THIRTEEN SAVED!

Two of the "Cleveland" Boats Make Land.

EXPOSURE AND HUNGER

Cause One Seaman to Die a Raving Maniac.

Faint Hope Now for the Second Officer's Party—The Survivors' Terrible Experience and Miraculous Escape.

The rescue cruise of the Dominion steamer Quadra, undertaken, as such expeditions should be without a moment's delay upon receipt of the news of the Cleveland's distress, has already justified in results the prompt action taken. On board the cutter, and recovering as quickly as might be expected from their awful sufferings of the past week, are thirteen of those who sailed from San Francisco on the Cleveland, and who formed the crews of the First and Third Officers' boats when the order to abandon ship was given.

Third Officer Melvin and his companions were first recovered, a message from Rev. Father Brabant being received by the Quadra while she was at Eucluelet, informing Captain Walbran that this boat's crew had reached Hesquoit, where they were taken on board the government steamer on Friday last. First Officer Durfee and his men were picked up the following day, at Rafael Point, fifteen miles distant, and the complete list of the survivors in these two boats is now given as hereunder:

S. B. Durfee, first officer.
Harry Melvin, third officer.
R. P. O'Neill, first assistant engineer.
E. Thomas, second assistant engineer.
Robert Isbister, carpenter.
Peter Marin, seaman.
Thomas McColl, seaman.
Alfred Falkner, seaman.
John Harmon, fireman.
David Crawley, fireman.
C. H. Packer, pantryman.
Frank Gerthan, passenger.
Wm. Dietrick, passenger.

George Carillo, one of the men in the steward's department, died in the First Officer's boat on Wednesday, December 15, and was buried at sea. No word has been had of Second Officer Henderson's boat, or any of those in it. They are now given up as lost, and are as named below:

Second Officer L. F. B. Henderson, a native of Christiana, Norway, aged 40 years.
Steward Munroe, a native of Florida, aged 38; has his home in San Francisco.
Cook Walter Davis, aged 40 years, a native of Scotland, where he has his home.
Fireman John Gallagher, a native of Scotland, aged 52; has a wife and family living in San Francisco.
Firemen Hendrick Danielson, a Norwegian by birth; aged 39 years.
Seaman Bert Larsen, Norwegian; 23 years of age.
Seaman John Foster, Greek; 35 years of age.
Seaman Alikel Kohnig, Russian; 27 years of age.

WHITBECK TELLS THE STORY.

Of the Finding of the Missing Men and the Present Condition of the Steamer.

In a telegram to a member of the COLONIST staff on Sunday evening, Purser J. W. Whitbeck gives the following account of the rescue of the two recovered boats, and the present condition of the vessel. His despatch was sent from Alberni to which place the Quadra had returned in order to secure medical aid for the distressed seamen:

"There is rejoicing, tempered with sadness, on board the Quadra—rejoicing, because thirteen of our ship's family have been given back by the sea; sadness, because eight of those who, with us, sailed from San Francisco two weeks ago are lost beyond further hope.

"Leaving the scene of the wreck at noon on Friday, the Quadra, later in the same day, found the third officer's boat at Hesquoit—with Harry Melvin and his companions well cared for and fast recovering their strength at the home of the good priest, Father Brabant. They are Harry Melvin, Second Assistant Engineer Thomas, Seaman Peter Marin, Fireman John Harmon, Pantryman C. H. Packer, and the passenger Frank Gerthan.

"These men, after a terrible battle with the wind and sea, the agonies of which no pen can picture, reached Hesquoit on Sunday, December 12—the third day after the wreck. We received them on board the Quadra, and continued the search for the others of the lost.

"The Indians had heard that there was a fire on the beach and a broken boat at Rafael Point, fifteen miles or so away, and thither the cutter went at once, although the sea was still dangerously high and a bad surf running.

"The Indians' report proved, happily, a true one, for on the morning of Wednesday, the 15th, boat No. 2, in charge of First Officer Durfee, had come ashore, and Durfee and his companions dragged themselves up on the rocks, where they lay exhausted. With the first officer were Assistant Engineer R. P. O'Neill, Carpenter Robert Isbister, Seamen McColl and Falkner; David Crawley, the fireman; and Wm. Dietrick, the Los Angeles passenger.

"Poor George Carillo, the second steward, died of exposure in a dementia induced by the intense strain, suffering, cold and hunger. His body was sorrowfully slipped into the sea on Wednesday, the 15th.

"Captain Walbran, of the Quadra, is untiring in his efforts and persistent in his determination to recover Second Officer Henderson's boat and its occupants, but I greatly fear his labors will be in vain.

