Trip Full of Significance

Interesting Speculation as to Lord Dundonald's Trip to Port Simpson.

Believed He Will Give Opinion As to Military Fitness of Port Simpson as Terminus.

It is believed in pretty well informed quarters that Lord Dundonald's visit to Port Simpson at this time has a significance which does not appear on the surface. The following despatch appears in the Mail and Empire, of Toronto, of November 28th:

"On account of the recent acquisition by Canada of two islands near the southeastern boundary of Alaska, as recently laid down by the joint tribunal at London, it is expected that the United States government will establish fortifications in the neighborhood. The islands which were conceded to Canada are Wales and Pearse. In the immediate vicinity, however, are the islands of Sitklan and Kannaghunut, which were acquired by the United States. All the islands are within at least two or three miles of Port Simpson, British Columbia, which has been selected as the terminus of the proposed Grand Trunk Pacific railway.

"The fortifications which the war department will probably establish either on Sitklan or Kannaghunut will command absolutely the entrance by sea to Port Simpson, and will entirely offset any effort which Canada may make to fortify the place.

"Gen. Greely, chief signal officer of the army, has already recommended that the military cable now being laid between Seattle, Washington, and Sitka, Juneau and Skagway, Alaska, be extended southward by Lynn canal to the town of Ketchikan, and thence to one of the islands belonging to the United States, in the vicinity of Port Simpson. There is already a small garrison of soldiers stationed near Tongas, which is at the head of the passage of that name, separating the islands recently acquired by the United States and those acquired by Canada. Tongas is only a few miles from Port Simpson, in the immediate proximity to Canadian territory."

In connection with the above very definite statement as to American intentions, the present visit to the Coast of Lord Dundonald derives special and peculiar importance, says the Vancouver World. It is true that Lord Dundonald has described his visit as merely one of inspection—inspection is an elastic word, and may mean much. It is, therefore, quite to be expected that during his absence in the North the general commanding will take pains to visit all the western harbors offering possible terminus advantages, and report in due course as to the strategic values of all.

That he should undertake such a mission at the present season of the year is clearly indicative of the urgency of the case and the determination of the government of Canada, as well as the promoters of the new road to lose no time in the construction of this new nation-making railway.

Mistress—Did anyone call while I was out, Jane?

Jane—Yis, mum. Wan gintlemin wus asther callin', mum.

Mistress—What was his name?

Jane—Mike O'Rafferty, mum, an' he was as glad to found yez out as he wus to found me in. O'm thinkin', mum.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Mayor Zimmerman of Richmond, Ind., examines his mail but once a week—on Friday. He has followed this practice for 15 years. "If anyone has aught of importance to say to me," explained his honor, "he will telegraph, telephone or call personally. Trivial matters do not require my immediate attention and I refuse to be inconvenienced daily by a batch of letters discussing unimportant affairs."

SUBSTANTIAL CREDIT.

New Debenture Issue of C. P. R. Underwritten at Six Per Cent. Premium.

Montreal, Dec. 4.—The credit which the C. P. R. enjoys in London was illustrated today when President Shaughnessy announced that the issue of twelve millions four per cent. debentures, authorized at the last annual meeting, would be underwritten at 106 within the next ten days. Half of the money is to be utilized in paying for Atlantic steamships acquired last spring, and the remainder in buildings or acquiring 471 miles of new railway.

PRESIDENT OF REICHSTAG.

Count Von Ballestrom Re-elected for Another Five Years.

Berlin, Dec. 4.—Count Von Balestram was re-elected president of the Reichstag unanimously.

In accepting his re-election as president of the House for another five years, Count von Ballestrom said he doubted whether his strength would outlast that period, but so long as he held office he would maintain the dignity of the Reichstag, "both from within and without," referring doubtless to the incidents of several years ago, when the Reichstag records were altered through outside influence. All the members of the Reichstag, except the Socialists, heartily applauded the Count's statement. The Socialists were unable to forgive him for his severity toward those who caused disorder within the chamber. Count von Stolberg-Wernigerode was elected first vice-president, and Dr. Paasche was elected second vice-president. Herr Singer, (the Socialist candidate for the first vice-presidency, received only 68 Socialist votes.

Herbert W. Bowen reports that President Castro hopes to arrange his affairs so that he can visit the world's fair in St. Louis, U. S. A., in 1904.

JOINT HATCHERY FOR THE FRASER

Secretary Hay of United States Proposes Conference In That Regard.

(From Friday's Daily.)

