower bouquet, entered the church on the arm of her father, and attended by her sister, Miss Gertrude White, who was very prettily attired in a pink taffeta silk blouse, black skirt and picture hat.

The ever-popular "Wedding March" was played as the bridal party approached the altar, where the groom, attended by Lieut.-Col. F. B. Gregory, was in waiting.

The interesting ceremony over and documentary registrations made, the wedding party left the church to the strains of Schubert's "Serenade."

A reception was held afterwards at the residence of the bride's father, Gorge road. The residence also was beautifully decorated with evergreens and potted plants. In the drawing-room was displayed a large number of beautiful and appropriate gifts to the happy pair, indicating how great is the esteem in which they are held both here and in Vancouver, the home of the groom. The groom's present to the bride was a very handsome gold watch and chain, and to the bridesmaid a crescent of whole pearls. The wedding ring was sent from the groom's home in England, and, following an old English custom, was of guinea gold, 22 karats.

The honeymoon will be spent in California, the Walla Walla when she sailed yesterday evening bearing Mr. and Mrs. Tisdall away, accompanied by the best wishes of a host of friends.

The bride is very well known in Coast society circles, where she is a great favorite, her beauty and grace of manner and winning disposition gaining her friends on all sides.

The groom is one of the most popular and best known of British Columbia's rising merchants. For years he has conducted an extensive business in Vancouver. In Victoria also he has many friends, having spent some time here attending to his legislative duties.

On the return from San Francisco—in about three weeks—Mr. and Mrs. Tisdall will take up their residence in Vancouver.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

DR. FAGAN'S REPORT.

Sir,—There are one or two statements in the very interesting report of Dr. Fagan upon the recent outbreak of typhoid fever, which, in justice to the property owners in the neighborhood of Pemberton Road, should not be allowed to pass without remark. Dr. Fagan states "the disposal of liquid waste in the city proper seems to be right, but around the better classes of houses on Pemberton Road and vicinity, the idea seems to prevail that taking it off the premises is sufficient." Now, as a matter of fact I don't think any such idea does prevail; on the contrary the residents of the neighborhood in question are only too anxious to do away with the nuisance. The difficulty is to know what course to adopt. Some four years ago at the time the Provincial government was endeavoring to improve the sanitary arrangements of the Government House, I, in company with three other gentlemen owning property near the place in question, endeavored to effect an arrangement with the city whereby the difficulty might have been removed. The three property owners and myself each agreed to contribute $250, the government agreed to give $1,000 and the city council agreed to give $1,000, making up the sum of $3,000, which sum the city engineer estimated to be sufficient to carry a sewer down Charles street across the cemetery property to the sea. The only stipulation we made was that when the other property owners connected they should be compelled to contribute rateably with ourselves towards the original cost. When, however, the agreement was drawn and ready for execution we were met with the objection by the city, that if property owners near the proposed point of outlet objected to the sewage being deposited there, they, the city, would have to carry on the proposed sewer to Clover point, therefore they insisted that we should become liable for one-third of the cost of doing so, should it prove necessary. As we considered this stipulation highly unreasonable under the circumstances (there being no people living near the proposed outlet) and as none of us felt inclined to assume a liability of this nature, the negotiations fell through. I merely relate this incident to show that the residents in the vicinity of Pemberton Road are quite alive to the necessity of proper sanitary arrangements, and do not as Dr. Fagan suggests, consider it quite sufficient to take the sewage off the premises. Dr. Fagan also states "In one house the cess-pit was as sanitary as it was possible to be, yet the city sewer is constructed on that street and passed the house. Here evidently the by-law to compel property owners to connect with the system where it is constructed in any street has not been enforced." Surely this is a case which merits attention at the hands of the city council. It is, however, of common knowledge that more than in one instance such a state of affairs obtains, and that such should be the case is a fact that calls for the severest censure. It is obviously unfair that some property owners should be compelled to connect with the sewers while others are not. It also seems rather absurd that the city should incur a very heavy expenditure in the construction of sewers and then permit people to connect or not, as they please. Again, I believe (though I write subject to correction) that the only money devoted to sewerage extension purposes is derived from sewer rentals. If this is the case, and if there are many property owners who have not been compelled to connect, it is not surprising that the extension of the sewerage system proceeds but slowly. In concluding I may say that I do not believe that there is a property owner in the neighborhood in question who would not be only too glad to have the opportunity of obtaining a connection with a properly constructed sewer, notwithstanding the very considerable expense it would amount to in most cases, and further, in view of the recent outbreak of typhoid fever it is the duty of the city council to face the situation and to provide a proper system not only for this particular portion of the town, but also for the Spring Ridge section, where it is if possible, even more urgently required.

C. H. BARNARD.

The girl is the mother of the woman just as "the boy is the father of the man." The period when the womanly functions begin is one to be carefully watched and considered. Irregularity or derangement at this time may be promptly met and cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. But neglected at this critical period may entail years of future suffering. "Favorite Prescription" acts directly on the womanly organs giving them perfect vigor and abundant vitality. It removes the obstructions to health and happiness, and delivers womanhood from the cruel bondage of "female weakness."

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"I wish you a happy new century."
"Thanks, old chap; I wish you many."
—Boston Journal.

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Highway Bridge, Kettle River, Columbia, B. C.

Sealed tenders, superscribed "Tenders for Bridge, Kettle River, Columbia, B. C.," will be received by the undersigned up to and including Saturday, the 9th February next for the construction and completion of a woden highway bridge across the Kettle River at Columbia, B. C.

Drawings, specifications and form of contract may be seen on application to Mr. J. A. Dinsmore, Provincial Constable, Grand Forks, B. C., and at the Lands and Work Department, Victoria, B. C., on and after the 14th inst.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the undersigned, for the sum of eight hundred ($800) dollars, which cheque shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so, of if he fail to complete the work contracted for. The cheques of unsuccessful tenders will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied and signed with the actual signatures of the tenderers.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works.
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 4th January, 1901.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Highway Bridge, North Fork Kettle River, at Hardy's Crossing.

Sealed tenders superscribed "Tender for Bridge, North Fork Kettle River," will be received by the undersigned up to and including Saturday, the 9th February next, for the construction and completion of a wooden highway bridge across the North Fork of Kettle River at Hardy's Crossing.

Drawings, specifications and forms of contract may be seen on application to Mr. J. A. Dinsmore, Provincial Constable, Grand Forks, B. C., and at the Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., on and after the 14th instant.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the undersigned, for the sum of eight hundred ($800) dollars as security for the due fulfilment of the contract, which cheque shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. The cheques of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied and signed with the actual signature of the tenderers. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

F. C. GAMBLE,
Inspector of Dykes.
Office Inspector of Dykes,
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 4th January, 1901.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Coquitlam, Maple Ridge, and Pitt Meadows Dyking Districts.

Sluice Gates.

Sealed alternative tenders for Concrete and Wooden Sluice Gates, superscribed "Tender for Concrete Sluice Gate" and "Tender for Wooden Sluice Gate," will be received by the undersigned up to Saturday, the 2nd February next, for the erection and completion of six sluice gates in the dykes of the above mentioned Districts.

Drawings, specifications, and form of contract may be seen at the office of the Inspector of Dykes, Lands and Works Department, Victoria, and at the office of the Provincial Government Timber Inspector, Court House, Vancouver, on and after the 16th instant.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the undersigned, for the sum of fifteen hundred ($1,500.00) dollars, as security for the due fulfilment of the contract, which cheque shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. The cheques of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied and signed with the actual signature of the tenderers. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works.
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 4th January, 1901.