"Some of the rescued men in boat No. 2 are still suffering severely from their long exposure, but the officers of the Quadra have extended such unreserved hospitality that under the circumstances they could be no more comfortable if they were at home.

"The crew of ship's boat No. 4, in charge of Harry Melvin, were made comfortable by Father Brabant, who not only looked after their welfare, but caused the Indians to scour the country in all directions in search of the still missing boat and its crew. The Quadra, while this search continues, has returned to Alberni in order that the sufferers may be given proper medical attention.

"The Cleveland still lies in an easy position, and should no heavy weather set in, can yet be saved. Her cargo with the exception of the barrelled stuff and canned goods is a total and complete loss, not worth removing. Some of the fixtures, the personal effects of the crew, and a little of the cargo have been recovered by the Quadra, and a further search is being conducted in every Indian camp in the vicinity under the personal direction of Captain Walbran.

"Captain Hall and such of his officers as are able to work, will stand by the ship until she is either floated or finally abandoned. The divers are now at work and have as yet found no damage to cause fear of her ultimate salvation.

"J. W. WHITBECK."

CAPTAIN IRVING ABANDONS HOPE

Henderson's Party, He Says, Is Undoubtedly Lost—The Story of the Battle For Life.

Captain John Irving, M.P.P., manager of the C. P. N. Co., who accompanied the Quadra to the scene of the wreck, confirms in a wire the good news of the rescue, and adds:

"The third officer's boat was found at Hesquoit, which place they reached after being two days in the boat, but ill-provisioned owing to the loss overboard of a portion of their supplies, and with no shelter from the tempestuous elements. The chief officer's boat, with seven men, was picked up at Rafael point, just eastward of Sydney inlet. They had been five days in the boat, enduring in that time all the miseries falling to the share of their comrades. The second officer's boat is undoubtedly lost.

"The Quadra did not go further west as it would have been useless to do so. Some of the survivor's are very much used up, and the Quadra in consequence came up to Alberni to enable them to obtain medical treatment. One of the steward's men, Carillo by name, died in the first officer's boat.

"Several Indians have been arrested for looting, and the policy of the authorities in this direction cannot but have a most beneficial effect upon all the tribes along the coast line. "JNO. IRVING."

The story of the wild voyage from the wreck to safety, as told by the survivors of the two boats, is practically the same terrible narrative. Both, in the rioting of the elements misunderstood the captain's orders when he signalled them to follow through Alpha Passage; and both, realising their mistake, endeavored to follow in obedience when it was too late to make the point.

In the moment of excitement and great danger the oil cans were forgotten, and the breakers unchecked threatened momentarily to demolish all three boats. Try as they would the shipwrecked seamen could not keep toward shore; steadily the persistent wind drove them to sea, and to northward until they were forced to a realization of their fate—to be carried, helpless to resist, wherever the storm king willed.

There was neither chart nor compass in either of the three boats, which separated almost immediately and carried northward—ill-provisioned and with a water supply sufficient for half a week only, even with the exercise of the greatest economy. Durfee's boat, as told by Captain Hall, was not in the best condition, and only a few hours had elapsed when it commenced to leak, and leak badly, two men being required to bale continually from Friday morning for four days and a half.

During this dreadful interval the water supply was entirely exhausted, and the scant stock of seabiscuit so reduced that but one a day could be doled out with a morsel of meat, the fear of starvation thus lending its terrors to the situation.

THE TERRORS OF THE SITUATION

Beggar Description—Starvation, Cold, Anxiety and Death Combining in Attack.

Corillo had been sick when the ship was abandoned, and unable to work. He speedily grew worse, and although propped up on a coil of rope astern, the ice-cold water reached up to his chest, aggravating his agony. He died in a delirium, talking of home and friends, while his comrades labored with dull hopelessness toward they knew not where.

Unable to locate themselves, the best the boats could do was to keep within sight of shore and seek opportunity to make a landing. Thus they saw Eucluelet as they were forced by; realized that they were not seen in return although they signalled with every means at their command; lost sight of the little hamlet over the stern; and practically gave up hope. The boat was leaking; both food and water were gone; the men were in extremity.

Durfee decided that a landing must be made for repairs, even if it were at the price of death in the surf, so taking a desperate chance he steered ashore, fortune or luck or providence carrying the little craft and its crew on the beach in safety at Rafael Point.

When at last the boat and its occupants were tossed here like a discarded plaything, the sailors lay like dead men on the rocky beach. Two of the men had broken limbs which could not be set; fire was unobtainable; nor any food save the mussels, which they dragged themselves up the rocks and hungrily devoured. Finally Indians came, built a fire, dried their clothes, and gave them food—caring for them with a solicitude in strong contrast with the conduct of their Barclay Sound neighbors.

