CIVIC PROGRESS.

The municipal year, like the nineteenth century and 1900, will presently be only a memory. The holiday festivities are over, men are once more deep in the businesses which are their chief end in this world and the City Council of Victoria will soon be called upon to give the annual account of its stewardship. Our contemporary has suggested that it would be an unique way of inaugurating the new century and a graceful tribute to the ability and progressive spirit of the present Council to return the Mayor and Aldermen by acclamation for another year. As this is a matter which lies entirely with the ratepayers there will probably be found insurmountable obstacles to its consummation. It is granted that the Council has done its work well, but there are many people who contend that it is no more perfect than any other human institution. They say the Aldermen in days gone by were hampered and circumscribed in their actions by the charter under which they were working; that the Legislature has said thus far shalt thou go and no farther, and that one of the commendable acts of the late government was to remove this mediaeval barrier and enable the council of this year to carry out the wishes of the people for municipal improvement. These wideawake men contend that, given the opportunity, there are others who could give just as eminent satisfaction as the members of the present Board, and that there are unreasonable men who propose to convince the ratepayers of this fact and ask them to place in their hands the opportunity. It is perhaps unfortunate that these obstinate creatures should bob up at such a time as this for the purpose of spoiling such a commendable beginning of a century. But it is on just such occasions that these fanatics, or iconoclasts, or whatever name they may be known by, do arise. There are so many men in the world who think they have been endowed with the genius for government (almost as great a multitude as that born with the instinct of successfully "running" a newspaper) that it is fairly safe to predict that the crop of candidates will be fully up to the usual standard numerically.

But the presence of these gentlemen in the field will not detract from the merit of the record of the old Council at all. They rose to the occasion which presented itself because of the enlarged powers conferred upon them and they have a legitimate claim to ask for further time to complete the good work to which they have put their hands. It is a matter of pride to us all that to a certain extent the reproach of bedragglement has been removed from Victoria. She is beginning to look as neat internally as she is beautiful in her environment. Part of the stigma has been removed that Victoria in some respects resembled a house with beautiful surroundings, radiant and resplendent with paint, but dirty and ill-kept within. But there is still a great work to do and it is still true that evil consequences sometimes arise because of a tendency to change horses at unpropitious times. There may be elements in the Council which it would be wise to cast aside. That is a matter for the ratepayers to consider and which they will undoubtedly take under advisement when the candidates present themselves.

UNDESIRABLE IMMIGRATION.

The provincial government has decided to bring into force the provisions of the law passed at the last session of the House relating to the restriction of the influx into the province of immigrants of an undesirable class. The section of the B. N. A. Act under which it is claimed the Legislature has the power to so proceed reads as follows:

"In each province the Legislature may make laws in relation to agriculture in the province and to immigration into the province; and it is hereby declared that the parliament of Canada may from time to time make laws in relation to agriculture in all or any of the provinces and to immigration into all or any of the provinces; and any law of the legislature of a province relative to agriculture or to immigration shall have effect in and for the province as long and as far only as it is not repugnant to any act of the parliament of Canada."

As the Dominion government has itself dealt with the Chinese phase of this burning question it may be said to be removed entirely beyond the jurisdiction of the province. The increase of the head tax to one hundred dollars is already in effect and it seems unlikely that the commissioners who have been appointed will consider that that particular class of Oriental immigrants comes under their cognizance at all. It is well known, for the member who introduced the bill took particular care to make it clear, that the measure was aimed at the Japanese particularly. Of course of the act were subjected to the interpretation which it bears on its face the illiterate of all nationalities, and even of other provinces of our own country, might be refused admission to British Columbia. But there is little probability at the present time of its being put to other uses than those for which it was manifestly intended. The Japanese are not the people to submit to such treatment if they can find a remedy for it. That the steamship companies will carry the matter into the courts, and that the Japanese consul will appeal to the Dominion government for disallowance there is good reason to believe. That failing disallowance in this country, the case may be laid before the Imperial authorities is highly probable. It is well known that public opinion in British Columbia is overwhelmingly with the local government and legislature on this question, for the Japanese authorities were themselves induced to take action to restrict an outpouring of immigrants which had become so great as to be positively alarming. Thus the matter rests, with one of the most interesting contests in the history of the country pending. Whatever the result may be on this occasion, the people of British Columbia have made up their minds that this shall be a country of Caucasians, and in the end they will have their way.

