

OFFERS  
THOUSANDFT  
TER UNIVERSITYdestroyed by fire—  
Death—Switch-  
killed.

Chancellor McKay, recently, announced a feller had offered on condition of nomination complete 100 required for the law in process of science building is and Rockefeller's for the erection of a building containing lectures and gymnasiums.

Wheels.  
Dec. 4.—John W. of age, a switch, the Michigan Center this morning, where he slipped heels.

Death.  
Dec. 4.—Inez Al-

burned to death, a cook stove which his mother was trying to save the

ins Bay.

As the steamer coming to her wharf in Bay and breaking three inches of ice through the hull and

Hardisty.

The death occurred Hardisty, aged 74, who was Canadian Strathcona estate, a resident of Edmond- Hudson's Bay brother of Lady the late Senator

ons.

The Conservatives inated Geo. Ball, divide in the ap- the House of

Dead.

S. Patch, general the Canadian Ex- with a record of ice, died here to- of New Hamp-

ttled.

The strike of the Dominion Atlantic this morning, and his work. The an increase in

itions.

rm.  
of the heaviest on raged through- light and to-day. Digby and other interfered with

un Over.

ec. 4.—Fahien the I. C. R. ac- by an accom- phoning. He did approaching widow and

stowed.

A brick block led by J. Living- by fire to-day. was lost also.

oyed.

The Wascana, to the destroyed had just been at work on the loss will be in 75,000 to 100,000 storeys.

ead.

William Harris, and door factory -day. He came from England.

or.

H. Ashdown, R. Wilkes were orally to-day.

ut.

Ten printers in- guss walked out- joined the union.

an.

Principal Geo. school, was com- of assault employ.

turned.

As the result the car barn in railway and ed.

ards.

Dec. 4.—Thomas as killed in the -day.

Mains.

At a meeting of light committee of 30 miles of the delivered be- gunt last.

defeated.

4.—The elec- to-day to fill the arly legislature Henry Caracal- in the elec- Labor, by J. Scott, K. C., a rushing nation, as Scott's of his election.

THE BANQUET TO  
W. W. B. MCINNESSPEECH MADE BY THE  
GOVERNOR OF YUKONHe Tells of His Efforts to Avoid Strife  
in the Administration of  
Affairs.

The Dawson papers now to hand give further particulars of the banquet tendered by the residents of the Yukon to the popular commissioner of the district, W. W. B. McInnes.

The Dawson Daily News of November 5th, in reference to the banquet says: "The banquet tendered to Commissioner W. W. B. McInnes last night on the eve of his departure for the capital of the nation was by far the most elaborate and successful banquet ever given in Yukon. In every particular it excelled all past events of the banquet order. The decorations were more ample and gorgeous; the hall was a bit handsomer; there were more electric lights; the great A. B. hall was more crowded with banquettes than ever in its history; the spread itself was more elaborate and well served; and last but not least, there was far greater good-feeling and unanimity of sentiment and enthusiasm than it was ever hoped could be shown in this Yukon of ours."

If Mr. McInnes's head could be turned, last night would surely have done the trick. Complaints, expressions of good will and declarations of trust and confidence, were poured out on the guest of the evening without stint, coming from all parties, all factions, all callings. It was the greatest testimonial possible to the success of the commissioner's earnest endeavors to bring about just this same goodwill and confidence in the administration.

When I came here I found what I had been told I would find—very serious dissensions in this small community. I came from a province where political life had been exceedingly strenuous for the past three or four years. In that province I realized, as a great many did that the best interests of the province were suffering from the intestine strife.

It is true that the Yukon is a country almost as much as war. It simply means the death blow to capital coming into a country. I realized that one of the first things I had to do was to bring about a reconciliation between the two parties.

As I look around this banquet hall tonight and see the leading representatives of all parties, all factions, all trades and callings in this territory, and see you all joining in this generous endeavor, I feel that I have almost attained the fullness of that ambition.