A special despatch to Sound papers from Washington says: "Secretary Hay today has suggested that the Canadian government be invited through the British embassy, to join in a conference for the purpose of establishing an international fish hatchery on the upper waters of the Fraser river. For a long time the fishermen of the state of Washington and of British Columbia have been at loggerheads, the Canadians claiming that the fishermen on the Sound caught all the fish with traps, while they were allowed to use nets only.

"The matter has been the subject of correspondence for some months, but for some reason the Canadians have been reluctant to meet in conference for an amicable settlement of the question. Fish Commissioner George M. Bowers and the state fish commissioner, Kershaw, of Washington, it is now suggested, should meet with representatives of the British Columbia and the Dominion governments for the purpose of agreeing upon a site and the cost of establishing and maintaining an international hatchery, to the end that there may be fish enough in Fraser river for both the Americans and Canadians."

New School Pupils.—In order that the necessary seating accommodation may be provided in advance, Mr. Eaton, secretary of the school board, particularly requests that parents intending to send, at the beginning of next term, children of any age that have not been in attendance this term, shall make application during the coming week. The application, if by letter, should give the name, date of birth and exact address of the child.

AT OYSTER HARBOR.

Benefit Concert for Injured Miner—Coaling Ships at the Wharves.

Ladysmith, Dec. 4.—A benefit concert will be given in the Finn hall on Wednesday next, the proceeds of which are to be given to Fred. Chadwick, who was badly hurt in the mines a few months ago. The entertainment is being organized by Miss Bertram, a well-known and respected resident. A large number of ladies and gentlemen, both of this town and Nanaimo, have kindly promised to assist Miss Bertram in her charitable undertaking.

The Alki, Richard III., Kerr and John C. Potter have been taking coal at the Ladysmith wharf.

PRESENTATION TO LIPTON.

Silver Service From American Admirers to the Gallant Knight.

New York, Dec. 4.—A silver service consisting of twenty pieces, the gift of the American people to Sir Thomas Lipton, will be forwarded by the Etruria tomorrow to the United States ambassador in London under cover of instruction from the American department of state. Lindsay Russell, of New York goes to London by the steamer as a representative of the national committee. The presentation committee has been formed in London and a dinner, at which Consul-General Evans will preside, has been arranged for Friday, December 18th, to which all prominent Americans abroad and Englishmen interested in Anglo-American relations will be invited. The inscription on the centre piece is: "From the people of the United States to Sir Thomas Lipton, Baronet, K. C., who by his good tempered sportsmanship and generosity to American soldiers and his hospitality to Americans at home and abroad has contributed much to Anglo-American friendship."

Improving Thoroughfare. — Corporation workmen are macadamizing Cadboro Bay road from Yates street to Belmont avenue. The work, which will be prosecuted with all possible despatch, will cost about six hundred dollars, but it is six hundred dollars well spent.

Everywhere the strong have made the laws and oppressed the weak; and, if they have sometimes consulted the interests of society, they have always forgotten those of humanity.—Turgot.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S CRITICAL CONDITION

Vienna Throat Specialist Fears the Worst of Recent Troubles.

New York, Dec. 5.—The World this morning publishes the following cable from Vienna, dated December 5th: A throat specialist of world-wide renown is quoted as saying respecting the illness of the Kaiser William: "Prof. Schmidt's prolonged stay with the Kaiser is evidence of the serious condition of the patient and the guarded opinion of the operation as described in the newspapers as the most singnificant imaginable. One day of rest and abstention from speaking should have been sufficient for complete recovery. From the duration of the Kaiser's convalescence and from Schmidt's three weeks' stay, and also from other incidents intelligible to the professional mind, it is perfectly plain that a cleavage of the larynx has been performed and no surgeon decides upon such an operation unless there is a growth of pernicious character.

An order has gone forth from court here that no Vienna surgeon is to express an opinion on the case, but at professional gatherings no reliance is placed in assurances contained in the published bulletins.

History will repeat itself. Some professional man of renown will have to be found who will inspire the Emperor will full confidence in himself. He will have to face the world with the assertion to the last that the Emperor's throat disease is harmless, just as Sir Morell Mackenzie did, who sacrificed his time, health and reputation in order to keep Emperor Frederick in ignorance of his true condition.

It is believed in Berlin that Prof. Schmidt has only returned to Frankfort for a time and will soon be in Berlin again. Doubts are expressed whether a second operation will be necessary.

CHARGED WITH BIGAMY.