CLEAN UP.

During the year which has just closed famine and pestilence have been stalking through the world abroad and disease has been threatening us at home. Thanks to the vigilance of the Dominion quarantine officers and the watchfulness of those who guard the gates of the city we have been kept immune from the presence of all deadly visitors. A great deal has been accomplished in the direction of sanitary improvement, but it is as nothing to that which yet remains to be done. A clean and healthy city in all respects is what the great majority of us desire to see established; we want to live among surroundings which will offend neither the eye nor the nose. Not only should all "buildings" which are a menace to health and life be pulled down, but as far as possible all that offends against decency and decorum should be suppressed or driven forth. Only in that way can Victoria be made an attractive city in the true sense of the word, and only in that way can we secure the conditions which will induce the most desirable classes who are continually visiting us in quest of more congenial climatic and scenic surroundings to permanently take up their residence here.

MR. STEAD SCORCHED.

The motives of men are past finding out. The attitude of Mr. Stead upon the South African war is incomprehensible from the point of view of an ordinary man, but when an examination is made of his career the haze to a certain extent disappears. Mr. Stead desires to make a sensation, to advertise himself, whether the fame which he acquires be good or evil. His chief concern is to keep the world from losing sight of an able editor and writer. His attack on British officers was most brutal and aroused the ire of Sir Alfred Milner, who came at Stead after this wholesome fashion:

I have received your broad sheet purporting to come from a British officer; and as you have asked my opinion, you shall have it, and I will also forward it to the press. My opinion is that you ought to be ashamed of yourself for circulating so vile a slander against your fellow-countrymen. You seem to have made it your mission in life to vilify your country and to slander the brave men who have suffered and borne so much for their country. It seems to me a pity that you don't remove yourself to France, and offer your services to the gutter press, where they would undoubtedly be appreciated. As to the letter of "A British Officer," I decline to believe that any British officer could so demean himself as to spread so gross a calumny against his fellow-soldiers, without having the courage to put his name to the end of it. If, indeed, any British officer has stooped so low, I can only say he is a contemptible coward, and I should like to have the opportunity of telling him so to his face: but in my opinion the British officer does not live far from the office of Mr. W. T. Stead. Personally, I prefer to believe the testimony of Lord Roberts, Sir Redvers Buller and other brave generals as to the conduct of ur soldiers in South Africa. I don't know if you have taken the trouble to read Lord Roberts's touching farewell to his troops, when he speaks of the gallantry, the patient endurance, the good conduct and humanity of our brave soldiers. If you have read it, and it has not made you feel ashamed of yourself, I fear nothing will.

HUTTON AND THE COLONIALS.

General Hutton apparently has not forgiven the Canadian authorities for refusing to permit him to administer the militia department. He has the old-fashioned contempt for colonials characteristic of a generation which it was hoped had passed away. While all the world was ringing with praises of the doings of the men from the southern seas and the northern zone along comes General Hutton and patronizingly informs us that the colonials might prove very useful on foot and on horseback under certain conditions. These conditions are understood to be distribution among the regular forces in order to impart steadness. Perhaps here may be something lacking in the military character of the General himself. His ideal army would move like a machine and do everything at the word of command. For a man to act on his own initiative would constitute a flagrant offence and would probably meet with the old-time punishment. We are not to be understood at all as contending for the abolition of discipline or the lessening of the authority of the commanding officer. But we do say that circumstances may arise in which volunteers, and especially colonial volunteers, may do just as effective work as Tommy Atkins. Those conditions were met with in South Africa and the colonial forces rose to them and made the most of them. We are by no means certain that the same can be said of General Hutton. We understand that he has been recalled, and it is not unreasonable to assume that he would still have been on the scene of active warfare if his theories had been effectively carried out in practice. He overcame Sam Hughes, and yet if Sam had been as discreet as he was intrepid and fearless of danger he might have been in South Africa yet with the commission in his pocket which he was so confident of obtaining.