Melvin's run for Hesquoit was shorter, and less agonizing perhaps in consequence, although he and his men had no provisions, their biscuits having been lost overboard at Alpha Passage. They were exceptionally fortunate in their landing, and were given the best of care and attention by the resident priest, who also combines a limited knowledge of medicine and simple surgery with his spiritual ministrations.

When the survivors of both parties were received on board the Quadra, four were in great pain and absolute danger with indications of blood poisoning, which made experienced medical attention imperative. Five were unable to walk, and it was for a time feared that their lives would be sacrificed. They are now, however, doing well, and a full and satisfactory recovery is anticipated as soon as they shall have been removed to the hospital in this city.

The action of Rev. Father Brabant in personally caring for the injured and in instituting search for Henderson's boat all along the Coast, as well as his thoughtfulness and skill in sending the message to Euclulet that brought the Quadra up from that point, make him the hero of the day and hour.

HOW THE BOATS DRIFTED

In Absolute Ignorance of Their Position, Along the Very Worst Section of the Island Coast.

The course of the boats from the time of leaving Starlight reef until one of them landed at Rafael point and the other at Hesquoit harbor, is one of the worst known to Pacific ocean mariners.

It must be remembered that the three boats left the Cleveland off Shelter island, near Starlight reef, at eight o'clock a.m. The coastline here is nothing but rocks and reefs with dangerous currents. A landing along the coast at any point even under the most favorable circumstances would be fraught with the greatest difficulty.

Carried along by the gale, the boats continued up the coast looking for a favorable place to land. Had they known the coast, the boats could without much difficulty have landed at Point Cox, twenty miles north of where the steamer was left, as immediately behind this cove a good landing place as False Bay would have afforded the shipwrecked sailors a refuge.

Failing through ignorance of their whereabouts and of the locality, the boats still driving before the gale, missed another excellent opportunity for landing at a place called Schooner Cove. The appearance of the coast at this point is not encouraging to the uninitiated, as it presents a formidable aspect owing to the rocks and ledges near the entrance, which, however, are by no means dangerous.

The shoreline along here trends west by north, and east by south, and presents an almost unbroken line of reefs and breakers. The sailors still going north might have sailed through some of the smaller channels to Clayoquot Sound, but the off-lying rocks cause such a breaker that they could not tell the entrance.

The boat's crew which successfully landed at Rafael Point were exceedingly lucky. The point is very prominent and wooded, and affords a poor landing place under best conditions of weather. It is on the west corner of Flores island, about forty miles from where the Cleveland was abandoned, and lies between the north channel of Clayoquot Sound and Sidney inlet.

The point itself is uninhabited, the nearest place at which the crew could obtain shelter and succour being Ahousat, an Indian village eight or ten miles away. The current near Rafael Point is unimportant, and the fact that the point is the first place along the coast where the breakers do not extend any distance no doubt induced the crew to select it as a landing place.

The boat which drove to Hesquoit, missed the entrance to the ships' channel and having gone too far past to return, owing to the strong east gale, drifted still farther to the North. A splendid chance to land was afforded the crew after their failure to make a landing at Sydney Inlet, at a point about four miles further north. But unable to make this shelter, the boat apparently headed for Hesquoit with the prevailing wind.

In going along in the same direction up the coast after having Rafael—that is, west by north—the boat naturally ran directly into the harbor, as it opens out towards the southeast. The entrance to this harbor is not made without considerable difficulty, as a bar extends almost across the mouth of entrance, and in rough weather it forms into an ugly breaker. The shore is high and rocky, but the currents at this point are very moderate, even at the entrance to the Inlet.

Father Brabant's, where the crew landed, is about fifty miles from where the boats left the unfortunate Cleveland.

A PROVIDENTIAL LANDING.

Had the Third Officer's Boat Not Made Hesquoit Its Fate Would Have Been Sealed.

Had the crew which reached Hesquoit not been successful in landing there they in all probability would never have been heard of more. Their direct course from Hesquoit would have taken them to Eastern Point, which is characterized by mariners as the most dangerous place on the whole coastline. No small boat could have ever passed the point in rough weather such as was at the time prevailing.

At Hesquoit Harbor, where the third officer's boat was successful in making a landing, shelter and food were obtainable without difficulty, as a mission station of the Roman Catholic church is established there, especially well equipped for the assistance of any distressed seamen who may be carried thither. At Rafael point, however, the castaways could not fare so well, as the place is desolate in the extreme, affording very little shelter, while the nearest inhabitants live six miles away from where the landing was effected, at a small native village.