Calgary, Dec. 4.—W. F. Hersch, an Ottawa man, is under arrest on a charge of bigamy. A warrant was sworn out by Mrs. Hersch, an employee of the steam laundry here. She says she was married to him last November in Ottawa, and afterwards learned that he had previously been married to Miss Nolan at Rochester.

RECEIVED BY POPE.

Rome, Dec. 2.—The Pope today received in private audience Bellamy Storer, United States ambassador to Austria, and Mrs. Storer.

Many are asking themselves whether it is derangement of the liver or kidneys that is causing them to suffer. So intimately related are these great filtering organs that one is seldom deranged without the other being also affected.

Torpid Liver and Kidneys.

It is surprising what a large proportion of every-day ills are due to disorders of the liver and kidneys. It was with this idea in mind that Dr. Chase prepared his celebrated Kidney-Liver Pills, and the extraordinary success of this prescription has made it indispensable in the home.

By their direct action on the liver these pills ensure a plentiful flow of bile (nature's own cathartic) and, by so doing, not only bring about a healthful action of the bowels but positively cure constipation.

At the same time the kidneys are invigorated, and kidneys, liver and bowels work together in ridding the system of the poisonous impurities which cause disease.

Pains in the back, headache, lumbago, rheumatism, dyspepsia, biliousness, kidney disease and liver complaint soon vanish before the thorough action of this medicine. The system is cleansed, the blood purified, and once again the organs of the body work in harmony and properly perform their duties.

It is to the old people especially that Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills appeal. They prove effective when all other treatments seem of no avail and not only bring relief from the pains and aches, but restore vigor and activity to organs which have become sluggish and torpid.

MRS. WILKINS.

Mrs. W. Wilkins, Henry Street, Belleville, Ont., states:—"I suffered a great deal with pains in the small of the back, caused from kidney trouble. Whenever I stooped I could scarcely rise again, the pains were so great. The disease became so severe that it affected my general health and I was becoming run down. Since using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills I can say that my trouble has entirely disappeared. I can speak in the highest terms of this medicine from the way it acted in my case."

Mr. Robert Jackson, Ship Carpenter, Port Robinson, Ont., states:—"I was afflicted with kidney trouble and lumbago for thirty years. The winters were always very severe on me, and I was many times incapacitated, with all the serious symptoms of both troubles. I had backache, biliousness, rheumatism, headache and constipation, and was wrecked physically. I used all sorts of medicines and have been treated by the medical profession to no purpose. In the spring of 1902 I began using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and from the start received great benefit. I continued the treatment until I fully recovered good health and vigor, my old trouble being a thing of the past. I am seventy-five years old, and if at my advanced age I have received such grand results from the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills after years of unnecessary suffering there can be no doubt of their efficacy in the treatment of younger persons. I recommend them to everyone. I have tried to think of words to express my gratitude, but it is beyond expression, for they have done more for me than I could have believed."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

Are sold by all dealers at the advertised price of 25 cents a box, 5 boxes for $1.00, or mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price by Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Mr. A. W. Chase, the famous Receipt Book author, are on every box of his remedies.

Board Of Trade Passes Resolution

Discussion on Mr. Morley's Motion Attended By Many Members.

Meeting Ends By Endorsing Unanimously An Important Proposition.

(From Friday's Daily.)

President Todd presided last evening at the adjourned Board of Trade meeting. The attendance was very large, and showed the intense interest displayed in the discussion on the following resolution, which was the business of the evening. Moved by Mr. Morley:

"Whereas the Victoria, B. C., Board of Trade has reason to believe that powerful influence, alien in sympathy and character, is being brought to bear upon the Imperial and Dominion governments to secure the abolishment of pelagic sealing under the British flag.

"And whereas the sealing industry being of great importance as a source of revenue to the city of Victoria, its abolishment would prove a serious blow to the business interests of this community.

"Be it therefore resolved, that the Victoria, B. C., Board of Trade does hereby urge upon the Imperial, Dominion and Provincial governments the great necessity of fostering, safeguarding and perpetuating the sealing industry, and that this board most earnestly protests against consideration being given to any proposal whatever that shall tend to the abolishment of the rights of pelagic sealing to British subjects.

"Be it further resolved, that copies of this preamble and resolution be sent to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to the colonial secretary of the Imperial government, to the Hon. Richard McBride, and to each Victoria member of the Dominion and Provincial governments, and that the Provincial government be urged to do all in its power to further safeguard the interests of Victoria and the province."