At the dinner given in honor of the Canadians in London, Lord Aberdeen spoke as follows:

"He knew the soldierly qualities of the Canadians, and we are glad that they have had opportunity to show what stuff was in them. Some of you know I am a Gordon—every Gordon is proud of the fact; and the officers of this Canadian force will tell you that while they were brothers in arms of all the Imperial forces there was one regiment with whom they were brothers in arms in a more special and literal sense, namely, the Gordons. (Cheers.) The first battalion of the Gordon Highlanders landed on the same day as the Canadians at Capetown, exchanged greetings from one vessel to the other, and were afterwards together at Orange River, Belmont, Graspan, in Lord Roberts's celebrated march on Bloemfontein, at the ever-memorable Paardeberg, and at Pretoria. (Cheers.) And the heroism which cost a captain of the Gordons his eyesight found a parallel in the heroism of Private Molloy, of the Royal Canadians, who shows no less courage in facing the trials and misfortunes of war."

In the New England States serious alarm is felt at the large numbers of French-Canadians who are returning to the places from whence they came. They have made themselves respected and loved in their new surroundings, but they are happier and freer under British institutions, and they are acting as all men do who value freedom and liberty. The New York Times hopes that the reports of the dimensions of the trek are exaggerated. Our Eastern Tory friends, we hope, will not be seriously alarmed over this new aspect of French domination.

* * *

Is it a good time, just before the civic elections, to inquire of the mayor and aldermen in regard to the sidewalk on Government street, opposite the post office? Almost every resident of James Bay district would like to know when it is proposed to dispense with the high and low level board walks and put down a concrete pavement at a proper grade. If the time be inopportune we will not press the question until after the election.

* * *

Ignatius Donnelly has gone to the bourne from whence no author nor critic has yet returned. Perhaps he has at last solved the problem which caused him so much labor and investigation in this sphere. The world would like to know whether Shakespeare or Bacon wrote of the deep things contained in Hamlet. Perhaps some enterprising medium will enlighten it.

* * *

Lord Roberts is at home, and is about to be given the greatest reception ever accorded to a mere man in Great Britain.

ARITHMETIC 3,500 YEARS AGO.

Newcastle (Eng.) Chronicle.

Probably the oldest book for home lessons in arithmetic was recently unearthed in Egypt. The papyrus, which was in excellent condition, dates from about 1700 B. C.—that is, about 100 years before the time of Moses, or almost 3,500 years ago. It proves that the Egyptians had a thorough knowledge of the elementary mathematics almost to the extent of our own. The papyrus has a long heading, "Direction how to attain the knowledge of all dark things," etc. Numerous examples show that their principal operations with entire units and fractions were made by means of addition and multiplication. Subtraction and divisions were not known in their present form, but correct results were obtained, nevertheless. Equations were also found in the papyrus.

WHEN THE LAUGH WAS ON JOE.

Guelph Herald.

But when Mr. Rymal crossed swords with Sir John the laugh was frequently on Joseph. A famous tilt between the two—who by the way were the warmest of personal friends—occurred in the session of 1878, just after Sir John had concluded his national policy picnic campaign. Among the great centres visited by Sir John was Hamilton, very close to Mr. Rymal's constituency. Joe made fun of the demonstration, and likened it to a circus with its band wagon, its procession, and its performance. "Yes," retorted Sir John, "there was the circus element in it; but one thing was missing. We had no clown there. The hon. member was engaged elsewhere."

A "HEALTHY" EPIDEMIC.

Lardeau Eagle.

A matrimonial epidemic has struck this camp; evidently the direct outcome of increased prosperity in mining circles. When any of the boys make a stake, in many cases, the first thing they do is to either marry a lady on the spot or take a matrimonial prospecting trip. And as the Lardeau boys are all good prospectors, they generally succeed in making a good find. The development will, as a matter of course, be forthcoming, and instead of bachelors' halls dotted here and there, comfortable dwellings will predominate and the necessity for a fine large government school in Ferguson will soon be obvious.

ELECTRICITY AS A MOTIVE POWER.

Mail and Empire.

Electrical energy will shortly be applied to the railways. The Canadian Pacific is contracting for 2,000 horse-power for its road between Rossland and Robson. It seems that for steep grades and circuitous routes electricity is better than steam. For one thing there is less haulage on account of the source of the power. That is to say, it is not necessary to employ a heavy locomotive, the use of which alone consumes a great deal of energy. If electricity will serve in the mountains it ought to be of even greater economic advantage in a flat country.