To reach this refuge it is possible to go by land across the Island, but it is an ugly trip, and in moderately calm weather, the water trip to reach the village would be infinitely preferable.

The voyage of the boat which successfully reached Hesquoit is considered by coast sailors as simply marvellous. For two weeks gale after gale has devastated the coast, and that a small boat driving before a fierce gale could pass the numerous reefs which are not absent from any part of the coast, for a distance of over fifty miles, and finally effect a safe landing at a bar-crossed harbor, is a feat to be indeed wondered at.

A recital of the wrecks along this portion of the Coast in recent years would fill a good sized volume. Experienced coast mariners invariably keep seawards in these waters as the currents are dangerous, and for miles and miles along the coastline, innumerable ugly reefs and bars cause a perilous sailing ground. From the very moment of leaving the wrecked Cleveland, the boats, according to the course they unwittingly took, were in imminent danger of being crushed like egg-shells against some ragged rock or swamped in breakers created by the concealed bars.

A more intimate knowledge of the shoreline would have saved the wave-buffeted sailors hours of anxiety and suffering. Until Rafael Point was reached by the one boat and Hesquoit by the other, no favorable landing place presented itself, although, as before stated, several were available had the crews but known it. The survivors were but the playthings of the waves for a distance of over fifty miles, along the perhaps roughest part of the northern Pacific coast, and in the case of the crew which safely reached Hesquoit harbor, good luck more than management cast the little cockelshell with its helpless load of humanity, into a place of refuge.

THE OWNER ARRIVES.

And Will Proceed to the Wreck at Once on the Steamer "Czar."

Yesterday's direct steamer from San Francisco brought here Mr. T. Tyson, the actual owner of the disabled vessel, accompanied by Captain Metcalf, the surveyor for Lloyds in the Bay City. The mission of these gentlemen, as might reasonably be imagined, is to see what can be done with the wreck, and great was their satisfaction on arriving to learn that those on the scene now anticipate little difficulty in once more floating the ship.

Diver McHardie is understood to have reported that so far as his investigations have disclosed there is nothing to interfere with recovery of the ship by simply filling with cement and pumping her out, it being possible to bring her thus to port, where repairs may be made at convenience. Whether this course will or will not be pursued will depend very much on how things look to the two gentlemen from San Francisco on their arrival at Shelter island whither they go on the tug Czar this morning.

It was originally contemplated to utilize the wrecker Whitelaw, which arrived a few days ago from San Francisco, but international law, it appears, stands in the way of an American wrecker operating to save a wreck entirely in British waters, and it will be impossible to engage the Whitelaw unless permission is obtained from Ottawa direct—which permission is not likely to be granted. The latest advice from the wreck is that seven Indians and one white man have been arrested for looting the stranded steamer, and will be given an immediate trial on board. The majority of the articles missing from the wreck have now been recovered, the work of the police in this matter having been most thorough and expeditious.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

Earnest Appeal for the Establishment of a Children's Aid Society.

A Plea for the Preservation of the Ornamental Trees of Government Grounds.

TO THE EDITOR:—No one is interested in denying or in minifying the value of some of the salient problems which at this unique moment are absorbing the interest and strength of city and province alike; but one may confidently assert that one of the questions, big with destiny, has not yet received the attention its importance demands, i. e., the protection and training of children—particularly of the boys who are much in evidence on our city streets after nightfall. A community is great not alone, or even chiefly, because of prosperous business enterprises, progressive public works increased luxury and growing revenues, but rather in proportion to the quality of its men—the integrity, nobility and patriotism of its citizens.

Has it not been demonstrated, times without number, that is is possible for an individual or community successfully to cultivate the industrial, acquisitive, social and aesthetic faculties, and lose the divine and surpassing art of developing the man and the patriot! In saying this, I profess not to declare any new thought, but to invite attention anew to the royal importance of the training of our future citizens. It belongs not to the scope of this letter to point out the defect, or fasten the blame but simply to assert, what is most commonly conceded, that the condition of a large number of our boys and girls betrays the fact that our system—or lack of system—of training our children—not alone parental but communal training—is gravely defective.

With not a few of our best citizens have I discussed this matter during the last year or two, and with one consent they agree that a wrong exists and that steps should immediately be taken to rectify it.

But time is moving on; boys are becoming men and nothing is being done to save many of them to the state, to society and to a worthy manhood. If some of the lads recently sentenced to the common gaol ever attain to high and patriotic citizenship it will be despite fearful odds now against them. Thank God, I believe in the possibility of any of them reaching up to worthy citizenship in earthly empire not merely, but also to obtain a nobler heritage in God's eternal kingdom.