Moritz Gutmann opened the discussion by referring to the facilities afforded the sealing industry when the industry was first instituted by using Victoria as home port, although it was cheaper to outfit on the American side. He said he thought that even if the United States sealers did kill off all the seals on the portected islands, that there would still be money in the sealing industry, because there were very many seals still in existence outside these islands. He thought that the reason so few boats were now in commission was because of the difficulty to obtain crews of hunters.

Mr. D. R. Ker referred to the letters and matter published in yesterday's issue of the Colonist, and said that he found it very interesting reading. He said the letter sent to Sir Wilfrid Laurier fully covered the ground, and contained more weight than the resolution before the meeting. He admitted that he knew but little of the sealing industry, but he claimed that there was no reason for further action by the Board in relation to this juncture. He said that the sealing industry was undoubtedly a boon to Victoria, but Victoria could not dictate to the sealing company. He said he should mostly certainly use his influence to stop the industry being sold without the country being compensated. He thought the government would never permit sealing to be stopped, and then not see that those interested be again permitted to engage in the business. He then read the letter sent to Sir Wilfrid Laurier in case, as he said, anybody present had not yet read it.

George Carter said there seemed a disposition to draw a red herring across the trail. He should be sorry to say that the sealing company had not the right to sell to whom they pleased for what they thought was a good figure. He thought, however, that while the fleet was the property of the sealing company, the industry was Victoria's, and as far as he was concerned he should stand for the rights of the people to the bitter end.

D. W. Higgins said how pleased he was that his motion to adjourn at the last meeting had carried by such a large majority. He was glad Mr. Carter had not said Victoria had a vested right in the industry, she had not, and if the sealing company cared to change their home port nobody could stop them. He said he thought if the board passed this resolution it would do a lot of harm. He quoted figures to show how the seal herd was diminishing. He was prepared to go as far as any other member of the board to hold on to what was virtually an inheritance. He said Victoria has lost much, but much remains. After careful investigation, he was inclined to believe that the rumors of the proposed buying of the sealing fleet was exaggerated, and he was not able to trace any truth in the report. He then moved the following amendment:

"Whereas there is in circulation a rumor to the effect that influence is being brought to bear upon the Imperial and Dominion governments to induce those governments to consent to the suspension of pelagic seal fishing under the British flag forever;

"And whereas, in the opinion of the Victoria Board of Trade, such suspension, if enforced towards British subjects only, would be unjust and prejudicial to British interests, unless it shall apply to land as well as sea fishing, and to American and Japanese and all other fishermen as well as to British fishermen;

"Be it, therefore, resolved that, in the opinion of the board, no policy should be adopted that will lead to the permanent suspension of seal fishing or any suspension of seal fishing by British subjects unless the regulations agreed upon shall extend to and be enforced against citizens and subjects of the United States and Japan, and all other countries, and that the pursuit of seals be suspended on land as well as sea for a period not exceeding five years."

C. H. Lugrin seconded the amendment, and said that he believed that while the resolution and amendment differed materially, that the mover of the resolution had in mind the same ideas as the mover of the amendment. He said he was satisfied that all the supporters of the resolution wanted was to see that the right of Canadians to seal on the high seas was not sacrificed. He thought that the members of the sealing company were too patriotic themselves to sacrifice the rights of the people, and he thought that it was high time that Canadians stood on their rights and absolutely refuse to sacrifice any more of them, whether for local or Imperial interests, and hoped that the proposed international hatchery on the Fraser river would not be entertained for one minute. He said, "not because we are Canadians, not because we are British subjects, but because we are men we will not allow our rights to be sacrificed for the sake of any desire for gain by our neighbors."

He showed how Mr. Morley's resolution might give the United States government room to argue that Canadians are in favor of stopping pelagic sealing under the British flag.

Mr. Morley said he could not see any reason why Mr. Higgins should endeavor to introduce a resolution which was abstract for one which was plain, viz., his own. He said there was an error in the letter to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. In the letter the statement was made that the "unanimous consent of this board," etc. He said it was not the board, but the council, two vastly different propositions, as the board did not, as a whole, know anything of the matter until it was mentioned at the last meeting.

The president here called Mr. Morley's attention to the fact that he was present at the council meeting and endorsed the letter.

Mr. Morley explained that the council seemed to be acting independently of the board instead of taking all the members into full confidence. Why he objected so much to Mr. Higgins' amendment was because he mixed the safeguarding of the industry with the stoppage of sealing. He claimed that his resolution was not in the least prejudicial to the sealing company's rights. His idea was to safeguard the industry, and he moved that the previous motion be now put.