WHY PRINT SUCH STUFF?

By a Sassenach.

It was at a banquet, very well done; and the champagne not only flowed like water, but it was really good. Two Scots were present. They drank rather more of the champagne than anyone else, but after dinner, while their neighbors still partook of Pommery and Clicquot, the Elder was heard to say to the Bailie, "Is it no' time, Bailie, we had a drink?" "A drink?" said the other: "ay, that it is," and, pointing to the empty champagne bottles, he added, "Elder, thae French mineral waters are vera lowerin' to the system."

THE DEATH PENALTY.

Chicago Tribune.

If Canada were to abolish the death penalty and adopt the United States' system of extended delays and repeated appeals there would undoubtedly be a large increase in the number of murders, and the evil of lynching would probably make its appearance about the same time. Nothing so effective prevents crime as the knowledge that punishment will be swift and sure.

NOT ENOUGH.

Dundas Banner.

There have not been Conservatives enough returned to the Quebec legislature to make an eight-hand reel.

THIS STUPID COUNTRY.

Buffalo Express.

How stupid life must be in the Dominion with only 271 divorces granted in 32 years.

TOMMY'S LAMENT FOR BOBS.

S. E. Kiser.

There's an oldish red-faced man
Called Bobs,
Fashioned on a scanty plan—
That's Bobs—
But when 'e sends news away
It's "We've ripped 'em up to-day"—
Never: "I regret to say,
(Signed) Bobs."

'E's at 'ome in good repair,
Is Bobs,
An' I wish that I was there
With Bobs!
When 'e started out of 'ere,
People thought the way was clear,
But there's more to do for dear
Old Bobs!

Ever since you went away,
Little Bobs Bobs, Bobs,
We've been 'ammered night an' day—
Oh for Bobs, Bobs, Bobs;
They've been comin' from the 'ills,
Leadin' us the pace that kills,
An' we've paid some costly bills,
Gen'ral Bobs, Bobs, Bobs!

'Urry back, we need you 'ere,
Fightin' Bobs!
You left trouble in the rear
Of you, Bobs!
'Ear a bleedin' bugler's song!
Come, for things are goin' wrong—
Next time take me 'ome along
With you, Bobs!

TRAINING OF BOYS.

Engineering commends the introduction of manual teaching in French primary schools, especially for boys; adding that it has been fully recognized that compulsory education considerably retards the time when children are ready to commence their apprenticeship; so much so, indeed, that in many cases their hands lose the delicacy of touch necessary for the new training, involving further loss before this deficiency is made good. Another motive for introducing manual labor is to counteract the undesirable tendency on the part of the children to despise mere handwork when their course of training comprises higher things. It is the result everywhere of compulsory education that many of the pupils not only regard their parents as inferior to themselves, but they acquire a contempt for the life of an artisan. By the French system, manual labor and intellectual work are pursued together, so that the pupils are gradually brought to understand the interest and the dignity of a workman's career. It is this system which explains the presence in the galleries of the Champ de Mars of a large number of exhibits of handwork coming from the primary schools. The character of this work is open to the criticism that it is not in the least degree practical, and that the usefulness of the system might be greatly extended if it were carried on with a view to its practical utility. Under the most favorable circumstances, however, it is evident that the small amount of manual training that could be given in the primary school would never create a workman, and for this reason other training establishments are organized, intended to help forward the future apprentice in the knowledge of the trade which he intends to follow; no doubt these establishments have their advantages, but it is only in the actual works that the apprentice finds his real training.

PNEUMONIA PREVENTED.

Among the tens of thousands who have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for colds and la grippe during the past few years, to our knowledge, not a single case has resulted in pneumonia. Thos. Whitfield & Co., 240 Wabash avenue, Chicago, one of the most prominent retail druggists in that city, in speaking of this, says: "We recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for la grippe in many cases, as it not only gives prompt and complete recovery, but also counteracts any tendency of la grippe to result in pneumonia." For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents.