But alas, how few of such attain the possible! How many of those composing the vagrant, vicious and criminal classes of to-day—menacing property and life and national institutions, burdening the industrious for the maintenance of their worse than useless lives, and inoculating the body social with the deadly virus of their moral corruption—how many of them, I say, might have been self-respecting and valued citizens had they received a few years ago a little of the intelligent and sympathetic consideration to which their incomputable value to God and man entitled them; and which, on the lowest scale of estimation an "enlightened self-interest" on the part of the electorate would have prompted! We believe this province to be big with the potential of a future greatness which no one is bold enough to measure. We welcome the call which such swiftly widening horizon and novel opportunities present to us—summoning us as with trumpet tones, to keep abreast of the thought and progress of the age in all legitimate and scientific development. But with what scathing judgment must posterity scorch our memory, if we make application of this call only, or even mainly, to material development, whilst we leave our boys, or any considerable portion of them to grow up unheeded, into disintegrating, destructive and corrupting forces in society? Is it, for example abreast of the scientific criminology of our time to sentence boys to terms in gaol and penitentiary? (which with the very best care are often but training schools in vice and crime). And that too at a first serious effort at correction? At present no other course is open to judges and magistrates. Surely this ought not so to be.

Again and again I have urged likely persons to initiate a movement on behalf of children—particularly "street boys" but without success. Although somewhat reluctant, on many accounts, I deemed it dutiful to move in this matter, and have taken the responsibility upon myself to call a public meeting for Monday evening, 20th inst., in Temperance hall, Pandora street, at 7:15 p.m. The purpose of the meeting is (1) To consider the advisability of forming a Children's Aid Society (2) If advisable to take steps to effect organization (3) To arrange for a Christmas tree for street boys. It is earnestly hoped that this gathering will be representative of the best elements of our city; it is not intended to be sectarian or sectional but a communal movement.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has kindly consented to take the chair. The public meeting will be over by eight o'clock to allow friends to fulfil other engagement for that evening.

A. B. WINCHESTER.

GOVERNMENT GROUNDS.

TO THE EDITOR:—No one who is able to justly appreciate the excellence of Mr. Rattenbury's work at the government buildings would believe that he could be guilty of the vandalism of recklessly destroying the ornamental shade trees in the government grounds, but one is glad for all that to see his disclaimer.

Every person of taste and cultivation is alive to the beautiful effect obtained by well placed groups of trees in the foreground. The distant buildings are wonderfully enhanced in effect when seen through the partial screening of trees. The contrast of outline is a relief to the eye which seeks variety rather than monotony; if the whole mass can be seen at a glance it palls upon the imagination which has nothing left to gain by nearer approach. The well regulated mind lives in the imagination of something more or better to realise, and drops dead before finality.

The successful laying out of these grounds is worthy the highest artistic effort. It is a work of great importance to the city of the province. The buildings and the site may be grieviously marred by unskilful handling. The Americans appreciated the genius of Olmstead at Washington and elsewhere, and in England and on the Continent Patton, and Milner have produced landscape gardening that is the pride of the owners and a public enjoyment.

It is not merely a question of sticking in trees and shrubs as some self-constituted ignoramus deems best, but the careful selection of trees and shrubs to their identical positions and their artistic grouping, to set off not only themselves, but also the buildings to their best advantage. It requires intimate knowledge of the habits and growth of the individual trees to ensure that artificial blending of form and color that goes to make up the perfect tout ensemble.

My own personal experience led me to call in Mr. Milner, of Sydenham, to advise in laying out the grounds and approaches to several large houses in which I was concerned, and always with the happiest results. It is in this case worth securing the best possible advice to arrive at the best attainable results. This is no reflection upon Mr. Rattenbury's taste and skill, on the contrary, I think he will see the value and wisdom in such a course as helping to display his work before the public to its best advantage, and it will be money well spent in the public interest and to the beautifying of our city of Victoria.

THOS. C. SORBY.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

A Great Deal of Interest Taken in the Meetings by Up-Country Farmers—Richmond Organizes.

Mr. J. C. Anderson, accompanied by Mr. Paterson, has returned from the Mainland and reports that the programme of meetings arranged for the upper country and lower Fraser have been completed successfully, with the exception of Maple Ridge, which in consequence of delay in the train service could not be reached in time, and it was therefore arranged to hold meetings at Port Haney and Hammond, on dates to be arranged later.

Meetings were held at Kamloops, Salmon Arm, Kelowna, Armstrong, Enderby and Agassiz, but that advertised for Vernon failed for lack of attendance. This was compensated for, however, by the exceptionally good meetings at the other points in the institute district of Okanagan, that at Armstrong being the largest yet held. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed, and it is everywhere conceded that the farmers' institute act is a wise piece of legislation, and if the farmers choose to avail themselves of its provisions it cannot but result greatly to their benefit.