Mr. Higgins said a motion cannot be put until the amendment has been disposed of.

Dr. Milne endorsed Mr. Higgins' stand, and claimed parliamentary rules were in force even in board of trade meetings. He wanted to hear full discussion, and did not want to vote until he had heard it.

S. J. Pitts said he endorsed the two last clauses of the resolution, but objected to the preamble.

Walter Walker said Mr. Morley had accused several members of burking, and it was scarcely courteous. He said there was no intention of burking the vote. The letter referred to had fully covered the ground, and he was satisfied that if any restrictions were placed on the sealing that hunters and owners should be recompensed. He favored the amendment proposed by Mr. Higgins.

Mr. Shallcross took grave objection to Mr. Morley's statement and stated that the figures he read were Canadian figures and were not American contentions. He stated that fifty-one members of the sealing company had lived here for over twenty years, and said that the preamble suggested that the members of the sealing company were aliens.

Mr. Morley explained that he referred entirely to United States influence.

Mr. Shallcross, continuing showed how much business was in jeopardy by the loss of the sealing industry to the business men of Victoria. At twenty per cent on last year's catch it amounted to about $16,000. He should vote on Mr. Higgins' amendment.

Phil R. Smith, speaking on the amendment, said he did not agree with Mr. Ker that the letter to Sir Wilfrid Laurier covered the ground. He said that so far there had been no denial from the sealing company that more than the actual fleet was not to be sold. He quoted "The Year Book" that the schooners were worth $140 per ton, and he claimed that the sealing company were being offered $40 per ton, and the boats to be handed back. He inferred that the sealing company were selling national rights, and that was what the mover and supporters of the motion were trying to stop.

James Simon said he was convinced that there was no call for further action in this matter and referred to Mr. Morley's statement that the council was not acting in perfect sympathy with the board.

Anton Henderson said the sealing company had every right to sell their schooners, but they had no right to sell his right to hunt seals. He said he did not know that the officers of the sealing company intended doing so, but rumor said they did. He was deadly opposed to closing the industry for even one season.

Mr. Flint endorsed the preamble and the resolution. He said: "Why should we be forced to relinquish our inherent rights as Canadians just because a few gentlemen want to sell their private rights in a commercial concern."

J. L. Forrester did not favor the resolution because he thought the letter already referred to fully covered the matter. He said he thought it would be a good idea to give the rest of the evening to the sealing company and asked them to deny the rumor.

J. L. Beckwith referred to Mr. Lugrin's remarks on the preamble and the words "alien in sympathy," and he called on Mr. Morley to fully explain the meaning of the words:

Dr. Milne spoke in favor of the amendment, and called attention to the fact that the amendment called for the cessation of sealing by all nations and not by any one. He thought there ought to be recompense to those whose living depended on the industry.

Mr. Oliver, manager of the Bank of British North America, said he opposed the resolution because it was not well worded. He did not want the industry stopped. But if it were not stopped for, say five years, the seals would become extinct. He had taken the liberty of asking Capt. Cox to say why it was unwise to make the facts of the matter known.

Capt. Cox explained the action of the United States government since 1886. The Imperial government came to the rescue and stopped acts of violence by the United States government. The United States government then appealed to Great Britain and the tribunal was held. He outlined the methods of the United States government to obtain rebuttal evidence and of the secrecy the sealing men had to keep to hold their own. It had cost, he said, the sealing company $150,000 to maintain the very rights which several members claimed were now being sold to the American government. He said it was a shame that Mr. Morley should accuse them of selling the rights either to the United States government or anybody else, because there was not one grain of truth in the matter. He thought the city of Victoria should have a representative as well as the sealing company on the forthcoming commission, and he only wished that a member had been representing Victoria and its business interests in former commissions.

The amendment was defeated by 36 to 23.

The motion carried by 48 to 16.

George Carter then moved the following resolution, which was seconded by D. W. Higgins and carried unanimously.

"Be it resolved that no consideration be given to a long close season or any close season that shall not be equally binding upon all who are engaged in sealing on land or sea, and would further urge the necessity for the removal of such restrictions as at present place British subjects on an unequal footing with other nations in the sealing industry.

"Be is further resolved that a delegation be appointed to wait upon the provincial government to present this resolution and to report to this board from time to time.

"Be is further resolved that this be embodied in the resolution just passed."

The meeting then adjourned.

ECONOMY WITHOUT EFFICIENCY.

