REFESTE MILITIALA

Constituted, Maintained and Out-Its Strength Is. 135,000 Men.

out of the militias nessage, will undoubtedly cause of otion, especially among its offi-

By royal proclamation art of the force is liable nes of the United King-

me classes as the regular army, reliminary maining of not more months, and an annual training sting twenty-eight days for the of their service, and at the end in the care street and at the end in the care street and at the end uring which time the annual

increased by one half.

to and forming part of their battalions, the officers and men ed out age hable for duty with are, to all intents and pops, and this also.

the regulars-voluntary me as for the regulars—voluntary ent—but in the event of any coun-place not providing sufficient men-ot may be resorted to. Each militia t has a permanent staff consist-an adjutant, a small body of nononed officers and drummers to recruiting drills, and the ordinary

of the corps. hillta reserve is militia, voluntarily ke the liability to join the regular, and serve in any place to which asy be ordered in ease of necessity. men receive a double bounty of £2 ning, and are on the same as the army reserve. The returns year gave the strength of this force

ctive strength of the entire militiaeffective strength of the entire militia, according to the latest returns, is 135,000, consisting of 126 infantry lons, 32 corps of artillery, 2 fortress, of engineers, 10 divisions of subminers and two companies of the 1 staff corps.

e is nothing particularly extraording the procedure ordered by the

the procedure ordered by the proceduration, as during the Indian Mutiny, and the Soudan 1885 the milith were embodied and they will now, garrison service to regiments, ordered abroad. Thereregiments ordered about.
suggestion that events in the Transill need the despatch of any of thereserve, and the embodiment iswhat has been for some days ceni, certain by military authorities.

presentative of the Daily Mail whoed that at present no decision as de, although the scheme for

A MASTODON'S TUSK.

g: One That Natives Foundain a River Cutting, Alaska.

here is in the care of Mr. J. As North 62 Pearl street, a fine specimen of stodon tusk, recently received from ska. Originally it was, by the esti-e of scientific men who have seen it, rly, 15. feet in length, following the we, but it is broken at both the base tre, but it is broken at both the base of the tip, and in its present condition assures. 19 feet 8 inches in length and out 10 inches in diameter at the thickpart. It is of a very fine quality ivory, and weighs 175 pounds. The k forms, roughly speaking, a curwe of out 120 degrees upward. Besides this rec, titere is something of a spiral rm, the tusk bending slightly to the tr. from the base, and taking a more oncomed curve to the right, a little riher along. At the base end there a hellow of two feet, the encircling

a hollow of two feet, the encircling ory being less than an inch in thickness. The color is a clear black at the unper end, and when discovered it was I of this color from age, but the main rface has been scraped, and is now ne soft tint of old ivory.

The tusk is owned by a Norwegian issionary, whose name Mr. North does ot know. It was sent by him to some riends in the West, who were to sell for him, and they sent it to Mr. North, hinking he would be in a better position of dispose of it than they. So far as Ir. North, knows its history it is as ollows: In 1895 the government, following the advice of the Rew. Dr. Shellon Jackson, Preshyterian missionary in if. North knews its history it is as ollows: In 1895 the government, following the advice of the Rew. Dr. Shellon Jackson, Preshyterian missionary in Alaska, afranged for the transportation to Alaska of a large herd of reindeer from Labrador, with the lifted that they would be useful as means of transportation in Alaska and that they would brive there. It was thought desirable to send a missionary with them, and a young man in Minnesota, who, from a farm hand, had become a Lutherian minister, was secured. With his Eskimos, he penetrated to the far northern part of Alaska, and found there a tribe of native Indians in possession of the tusk. They were triendly, and readily sold him the specimen, agreeing to take him to the place where it was found. An expedition was erganized and went to the banks of a swift river, which had cut out the crumbling banks until its current ran 15 feet below the level of the plain. From the bank, just above the water, the natives had found the tusk protruding. They had also dug out the bones of the mastodon's head, with the teeth still in the jaws, but the other tusk was missing and no part of the main skeleton was discovered.

The head was shown to the missionary, but he decided that he could not afford the cost of transporting it. Upon his return to the seacoast, he sent the tusk to his friends, who sent it to Mr. North. He thought that it could be sold by weight as ivery for more than the \$125 it had cost him to get it to civilization. Scientific men from the university of Michigan examined it and said that it was between 3,000 and 5,000 years old. On account of its age and good condition they thought that it would bring more from a gcientific institution than as ivery, Mr. North has already written to the Smithsonian institution about it, Mastodon ivery is, in itself, not rare. For more than 100 years there has been a trade in it in the New Siberian islands and other Russian possessions, and the first geographical surveys in Russia's far north were made by

has been a trade in it in the New Siberian islands and other Russian possessions, and the first geographical surveys in Russia's far north were made by hunters of mastoden ivory. The greatest find, scientifically, was made by a Russian peasant in 1799, who discovered a mastodon, almost perfect, frezen in a huge block of ice. Good specimens of tusks, however, have mever been common. Ivory dealers here say that the tusk in Mr. North's possession is the largest they have ever soon.