But, sir, while in this demonstration of good will, you have kindly centered around myself, you will not mind, Mr. McInnes, if I say those things which I prefer not to appropriate it all to myself. There have been many associated with me in this administration which you are good enough to term a success, and I feel it is but right on my part, and for those who are associated with me, to pass on some of those complimentary terms, and let them receive the credit due them to-day as well as myself.

What reason can there be for strife against the government, when every act of the government is marked with the truest and kindest spirit, so far as men can deal fairly towards their fellows.

I am not one of those men that cry peace when there is no peace; but I am a man that will strive to bring peace when there is strife, but I have no just occasion for strife to-day. I agree with my friend, Mr. Macaulay, "out it out." It has been largely out, almost as much so that I think I can say to-night it is a thing of the past.

As I said, I believed there was only one way to cut that strife and dissension out, and that was to put in an administration that would conduct the affairs of this territory in a fair way, giving every man his due.

I believe we have conducted a fair, straightforward and business-like administration. That has been our aim, and there is not a man, if he is an honest critic, that can point to a single act dictated either through dishonor or unfair intentions.

I make that claim not on behalf of myself, because I am not warranted in doing that, but on behalf of all those of the Yukon council and civil service who have been my able assistants in carrying out that policy.

Now, sir, as I tried to dispel this unnecessary dissension and strife in this country, I also tried to build up confidence in this country. (A voice: "That is what we want to get.") Yes, and that is what you are getting. I have tried to apply that throughout all the departments.

I realized before I came here that this was a mining country and nothing else, and I knew it would be necessary for me, if the mining industry was to prosper, that I should have a mark—that it would be necessary to act along some lines that would try and revivify the industry. The natural wealth in gold in this territory makes it an occasion of enormous quantities, the richest spot of gold in the world. While it is in the ground it is of no use to anyone, or to the world. Unless we can bring about the production of that gold it is of no value to anyone.

We must apply brain and muscle to the gold; and, sir, I am of the opinion that the best policy which has been, or could be adopted, to bring about a re-vivification in this country is to pursue

My friend Mr. Templeman comes from the province of British Columbia, where every man knows something of mining laws and the necessities of mining. He has been repeatedly characterized by a sound judgment. If he has one characteristic over another it is a desire to deal with everything in a most judicial way, and that is the man in whose hands, after the next few months, the mining interests of the Yukon will be placed, and you need have no fear for the future.

I have also been fortunate in this circumstance that your good member, Dr. Thompson, (cheers) has always been a valued adviser of mine. He has given me his confidence at times and I have always felt honored. He stands in the esteem of the whole of the House of Commons.

I have also had associated with me the Yukon council. We have heard something of it this evening. The Yukon council is composed of more than the commissioner. Certainly it has been so during the last few months. We have had seven members—five appointed and five elective—and I can say for all, whether elective or appointive, that they have been of the most valuable assistance to myself, and that they have been of great assistance in getting to know anything in the interest of the territory they have been ready and willing to take it up, and many a time they have brought up a matter which I at first overlooked, as commissioner, have been only too happy to give my support to.

Over and above that I have had the advantage of a good, loyal and industrious civil servant class.

I do not believe that in any part of the world there has been so much duplication of what has happened in the administration building during the last summer. In the gold office, where business was congested, the boys came back night after night, week in and week out, month in and month out, doing up all the pastimes of the beautiful summer evenings to stand by the administration. No one appreciates their loyalty more than myself, and when I am not such a man, I am an exceedingly good fellow, and I am sure there will be to see that their loyalty and industry are properly rewarded.

Over and above this there has been a circumstance in this territory which has helped the administration wonderfully, and that is that we have had a fair and honest press. I do not care for the time being, whether supporting or opposed to the government, their criticism at all times has been fair, and, as I said, at least, would take exception to-night.

When I came here I found what I had been told I would find—very serious dissensions in this small community. I came from a province where political life had been exceedingly strenuous for the past three or four years. In that province I realized, as a great many did that the best interests of the province were suffering from the intestine strife.

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a wide open policy—throw the country open—get prospectors in the hills—give every man an assurance that in this great country of prizes if he wins a prize he will get a prize (cheers), and in all ways assist the prospector. Give him the absolute guarantee that what he finds is his. That has been our policy.