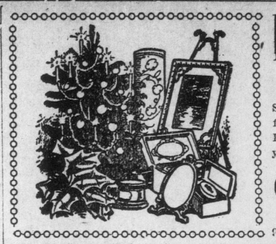
Artificial eyes are mostly made in Thuringia, Germany. Nearly all the grown inhabitants of some of the villages in this district are engaged in their manufacture. Four men usually sit at a table, each with a gas jet in front of him, and the eyes are blown from gas plates and moulded into shape by hand. The colors are then traced in with small needles, no set rule being observed in the coloring, and, as every man uses his own fancy, no two artificial eyes are exactly alike.

The Life Tree of Jamaica will continue to grow for years after it has been dug up and its roots exposed to the sun. Leaves severed from the limbs will remain green for weeks. The tree can only be destroyed by fire.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.



Pretty Presents

Fancy Toilet Articles, Mirrors, Manicure Sets, and many other combinations of usefulness and beauty. See our fine line of Perfumes. This is a splendid place to do your holiday shopping. Come in.

Cyrus H. Bowes,
CHEMIST,
98 GOVENRMENT ST., NEAR YATES ST.

They Shot To Kill

Sir Charles Ross, Bart, Bears This Testimony to the Canadians.

He Organized a Battery, Which Did Good Work in South Africa.

"It is impossible to speak too highly of the splendid work done by the Canadians in South Africa. The Canadian Mounted Rifles and the New Zealanders are reckoned as among the best soldiers that served in the campaign. Even the Boers recognized this and said they did not like to engage either of these corps because they shot to kill."

This is the testimony of Sir Charles Ross, Bart., who was one of the staff of General Hutton during the South African campaign and is in a position to know whereof he speaks.

Sir Charles is no stranger to Canadians. For many years he has been identified with mining enterprises in British Columbia, and has done much to bring the mining wealth of the Pacific province to the notice of capitalists both in England and the United States. Along with Mr. Charles R. Hosmer and other prominent Canadians he was interested in the Centre Star and War Eagle mines, and is one of the principal owners of the West Kootenay Power and Light Company, which supplies light and power to the mines about Rossland, and incidentally the lighting of that city by electricity. Sir Charles is in Montreal on his way to British Columbia to look after his interests there. For the past eight or nine months Sir Charles has been in South Africa where he filled a position on General Hutton's staff during the march of the army under Lord Roberts from Bloemfontein north to Pretoria. The story of how he came to go to South Africa and his experience while there he told to a Montreal Star reporter.

Raised a Battery.

"You see, in December last, when everyone had the war fever," said Sir Charles, "I made an offer to the war office to raise and equip a six machine gun battery. My offer was accepted and I went at once to Capetown, where I received permission to recruit from the base details of the forces serving at the front. What I really wanted to do was to raise a six-gun pom-pom battery, but the authorities seemed to prefer machine guns at that time. In April last I went with my battery to Bloemfontein, and when the column started on its march north I was given charge of the scouts in the column of Colonel Gordon, of the Australian Mounted Infantry. At Kroonstad I left the battery and was attached to the staff of General Hutton, and with him travelled as far as Pretoria, and east along the line of the Delagoa Bay railway until after the fight at Diamond Hill. At Kroonstad the battery was attached to the 8th Brigade of Mounted Infantry, under Col. Henry, and with them went north.

What Mounted Canadians Did.

"I had a splendid opportunity of seeing the work done by the Canadian Mounted Rifles, who were a part of the brigade under the command of General Hutton. I witnessed the awful bombardment at the Kilpriversberg, outside of Johannesburg, and saw the work done by the Canadians there. After the fight at Doornfontein kopjes, the cavalry under General French and the Mounted Infantry under General Hutton swept around to the north of Johannesburg in the hope of being able to cut off the retreat of the Boers. The Queensland Mounted Rifles and the Canadians managed to capture a twelve-pound Austrian gun. General Hutton's brigade accompanied General French's column in its long detour across the Crocodile river, where the Canadian Mounted Infantry had another brush with the enemy, and into Pretoria. After the fight at Diamond Hill, I was employed assisting Col. Maxie, commissioner of the Transvaal Constabulary.

Shoot to Kill.

"It is impossible to speak too highly of the work done by the colonials. Among the officers in the army the Canadians and the New Zealanders have the reputation of being among the very best mounted troops serving in South Africa. I can speak Dutch and had occasion to talk with a great many Boer prisoners taken on the road north.