(From Sunday's Daily Edition.)

## Native Son **Appointed Chief**

Sergt. Langley of the Provincial Police to Succeed Chief Sheppard.

Has Had Long Experience on the Provincial Force as Sergeant.

Mr. John M. Langley, for many years past sergeant in the provinical police force, was yesterday morning selected by the police commissioners of Victoria as successor to Mr. Henry W. Sheppard in the office of chief. The appointment was made out of twenty-two applicants, at a special meeting held at 11 o'clock, with closed doors although the choice had already been fully debated and the commissioners therefore came to the meeting for little other purpose than to confirm a cut-and-dried selection. The appointment, has occasioned unbounded surprise in local police circles.

Of the numerous applicants for the position, with its salary attachment of \$125 per month, ten were Victorians, and three members of the city force to-day—Detectives Palmer and Perdue, and Senior Sergeant John Hawton. The list of applicants in its entirety was as follows:

R. A. Homfray, Victoria.

R. A. Homfray, Victoria.
W. L. Gilchrist, Victoria.
John E. Whiteside, Victoria.
John M. Langley, Victoria.
John M. Langley, Victoria.
Donald C. McLeod, Victoria.
Capt. Rant, Victoria.
John Hawton, Victoria.
John Hawton, Victoria.
Thomas Palmer, Victoria.
George M. Perdue, Victoria.
Frank R. Murray, Victoria.
Patrick Farrell, Victoria.
W. P. Winsby, Victoria.
Alexander McGowan, Rossland.
C. Wynyard-Gladwyn, Kamloops.
W. Greenwood, Rat Portage.
M. H. White-Fraser, N.W.M.P.
James Kirkcaldy, Brandon.
A. Westwood, Port Albert.
A. McKinnon, Nelson.
T. J. Riddell, N.W.M.P.
M. Morrissey, Cedar Hill.
J. McAllister, Vancouver.
T. McClnnes, N.W.M.P.
Sergeant Langley—or as he must h

Sergeant Langley—or as he must hereafter be titled Chief Langley—is a native born British Columbian, with long experience in the provincial force, under Superintendents Roycraft and Hussey, and for a time—just prior to Mr. Hussey's appointment—administered the affairs of the provincial department. The new Chief will assume office on the 2nd of January.

LENORA LOOKING WELL.

Latest Development Work on the Prom

Non-delivery of Freight at Dawson
Results in Big Suit.

The N. A. T. & L. Company has served at Seattle a complaint or Will be care to the served at Seattle a complaint or Will be care to the served at Seattle a complaint or Will be care to the served at Seattle a complaint or Will be care to the served at Seattle a complaint or Will be care to the served at Seattle a complaint or Will be care to the second should be company to make certain deliveries of freight at Dawson this fall which it was carrrying for the N. A. T. & T. Company to make certain deliveries of freight at Dawson this fall which it was carrying for the N. A. T. & T. Company to make certain deliveries of freight at Dawson this fall which it was a provise that if for any reason the S. T. T. Company was unable to take the shipment further than Fort Yukon it would be delivered there at a proportion at freight rate. The N. A. E. T. Company was unable to take the shipment further than Fort Yukon it would be delivered there at a proportion at freight rate. The N. A. allege that the defendant company could have delivered the country of the serving an address will be taken by Col. Gregory, and during the country of the serving an address will be delivered there at a proportion at the defendant company could have delivered the country of the serving an address will be taken by Col. Gregory, and during the verying an address will be delivered the country of the serving an address will be delivered by Rev. J. C. Speer.

MARINE NOTES.

An addition of 500 feet is to be made the defendant company could have delivered be a country of the serving an address will be delivered by Rev. J. C. Speer.

MARINE NOTES.

An addition of 500 feet is to be made to the country of the serving an address will be delivered by Rev. J. C. Speer.

MARINE NOTES.

An addition of 500 feet is to be made to the country of Bestude in Big But.

The N. A. T. & L. Company has been contained from the control of the contro

tion being Massett, where a crew will be taken on. The Carlotta G. Cox left her moorings yesterday and with a fav-orable wind will soon be on her season's uise. The Zillah May and Victoria are expected to get away on Wednesday next, both schooners having been thor oughly overhauled on Turpel's ways.

## LOCAL NEWS.

Until He Comes.—Col. Prior will assume the duties of Col. Peters, who has been transferred to the Toronto district, pending the arrival of the latter's successor, Major Benson.

Columbias and Victorias play to-morrow in the inter-

Thanks for Favors.—The Sisters in charge of the Protectorate desire, through the Colonist, to thank all who so kindly assisted, with gifts and otherwise, in the making of the Christmas tree for their little orphan boys.