There has been a time in every mining community where, some way or other, men have secured great prizes in the mining lands, have been deprived of them. I say, "Let never a technicality stand between a man and his intrinsic rights. Let every technicality that stands between a man and his rights be brained at once." That has been the chief policy so far as this side of the mining industry is concerned. Let the prospector know what he gets in his. When I speak in this way, that I am in favor of giving the prospector, and the man that goes out to uncover the wealth of this country, every chance—while I am ready to open up the wide open policy of this country, I put upon it this limitation—five want to see this wealth only go into the hands of men who will utilize it. I do not want to see it go into the hands of gold-up men—speculators and promoters. The only men that will get any favors will be the men that will come with their properties and show that they are going to utilize them.

Once a man secures a title in this country, I realize the next important point is that he should have a perfect confidence that that title is absolutely inviolable. We have secured that, gentlemen, in this territory to-day to a greater degree than it exists in any mining country on the face of the earth. No title in the Yukon territory to-day, if honestly acquired, can be upset, unless fraud or criminality can be alleged in connection with the securing of the record.

There is no country on the earth to-day where mining properties are given such secure title as are given in the Yukon territory. Nothing can be more valuable than this in this country to-day.

Having pursued it as far as we have we have the satisfaction of knowing it has worked out well—the country has prospered—we know the wheels of progress have begun to rotate again. Men that left this territory years ago are beginning to regard this country as a land, and many are returning this way. Miners are prospecting out in the hills and on the creeks with more confidence than they have felt for years. We know capital has its eye towards this country, and wealth is pouring in.

So far the policy has commended itself not only to ourselves, but to the outside world. I say the Yukon has been a second and a new life, and if I understand things tonight that is the reason why the banquetters shout to-night.

Now, sir, I want to say this in conclusion, that I am happy to have had the privilege in my life of being identified with this renaissance in the Yukon territory. I am happy to have associated with the men of such wide experience as have been connected with my administration, and I can only tell you this, after you have given me this splendid token of confidence to-night—I step out into the future, a stronger and happier man to present over to the city barrister for a fuller record.

Worship favored the suggestion and expressed his opinion that the matter was thrown out because there was a slight mistake in regard to abolition and separation of the licenses.

Mr. Stevens said that representative petitioners had formed him that they wanted abolition.

After some discussion the letter was received and filed.

C. B. Jones wrote offering \$105 for two lots of land by the city of Victoria. Laid on table for a week.

Charles R. Brown wrote informing the board that he would charge \$60 a month for rent if the city occupied his lot on Howard street after December 1st.

Ald. Vincent explained that this lot was covered with water, and Mr. Brown, therefore, claimed that the city occupied it. He suggested it was a joke. Arrangements were being made to drain the lot in a few days' time.

This communication was received and filed.

The city solicitor reported that the deed of conveyance of the Catholic school property, having been signed by Archbishop Orth, had not been returned on the grounds that the deed binds the archbishop to pay one-half the cost of the boundary fence on the east side of Ross Bay cemetery, which his grace considered an unfair proportion.

Ald. Stewart moved that the archbishop be informed that the council intended to stand by its original decision.

After a little discussion Ald. Vincent suggested that the matter be laid over for a week. A motion to this effect carried.

The city solicitor reported that he had in company with the chairman of the street committee and city engineer inspected the damages alleged to have been done on the Keating estate by the removal of gravel at Albert Head lagoon. He found the claim totally unsupported by fact.

This report was received and filed.

The same official reported that the matter of the Victoria terminal railway's tenancy of the market building was under consideration, but he requested the council to lay it over until the return of Vice-President Woods of the Victoria Terminal railway.

This report was adopted.

The report of the special committee appointed to look into the matter of the Bowker park acreage showed that the company would not allow any rebate for shortage. The committee had, therefore, notified the owners that the land would be purchased at the price named. Adopted.

A plan of the proposed extension of Elford street was submitted by the city solicitor, who recommended that it be adopted. The plan provided for a 60 foot roadway.