Secretaries, pro tem, were appointed in all the institute districts to perform the preliminary duties as provided by the act, and secretaries were appointed at all the meetings to co-operate with them. It is therefore expected that petitions will shortly be in from all the districts for the formation of institutes, after which the organization of the central institute will be proceeded with.

The organization of the Richmond Institute took place on Saturday last and was attended by a fair number of representative farmers of the institute district of Richmond and by Mr. J. R. Anderson, superintendent of institutes, and Mr. Thos. Cunningham, of Vancouver.

Mr. Anderson pointed out that inasmuch as the act provided that the annual meetings of institutes shall be held in the month of January when the officers for the ensuing year shall be elected; the officers which might be elected at this meeting could only hold office until the annual meeting and it might therefore be considered expedient to postpone the meeting until January when one election would suffice. He however left it in the hands of the meeting to decide.

Mr. Thomas Kidd, M. P. P., was then appointed chairman, and Mr. McBride secretary of any of the opening remarks of the chairman and a discussion took place, one of those present took part, it was decided that it would be in the best interests of the Institute that the organization should be proceeded with forthwith and the following officers were thereupon elected to act until the annual meeting:

President, Captain Stewart, Sea Island; vice-president, Mr. Thomas New, South Vancouver; secretary-treasurer, Mr. Robert McBride, Sea Island; directors, Mr. John Dinsmore and Mr. James Thompson, Richmond.

The meeting was then addressed by the newly elected officers and other members, and by request by Mr. Thomas Cunningham. The meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the officers as provided by the act.

Further meetings are arranged for Cedar at the agricultural hall on Monday, January 3, at 3 p.m.; Nanoose, at the Parsville school house, on Tuesday, January 4, at 3 p.m., and Alberni, on Wednesday, January 5, at 7 p.m. Meetings have yet to be arranged for Maple Ridge, Mayne Island, Salt Spring Island and Gabriola Island.

The organization meeting of the Delta institute is fixed for Saturday, January 8.

THE SMALL BOY'S LETTER.

He Has Not Forgotten His Promise to His Brother at the Orphans' Home.

There is a small boy living close to town who deserves to have his Christmas stocking filled to overflowing. Up to a short time ago he was one of the little inmates of the British Columbia Protestant Orphans Home, but one day a kind-hearted farmer offered to take the youngster and teach him how to earn his own living. So the boy is now on the farm and getting along famously, for by his own account he has already learned to milk "two cows and a half." He is a manly little chap and what is more he does not forget his promises, for he had told his younger brother at the home that he would buy him a sleigh with the first dollar he earned and now he has sent the dollar to fulfil that promise. Judging from the letter the lad has found a very happy home and his thoughtfulness for his little brother shows plainly the good training which the children receive at the home. Here is the letter:

"VICTORIA, December 13, 1897.

"MY DEAR BROTHER: I thought it was time to write to you and I am getting along alright now and if you coming out to see me on Xmas you had better ask Mrs. Walker to let you come out to us and Write to me soon before Xmas and let know if you are coming out and there is a Dollar to buy a sleigh I said I would let you get one and I can milk 2 cows and a half. Now we want you to come out thursday before Xmas and go back thursday after Xmas and What day is your Xmas tree and the Dollar is your Xmas present and send me a letter soon."

TRY, TRY AGAIN.

The Young Man "Tuttle" Evidences a Disposition to Live Up to the Time-Honored Motto.

"Allen G. Tuttle," who was foiled in his attempt to pass a worthless cheque on Messrs. W. & J. Wilson last Saturday, continued his operations in the evening, and with brilliant success. He visited Mr. Geo. R. Jackson's merchant tailoring establishment on Government street, and after purchasing several dollars' worth of goods presented a check for $20 in payment, purporting to be signed by A. W. More, as in the case of the Messrs. Wilson. The signature of Mr. More was a splendid imitation and the check was taken without suspicion, more particularly as "Tuttle," produced a life insurance policy, bearing his name, for the purpose of identification. Securing the goods the forger coolly left the store, and it was not until late yesterday afternoon that Mr. Jackson was aware that he had been victimized. The check was sent to the bank and was returned marked "no account." Further inquiry revealed that the paper was a clever forgery.