Referring to the War Commission report, Engineering says that one can safely hazard a guess that the deficiencies admitted by Lord Lansdowne to the Royal Commission were within his cognizance four years ago, and it is no excuse for anyone placed in such a position of vital importance to the nation to say that the Chancellor of the Exchequer overruled his belief that the army was in need of re-armament or better equipment. The mere fact that such a condition obtained proves that our system of administration is wrong; it is such that no large manufacturing company would tolerate. Professional officers are appointed because of their professional ability, or at least, says Engineering they ought to be. Their view of the necessities of their respective departments should be regarded with the highest respect. Nothing is clearer in the War Commission report than the fact that the opinions expressed by those officers, civil and military, were accepted or rejected according as it suited the politician at the head of affairs. We have had the same condition in connection with the Navy, where fortunately the chief professional officers—the Sea Lords brought pressure to bear upon the politician by resigning in a body. Lord Charles Beresford also read the politician a similar lesson; and these two instances, it is believed, have had a salutary effect on the attitude of the politician since that time. Such a protest might not, however, be so effective at the War Office because the system of administration differs materially. In the case of the Navy, there is a Board consisting of three politicians and four Sea Lords, including the Controller. At the War Office the Secretary of State is more or less supreme, and we have in the War Office estimates no such widely expressed pledge of their adequacy or otherwise as is contained in the Navy Estimates, where the whole six members of the Board adhibit their signatures as an assurance to Parliament that these are not only adequate but are to be efficiently expended. A professional officer at the War Office may protest formally against an inadequate vote, while not taking the extreme step of resignation; but, continues Engineering, that protest may never get beyond a pigeon hole in the office of the Secretary of State for War, who may allow himself to be persuaded by a Chancellor of the Exchequer, clever in argument, but more likely powerful in political influence. The politician is essentially an opportunist, and there is no more effective cry than "economy;" so that he may, if he chooses, solace any anxiety he may possess on the score of deficient army equipment with the satisfaction that he can plead at the hustings there has been a reduction in army cost and in taxation. It is worthy consideration whether a more satisfactory state of affairs might not prevail were the army administered through a Commission, where the politician had not the dominating influence, but where in combination with high minded field officers, there was such a leaven of commerce as would establish a new order of things.

DUNSMUIR WILL CASE CONTINUED

Reading of Evidence Taken By Commission in New York and Frisco.

(From Friday's Daily.)

Yesterday's proceedings in the Supreme Court were a continuation of the reading of the evidence taken before the commission in New York, in the case of Hopper vs. Dunsmuir.

The evidence of Mr. Stevens at one time manager of the DeWolff Hopper Company, was read after that of his wife had been completed.

Dr. Cornelius J. Drumond of New York, gave evidence of his medical attendance on Alexander Dunsmuir in New York.

The evidence of Wm. De Wolff Hopper was then read. He testified that in his opinion Alexander Dunsmuir was not of sound mind when he met him.

Mrs. Rita Schroder, wardrobe woman of the Hopper Opera Company, testified she believed Alexander Dunsmuir, previous to his death, to be mentally and physically incapacitated. She also testified that Mrs. Dunsmuir's health failed after her husband's death. Witness testified that she had heard Mrs. Dunsmuir say at Montreal in 1900, that she intended making the plaintiff her heir.

Stanley Murphy's testimony was read. He was coachman to the plaintiff.

Miss Mary Ellen Howe testified that she met Mrs. Alexander Dunsmuir at the Hotel Gerard, New York, in July, 1898. She was employed as nurse and saw Mr. Dunsmuir in the following September. She saw him several times a day for four weeks. She said he acted very affectionately towards Mrs. Dunsmuir and the plaintiff. Mrs. Dunsmuir read the papers to him daily. He sometimes asked for the paper.

Dr. Edward G. Janeway knew Mr. Alex. Dunsmuir. Met him at Hotel Imperial, New York, in 1900, and examined him there.

R. D. Stevens testified that Mrs. Dunsmuir offered him $100 per week salary to act as her agent for the California estate and to live there. He claimed she offered him the position, unasked for by him, at both Toronto and Montreal.

Dr. Robert Abbe knew Mrs Dunsmuir in March, 1900. Examined her for tumor, and subsequently performed two operations. Mr. Dunsmuir was present at first interview. He said that the second operation was performed by him, though he knew when he performed it, that it could not save her life. The cross-examination evidence read showed that in the doctor's opinion, Mrs. Dunsmuir was not in a sufficiently sound condition of mind and body to make a will or sign any important documents. She was in a physically weak and demoralized condition. She showed symptoms of lack of will power and the last few weeks of her life was in a state of vacillation.