Ald. Vincent pointed out that the provincial government would not accept a roadway under 66 feet in width. The city solicitor informed the council that, as the city has decided to give the provision of the provincial government was not reasonable in all cases, he suggested that the city engineer be asked to accept the plan and to make such alterations as he considered necessary to cut off a sharp corner now existing in the plan. This recommendation was acted upon.

The ladies' monthly medal will be played on Friday next.

Farmers from all over the district attended a battle of rats at Brock Farm, Boxford, Essex. Altogether 366 rats were killed.

THE QUESTION OF  
STORE LICENSESANOTHER OPINION  
SUBMITTED TO COUNCILLesser of the Victoria Theatre Write  
Regarding Question—Other  
Matters Considered.

Much of the time at Monday night's meeting of the city council was taken up by the reading of two communications and a long report. Among the communications was one from E. R. Ricketts, protesting against the suggested amendment of the Municipal Clauses Act regarding theatre taxes, another from J. B. McCallum enclosing a report from R. T. Elliott in reference to the city powers as far as the grocers' liquor licenses were concerned. The city barrister submitted a long and interesting report on the qualifications of voters, which is printed in another column.

A. W. Vowell, superintendent of Indian affairs, wrote acknowledging the receipt of part of a fine levied against a local hotel for supplying liquor to Indians. Received and filed.

J. B. McCallum wrote enclosing the following opinion on the referendum vote upon grocery liquor licenses, for which he is others petitioned:

Dear Sir—Giving to your letter of 30th ult., sub-section 187 of section 30 of the Clauses Act confers upon the council power, by-law, to obtain the opinion of the electors upon any question affecting the general public welfare; and, if it is deemed necessary to obtain the opinion of the electors on the question of whether or not it is expedient in the interests of the public welfare or public morality to separate the business of selling groceries from the business of selling liquor, it is clear and beyond all question that the council has ample power.

As to the power of the council to abolish shop liquor licenses in grocery stores, sub-section (a) of section 205 of the Clauses Act confers upon the council power to regulate the manner and conditions under which the sale of liquor is to be carried on, and licensing commissioners may authorize and grant the renewal of a license or revoke the same.

Under this power the council by-law enact a condition that a renewal of the shop licenses be granted only on condition that business under such licenses be carried on apart from and entirely separated from the sale of liquor.

In this condition, renewal be withheld, I am of opinion that the by-law will be binding upon the board of licensing commissioners, and will be sustained by the courts.

R. T. ELLIOTT.

Ald. Hall said that he understood that the questions on which Mr. Elliott had given his opinion were, "Should the council have power to regulate the manner and conditions under which the sale of liquor is to be carried on, and if it is deemed necessary to obtain the opinion of the electors on the question of whether or not it is expedient in the interests of the public welfare or public morality to separate the business of selling groceries from the business of selling liquor, it is clear and beyond all question that the council has ample power."

I beg, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, that you will give this matter your serious consideration and trust that you will see your way to reducing the license so that it will not be more burdensome than it is in Vancouver.

E. R. RICKETTS.

It was pointed out by Ald. Yates and Davey that no action in this direction had been taken by the board. The former moved that the letter be received and filed, and the writer informed of the true state of affairs. Carried.

It was moved by Ald. Vincent that the city's purchasing agent be instructed to call for tenders for the necessary iron piping required for waterworks purposes next year. He explained that the motion was introduced to emphasise the fact that wooden pipe was not to be used in future city work.

Ald. Stewart explained that the water commissioner was sick, and it had been impossible to hold a meeting of the water committee to consider this matter.

The motion was carried.

Ald. Stewart tendered his resignation as a member of the court of revision, which will sit this month. He stated that he would not be able to attend.

His resignation was accepted and a motion made that Ald. Yates fill the vacancy.

Ald. Yates said he was the only one to make any objection to the motion. The job was an invidious one, and he didn't blame Ald. Stewart for dropping out.

Ald. Stewart suggested that the other legal member of the council, Ald. Fell, should be appointed with Ald. Yates, but no motion was made to this effect.