Association

## Championship :

Victoria Defeated the Garrison in First Match for Senior Cup.

mediate Series.

Latest Development Work on the Promising Mount Sicker Froperty.

William Button, fogettime of the Logorithm and the Logo

assembled to grant licenses, not to dis-russ other matters.

Mr. Higgins said that as this was no Conservatives

Mr. Higgins said that as this was not a political adhering a political adhering a political address from him would be unbecoming. He would say this, however, that a strained interpretation had been placed on the act so that the fee as imposed fell mainly on the publicans in Esquimalt town, while publicans in other localities were charged only half rates. He intended to introduce a bill in the house to amend the present act.

introduce a bill in the house to amend the present act.

The following licenses were extended for six months: Fred Stetson, Joseph Calvert, Henry and Richard Price, John E. Day, Mrs. Mary Howard, Joseph Dubois, Mrs. Eliza Marshal, L. O. Demers, Mr. Fair of Goldstream. Francis E. Bailey's license was extended for a year and Fred McAdams' application was refused, all the application forms not having been made out.

The meeting then adjourned.

In Boundary.

Address to Sir Charles Tupper Presented by People of Greenwood.

To Which the Leader Makes an **Exhaustive and Vigorous** Reply.

Thanks for Favor.—The Skiters in the matter for the Benies Association will be matter of the benies of the benies

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE In Blue Inx across the Outside Wrapper of every Bottle

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

AGENTS W. Douglas & Go., and G. E. Golson & Son.

## Wishing you a Prosperous New Year



and, as ever, will endeavor to make the New Year as advantageous for you as the Old Year. Buying in best markets and selling on a small margin of profit, we are

Morgan's Eastern Oysters DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Dated at Vancouver the 27th day of Nov-mber, 1899.

Far-Away

Buyers.

Unless you have tried ordering from us by mail you cannot realize what mail ordering at its best

A Collar Button or a Diamond Ring, a Salt Spoon or a Cabinet of Silver, a Half Dollar or Five Hundred Dollars, Five Miles distant or away in the heart of the

or away in the heart of the Rockies—it's all one to us. We prepay all carriage charges, and if you are not perfectly satisfied, we cheerfully refund money upon the return

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TORONTO.

Send for Catalogue.

Established 1854.

really means.

of goods.

WILSON & SENKLER, Solicitors for Applicants.

GRIT, RESOLUTION, FIRMNESS.

GRIT ABSOLUTION, FIRMNESS.

From the Chicago Journal.

In Engine these are the times that try many the south of the sout

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the legislative assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at its next session, for an act to incorporate a company with the following powers:

To carry on every description of commercial and financial business; to organize and promote joint stock companies and to take shares or other interest in such companies; to direct and manage the business and undertakings of such companies, and to make and carry into effect arrangements for the amalgamation of any company or individual carrying on similar undertakings; to borrow money for the purposes of the company and to pledge or mortgage any of the company's assets for that purpose; to purchase and acquire all kinds of personal effects, and to act generally as ballees of all kinds of securities and personal property; to receive money upon deposit; to act as trustees for individuals, estates, companies, corporations and governments; to acquire privileges, franchises and concessions by grant, purchase or otherwise from any corporations or government; to guarantee by bond or otherwise, any securities or debentures of any corporation or government; to government, to lend money upon the security of and to purchase and sell real estate. wise, any securities or debentures of any corporation or government, to lend money upon the security of and to purchase and sell real estate; to lend and invest money upon security; to negotiate loans for individuals, corporations and governments; to deal in moneys and securities; to act as agents for individuals, companies, corporations and governments, and to acquire powers necessary, conducive or incidental to carry out any of the above objects.

Dated at Victoria, the 30th day of November, 1899.

BODWELL & DUFF. Solicitors for the Applicants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that The Canadian Bankers' Association will apply to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an Act incorporating the said Association, with the objects of promoting generally the interests and efficiency of banks and bank officers and the education and training of those contemplating employment in banks, and for such purposes, among other means, to arrange for lectures, discussions, competitive papers and examinations in commercial law and banking, and to acquire, publish and carry on the Journal of The Canadian Bankers' Association, and to facilitate, by establishing clearing houses or otherwise, the adjustment and settlement of bank balances.

Z. A. LASH,

Counsel for said Association.

Dated November 14, 1899.

CIVIC PROPERTY INSURANCE. Toronto Decides to Carry Its Own Risks Rather Than Submit to Higher

Rate.

REVOLUTION ENDED.

Caracas, Venezuela, Dec. 29.—The Fernandez revolution can be said to be ended. Fernandez is fleeing with two hundred men to the Colombia boundary. Government troops and the minister of war, Gen. Pulido, are back at Caracas.