Francis Higgins, room clerk, Imperial Hotel, New York, testified that he saw Mr. Alexander Dunsmuir only once, in December, 1899. He was then in a very weak condition and could not sign the register intelligently. He subsequently held a conversation with Mrs. Dunsmuir, who told him of her intention of going to Victoria, B. C., to contest the will. In cross-examination witness again referred to this conversation and stated that Mrs. Dunsmuir told him of her signing the document in the presence of James Dunsmuir and Russell Wilson, and she said she had no copy and that Mr. Wilson read the paper which she subsequently signed.

This completed the New York commission evidence.

Mr. Helmcken then proceeded to read the San Francisco commission evidence.

Henry Sample, porter diningroom car, Union Pacific railway, told of having attended Mr. and Mrs. Dunsmuir from Oakland to Chicago. They arrived there Xmas morning, 1899.

The court then adjourned till this morning at 11 o'clock.

The number of persons in the penitentiaries of Iowa per 1000 population has doubled in 14 years.

PROVINCIAL PRESS.

The anniversary of St. Andrew's Day was right royally celebrated in Rossland. In some respects the banquet with which the local St. Andrew's Society marked the day was among the most notable of the long list which the Golden City has witnessed from year to year. Rarely indeed has there been such a genuine outpouring of goodfellowship as was manifested last night, and in the memories of many of those in attendance the function will be chalked up as a valuable red letter event.—Rossland Miner.

The declared exports through Nelson to the United States are rapidly reaching a very large sum. When questioned yesterday by a reporter of the Daily News as to the value of these exports, W. S. Riblet, U. S. Consul, replied that the returns had not yet arrived for the last three months, but for the previous quarter the value of the exports was as follows: Copper bullion, $524,829; silver and lead bullion, $115,554.65; gold bullion, $18,250; household goods, $623.35; return American goods, $231. Total value of exports, $659,488. For the quarter before the total had been about the same, so that for the year the total would probably reach over two million five hundred thousand dollars.—Nelson News.

Mr. Robbins, of Elkmouth, died at the Fernie hospital on Tuesday night of typhoid fever. He was the father of the late Frank Robbins, who recently died at Elkmouth of the same disease. His body was taken to Elko for interment, where his son was buried. The family came from Brantford some time ago. The old gentleman was a brother-in-law of J. Coward, of Fernie. Mrs. Robbins, widow of the late Frank Robbins, is slowly recovering from a severe attack of typhoid at the Fernie hospital.—Morrissey Despatch.

A rather extensive mud slide occurred on the C. P. R. near Kitchener on Saturday night. Although the accident fortunately entailed no casualties, it delayed the eastbound train on Sunday for a period of five hours. The exact scene of the slide is mileage 57 reckoned from Cranbrook.—Cranbrook Herald.

Mr. Hughes went to Ottawa last January, to assist in securing aid from parliament for the silver-lead industry, and from Ottawa he went to where he was raised in the state of Maryland and spent the summer and fall. From his old home in Maryland he made many side trips, and was often in New York. Mr. Hughes is looked on as one of the most level-headed mining men in the Slocan, a man who does not make extravagant statements, and he states that "it is easier to raise money in New York for a mining venture than any other business enterprise.—Nelson Tribune.

Boards Of Trade In Conference

Resolutions Passed at Session of Associated Bodies at Rossland.

Final Meeting Last Night At Nelson Selected for Next Gathering.

(From Friday's Daily.)

Rossland, Dec. 3.—The Associated Board of Trade was in session again today. The resolutions dealt with were as follows:

Resolved that an import duty should be paid on American rough lumber brought into Canada.

Resolved that the government be petitioned to make maps of unoccupied lands in the outlying districts of the province.

The resolution by the Fernie board condemning the Canadian Pacific for failure to discharge duties as common carriers in connection with the East Kootenay coke and coal industry did not secure a seconder and was dropped.

Resolved that the provincial government be petitioned to grant cash subsidies to all branch railroads, and special attention directed to the case of the proposed Kootenay Central line.

A discussion on the East Kootenay coal and oil lands resulted in resolutions denouncing the policy of locking up the lands, and urging the government to throw the territory open and adjudicate upon the rights of bona fide locators and to safeguard the interests of the province in respect thereto.

A resolution urging the abolition of the two per cent tax on ores was reaffirmed unanimously.

The federal government was thanked for granting the lead bounty.

The Fernie board's resolution, requesting legislation to make lumber mill products liable to mechanic's lien was given the six months' hoist.