The city police were immediately notified, but it is thought Tuttle left the city Sunday evening. A man suppose to be the forger was apprehended Saturday evening, but when he was brought to Messrs. W. & J. Wilson's store it was found that he did not tally with the description of the man required, and he was permitted to go. The full extent of "Tuttle's" operations in this city are not yet known. Every effort is being made by the police to secure him, and if he has not left town he will no doubt soon be in the toils, as an accurate description has been furnished by Mr. Jackson.

Ask your grocer for
Windsor Salt
For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Leonard Pusey Appointed to Fill the Position of City Streets Superintendent.

The Mayor Refers Feelingly to the Death of Ald. Harrison—Braden Will Sue.

There were no absentees at last night's meeting of the city council, when the most important business presenting itself was the appointment of a street superintendent, Mr. Leonard Pusey being chosen on a majority of one over Mr. John Haggarty.

Mr. Braden wrote a strong letter denouncing the action of the council in not investigating certain charges he had made against the health officer, and threatening suit if the matter was not immediately settled.

After the minutes had been duly approved, Mayor Redfern announced that owing to the death of Ald. Harrison, a vacancy had been created in the council board; he did not, however, think it would be necessary to fill this at present as the annual elections were so close at hand. He paid a high tribute to the ability of the late alderman, and stated that his services had resulted in much good to the city government.

A communication was read from A. J. Dallain, president of the S. P. C. A., relating to the practice of lasooing dogs, which the society claims is an exceedingly cruel one. The matter was referred to the Mayor and pound committee.

Messrs. Crease & Crease, acting for Charles T. Dupont, put in a claim for damages done a building on Fisgard street, which they state had been torn down as unsanitary without proper authority. The matter was referred to the city solicitor and sanitary officer.

Mr. W. H. Braden wrote stating that as he understood the council refused to investigate certain charges he had made against the health officer, he would have the matter ventilated in the courts. If the council still refused to grant an investigation they need not take any further notice of his claim for $75.00, and he will sue for being detained sixteen days from his business; also for goods destroyed by fire and fumigation. He would also claim damages for the detention of his nurse for sixteen days. Mr. Braden further says in his letter that his nurse was taken away from his children without his consent, "after an agreement with your health officer that he should stay with them, who had no intention of allowing him to remain at any time, as his (the health officer's) conduct and lying has shown." Mr. Braden continues that notwithstanding the disease, his blankets were returned to him although he had been told by Dr. Fraser that they should have been destroyed by fire. He concludes:

"I will without further delay see this to the end, as I will stand no more fooling." The letter was received and filed.

A communication was received recommending the son of the late Mr. Harrison for the vacancy of light trimmer caused by the latter's death. While the Mayor and majority agreed that the appointment would be a good one, it was decided to proceed in the matter on the usual lines. A letter from the superintendent of the Electric Light Co. recommending James Cummings for the vacancy was also laid on the table.

A petition signed by George Gillespie, manager of the Bank of British Columbia, and others protesting against the proposed raising of Government street between Fort and Broughton streets was presented. After considerable discussion the matter was referred to the Mayor and street commissioner.

The city clerk of Vancouver wrote stating that a leper had been sent to Darcy island and requested that the city would take charge of him at the island according to the usual arrangement between the two cities. The health officer will attend to the matter.

Frank Armstrong asked for a further extension of the Michigan street sewer The sewage committee will deal with the matter.

The Mayor announced that he had made the usual donation of $25 each to the following institutions: St. Joseph Hospital, the Maternity Home, Rescue Home, Protestant Orphan Home, St Ann's Convent and the British Columbia Benevolent Society.

The street committee recommended that A. R. Shird be paid $2 for work done on the street, but did not think he was entitled to $25 claimed as damages. The report was adopted.

When the matter of the appointment of a street superintendent came up considerable discussion arose as to whether all the applicants should be considered in the new ballot. City Solicitor Mason gave it as his opinion that all the applicants should be considered in the ballot. Upon the matter being put to a vote of the council it was decided to give a fresh ballot for all the applicants. The result of the ballot gave Leonard Pusey five votes against four obtained by Mr. Haggarty, and the former was declared elected by the Mayor to the position of street superintendent.

The Mayor's resolution regarding the appointment of returning officers, etc., already, published, was adopted after considerable discussion.

To secure an abundant growth of hair, use Hall's Hair Renewer, or, if possessing an abundance, it may be kept looking finely by useing the Renewer occasionally.

Fur sleeping bags. Extra heavy blankets. B. Wiliams & Co.

MADE A PRISONER.

A Sergeant of the Scots Fusiliers in the Hands of the Enemy.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.—According to advices from the front, Sergeant Walker, of the Scots Fusiliers, is a prisoner in the hands of Sipah Afridis. Efforts are being made to obtain his release.

CANCER CAN BE CURED.