The motion to appoint Ald. Yates was put and carried unanimously. The board then adjourned.

Ald. Davey moved that the council open up, grade and lay concrete sidewalks on Dunedin street, the work to be done by day labor. This was carried.

The council then went into committee of the whole and discussed the short motor vehicle by-law presented after Ald. Yates' conference with the automobile club. The original by-law was adopted.

After the committee had risen and reported progress, Ald. Fullerton moved that a referendum vote be taken at the next election upon the question, "Shall the council appoint honorary park commissioners?"

It was pointed out by several of the aldermen that the council had the power, without going to the extent of asking the ratepayers opinion on the matter, to appoint these commissioners at any time.

Ald. Fullerton then asked permission to withdraw the motion, which was granted.

Ald. Fullerton then moved that a referendum vote be taken on the question, "Shall all new work be done under the local improvement by-law?"

Ald. Fell wanted a definition of the term "new work." He said that he would favor the motion if it referred to the new work only, but he would oppose it if it extended to renewed work.

Ald. Davey then moved, in amendment, that all work in connection with the opening, grading, paving and constructing of new streets be done under the local improvement act.

E. R. Ricketts, lessee of the Victoria theatre, wrote as follows:

Gentlemen—I have just been informed that a by-law has been introduced into the city council for the purpose of levying a fee of \$100 a year for a theatre at \$100 a year for a seating capacity of 500 and \$50 additional for each one hundred persons in excess of that number. I do not know who has suggested the levy of so excessive a fee, and feel confident that on giving the matter consideration you will see it is altogether unfair and out of proportion. I think you will admit that my efforts to conduct a first-class theatre in Victoria for the last year have been of the greatest benefit to your city. I have succeeded in bringing before the people of Victoria from time to time the best companies and theatrical aggregations that can be got together in this part of the continent, and have done everything possible to contribute to the good taste and enjoyment of the people of Victoria. These companies have expended large amounts of money in your city and are no doubt one of the best means of advertising Victoria all over the world that you could possibly possess. You are aware, too, that the theatre-going population of Victoria, as yet is anything but large, and I can assure you that so far my efforts have been directed towards the development of the art. I have felt, however, that a period of improvement was setting in in Victoria, and that in a short time there will be a considerable increase in population. For that reason I have not hesitated during the last year to expend about \$5,000 on the theatre, and have sent of an ornament to your city. At present I am just this amount and what has been the result? The performances in Victoria, out of pocket.

I will submit that in some continental cities there are supported by the state, and in many they are given considerable financial encouragement from municipal and other sources, and the idea of a wholesome amusement, which is not but be of the greatest benefit to the public should be heavily taxed, is not in accord with the spirit of the age at all.

The tendency is rather to encourage amusements, picture galleries, theatres and everything that can benefit the public by the cultivation of good taste and creation of amusement, rather than to discourage them. I am not asking that Victoria should pursue the course of many modern cities in this respect, but simply that after so much up-hill work and financial loss, I should be treated fairly, instead of being ruinously taxed as is proposed by the present by-law.

On the basis of seating capacity, the tax which I would be required to pay would amount to \$450. This, as I have said, is extremely excessive and out of all proportion. Indeed, with the experience I have already had, I feel that it would be necessary to close the theatre rather than submit to what is proposed. That course, however, after the large expenditure which has just been made, would be a disaster. The sum which is paid in the city of Vancouver is \$100 a year, and I have always felt that this is ample, although there is a large and keen theatre-going population here, which enables me to conduct the theatre at a profit rather than at a loss. I have always felt it unfair that I have had to pay a tax of \$300 a year in Victoria as against \$100 in Vancouver, and certainly feel that if any change is made in your by-law, it should be in reducing the license from \$300 to \$100 rather than in increasing it against me.

I feel confident that I have done everything in my power to make the theatre satisfactory to the people of Victoria, and make it one of the most interesting, varied, and progressive city, and trust that you will see your way to treat me in the same generous spirit which I think I have always shown towards your city.

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