The Rossland resolutions asking for the reserve of public lands for school purposes carried; also resolved to ask for free oil for concentrating purposes.

The last session of the convention takes place tonight. Next year's meeting will be held in Nelson.

Local News

Mandolin Recital.—Hjalmar O. Anderson, mandolin virtuoso, will give a recital in the concert hall of the Alexandra college on Friday evening, the 11th instant. The following press notice will be of interest to many: "The Ladies' Musical Club concert yesterday afternoon was enjoyed by an audience that nearly filled the Masonic hall. A mandolin solo by Mr. H. O. Anderson, whose playing was so artistic and finished as to lend more than the usual interest in the instrument."—Tacoma Ledger. "It was a Gounod selection, and so admirably played as to demand a recall. Mr. Anderson responded with a Swedish folk song, which he gave with artistic shading seldom heard from a mandolin."—Seattle Times.

HOPPER VS. DUNSMUIR.

Celebrated Will Suit Continued in the Supreme Court Yesterday Morning.

Yesterday morning the case of Hopper vs. Dunsmuir was again taken up at the Supreme court sitting. The San Francisco commission evidence was continued.

Ralph Burnett, L. A. Folsom and F. Baumgartner, employees of the Grand hotel, San Francisco in 1897, testified that they had known Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Dunsmuir when staying at the hotel.

Edward E. Keil, of Goldberg, Cohen & Co., testified that his firm had supplied goods to the Grand hotel. He subsequently paid a visit to Mrs. Dunsmuir at San Leandro in 1900.

John B. Riley, deputy in the county clerks' office, said the will of Alexander Dunsmuir was probated through Wilson & Wilson, attorneys of James Dunsmuir, on May 9th, 1900.

Mrs. F. C. Jacques, seamstress, also testified that she had known Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Dunsmuir at the Grand hotel from 1895 to 1898.

The court then adjourned till 10.30 Monday morning.

Tenders Wanted.—The Union Steamship Company, of New Zealand, through its local agents, is calling for tenders for repairs to the steamship Moana, now in dry dock at Esquimalt. Specifications may be seen at the Canadian Pacific railway offices, at 3 p.m. December 6th. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Married at Seattle.—A very pretty wedding took place at the residence of Rev. Dr. Rust, pastor of the First Baptist church, Seattle, on Wednesday, the 2nd inst., when Mr. Charles A. Jones, formerly one of Victoria's popular young business men, but now residing in Portland, Ore., was united in marriage to Miss Kate May McNeill, eldest daughter of the late Angus McNeill of this city. Only a few intimate friends were present. After the ceremony the happy couple left for their future home in Portland.

Undesirable Visitors.—Nanaimo is also experiencing difficulty in harboring certain undesirable members of the pugilistic fraternity. Says the Free Press of yesterday: "The professionals who are holding classes in this city in the "manly art" will have to conduct themselves a little differently than they did yesterday or it will be necessary for the police to take cognizance of their doings on the public streets, which have been upon occasion, not to put too fine a point on it, simply disgraceful."

Annual Hospital Ball.—The preparations for the annual hospital ball are now in hand, and tickets will be on sale this week. The ball will be held on Wednesday, December 30th, and every effort will be made to assure the success of what should be a veritable Christmas festivity. Fancy dress, poudre or the pretty paper and calico dresses that are dainty and so easy to make, will be permissible, and everyone is invited to take an interest in and to patronize the occasion. Further particulars will appear next week.

Daughters of Pity.—The regular meeting of the Daughters of Pity, P. R. J. Hospital, took place this week. Present were the hon. president, president, vice president, treasurer and twelve members of the society. The constitution being passed and ordered printed, the principal routine business transacted dealt with Christmas work, and the Sunday concerts at the hospital. It was decided to decorate the Christmas trees for the wards, and a sum was voted and a special committee appointed to attend to these. Contributions will be gratefully accepted towards this undertaking, and may be sent to Miss L. Hiscock, treasurer of the Daughters of Pity, Frederick street. It was decided to arrange for a Sunday concert the first Sunday in every month, that today being undertaken by Mrs. F. Watkis and Miss Austin, and the first Sunday in the new year by Miss D. Sehl. It was further moved that this society make an effort to procure some carol singing at the hospital on Christmas Day. This will surely not be difficult when it is remembered that all Christmas joy must be brought to the hospital. None can go out to seek it! A children's Cinderella will be held by this society in the early spring. The meeting adjourned until the last Thursday in January.