Cancer is the severest known form of blood disease. BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS is the most powerful blood medicine known. It cures cancer and all skin diseases. Proof: "My husband had two cancers taken off his face, and another was coming on his lip. He took two bottles of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS and it disappeared. I know this medicine is an excellent blood purifier." MRS. WM. KIRBY, Akron, Erie Co., New York.

Ontario's Timber Policy.

TORONTO, Dec. 21.—(Special)—Better late than never, is the generel trend of the World's editorial on the whole approving of the Hardy government timber policy.

FREE TO LADIES.

We will give one lady in each town or village a full sized $2 case of LUXURA, the only Toilet article in the world that will develop the bust or any part of the female form, remove wrinkles, etc. Write to-day for it. G. M. WIGGINS, 112 West 32nd Street, New York.

A MIGHTY CHANGE.

Made Well and Active After Years of Suffering.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND WAS THE GREAT LIFE-GIVER.

New life, health, vim, energy and activity are some of the blessings Paine's Celery Compound bestows on those who are now helpless, weary and half dead.

If you are a martyr to rheumatism, tortured with neuralgia, distressed with dyspepsia, or laid low with kidney trouble, that infallible life-giver, Paine's Celery Compound, will restore you to perfect health and give you a long lease of life. Mrs. Page, of Arnprior, Ont., after years of suffering, experienced the happy and mighty change that Paine's Celery Compound alone can give to the afflicted. She says:

"I have been for many years a great sufferer from rheumatism and a complication of other troubles. About a year ago I was prevailed upon to try a course of Paine's Celery Compound with a result so marvellous that my most intimate friends and neighbors could scarcely believe me to be the same woman. Formerly I could only move about with the greatest caution: now I am well and active, and my general health is good. I believe Paine's Celery Compound will do all that is claimed for it."

SHOCKED AND FRIGHTENED.

Weak, nervous people having heart troubles are easily shocked and frightened. Milburn's heart and nerve Pills fortify the nerves, restore regular action to the heart, and cure every form of heart or nerve trouble. Mrs. Gladys McMillan, Toronto, says: "Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cured me of nervousness and palpitation. I was so nervous that the least noise would startle me; but am now perfectly well."

CEDAR HILL CONCERT.

St. Luke's Sunday Scholars Entertain a Full House.

The pupils of St. Luke's Sunday school have been preparing for some time for a concert which was given last Thursday evening. Although the weather was not very good there was a well-filled house, which pleased the children. A couple of tableaux, "Mary Had a Little Lamb" and "The Old Woman in a Shoe" were very prettily presented. The recitations were all clearly spoken and well rendered. The songs indicated much care on the part of the teachers. A violin solo given by Miss Eleanor Kanes was well received. Miss Laura Miller presided at the organ.

The programme was as follows: Organ solo, Miss Miller; recitation, Leland Miller; chorus, "The Fox and Grapes"; recitation, Miss Grace Holmes; vocal duet, Miss Nellie and Marion Russell; recitation, Miss Clara Merriman; violin solo, Miss Eleanor Kanes; tableau, Mary's Lamb; chorus, "Puff"; recitation, Miss Mary Holmes; action song, "The Weather"; dialogue, L. Glarke and H. Russell; vocal duet with chorus, "Xmas Boxes," Miss E. Ivine and M. Miller; recitation, Miss M. Russell; tableau, "The Old Woman in a Shoe"; dialogue, "The Months"; chorus, "Good Night."

Mrs. Booth Very Ill.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Mrs. Ballington Booth, who is in the hospital suffering with heart trouble, was to-night said to be in a serious condition.

CATARRH SUBJECTS

This dread malady lurks behind the most incipient head colds, and when the seeds of disease are sown steals away the beauty bloom and makes life pleasures a drudgery.

DR. AGNEW'S CATARRHAL POWDER will cure the incipient cold and the most stubborn and chronic Catarrh cases. It puts back the beauty pink and sheds sunshine in its trail.

"My wife and I were both troubled with distressing Catarrh, but we have enjoyed freedom from its distresses since the first application of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder—it acts instantaneously—gives grateful relief in 10 minutes, and we believe there is no case too deeply seated to baffle it in a cure."—Rev. D. Bochnor, Buffalo, N.Y.—32

For Sale by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times January 12, 1865.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, &c.

CAUTION—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell street, London. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.

WHAT BETTER CAN YOU DRINK THAN
JOHN JAMESON
& SONS' (DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" Very Old
BLACK BOTTLE
WHISKY.
Please see you get it with
Metal Capsules {BLUE ..... One Star / PINK ..... Two Star / GOLD ..... Three Star
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Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.—
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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST leads.