"They said that the Canadian Mounted Rifles and the New Zealand Mounted Infantry had a great reputation. The Boers were afraid of them, and complained that these two corps were composed of men who, when they advanced against them, shot to kill.

Work Done by Colonials.

"What does public opinion in England say about the Canadians? Well, I am scarcely qualified to gage public opinion, but I think it is generally recognized that had it not been for the splendid part played in the campaign by the colonial troops England would have been in a very bad way indeed. The British public, I think, understand and appreciate what the colonials have done, and I think the Canadians who have just left Great Britain realize that they occupy a high position in the estimation of the people of England. And I know that with the army the Canadians have established a reputation for ability and courage worthy of the country and stock from which they come."

A New Rifle.

Among other things, Sir Charles is a mechanical genius of ability, and has invented a new rifle, which has attracted a great deal of attention among military men in England. Asked if he had succeeded in having his new rifle used by any of the troops in Africa, Sir Charles replied that as the rifle used regulation ammunition, he had carried one himself, and given a few to some of his friends for the purpose of getting testimony as to its qualities as a weapon. "The rifle is something like the Mauser, only it has a straight pull instead of the turn over blocks," said Sir Charles. "I am making a few improvements to it as a result of my South African experience. I have offered the patent to the war office, and the rifle is now being examined by the small arms committee of the war office. There is quite a demand for the rifle, even now, for sporting purposes, and I have opened a small factory in Hartford, Conn., where it is being made. I find it much easier to get skilled labor on this side of the Atlantic than in England.

"Yes, I am going to British Columbia almost immediately, and I shall be there for some time. I have still a very lively interest in that part of your country."

THE BEST PLASTER.

A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound to the affected parts is superior to any plaster. When troubled with lame back or pains in the side or chest, give it a trial and you are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief which it affords. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism. One application gives relief. For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents.

A JAPANESE KINDERGARTEN.

The children are brought to the school in the morning by their mothers, or by an older sister, or a nursemaid, named an amah. Before entering the front door they slip off their high wooden shoes, called geta, and put their feet into straw sandals. There are shelves for the geta at both sides of the entrance, and when these are full the little wooden shoes are laid in a neat row in front of the steps. This looks very strange to the American visitor.

When the children go inside to the large room where the circle is marked on the floor, they make a deep bow to each one of the teachers, bending their bodies forward from their waists, head and all, in the most grave and courteous manner. This is the Japanese way of bowing, and a child is taught to do it as soon as he can walk. When, a little later, one of the girls has taken the gifts to distribute among the scholars sitting at the tables, she makes one of these low bows as she delivers the gift to each one, and receives a bow in return.

When noon comes, the children march into a long room where their lunch or beto boxes are laid out at each one's place, and beside each of these is a pair of chopsticks. Each little lunch box contains several compartments, one on top of the other, and these have been carefully filled by the mother at home, one with snow-white rice, one with some little pieces of meat or pickles to eat with it, and the third with some tiny bits of sponge cake. Tea is made at the school, very weak, and served in small blue bowls at each place. This is without either sugar or milk, for that is the custom in Japan. No meal is complete without this tea. When the signal is given the boxes are opened, and the chop-sticks make very rapid excursions to all the eager little mouths.—St. Nicholas.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave £5,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 206 D., The Nicholson Institute, Longcott, Gunnersbury, London, W.

GOOD MANNERS AT HOME.

Some of the Little Things That Go to Make Life Sweeter and Better.

Practical jokes are rarely indulged in by persons of nice perceptions, and teasing passes the bounds of good taste when it ceases to be a matter of pure fun on all sides. Inquisitiveness is always bad form. "Whom is your letter from?" "What makes your eyes so red?" are interferences with one's rightful privacy. A closed door should be respected and give assurance of seclusion.

One who is so disloyal as to repeat to any outsider, however intimate, anything to the discredit of the family deserves to forfeit all family rights and privileges.

There are no terms strong enough to condemn the vanity of parents who will allow a daughter's charms, prospects and advantages to be advertised in the public prints.

Society requires that whatever their private relations, husband and wife face the world as a unit, harmonious and with interests identical.

One thing good form imperatively demands—that by no mischance, no loss of self-control, shall family discords be revealed to strangers, children or servants.

An uncontrolled voice is always unmanerly and undignified.

A readiness to give up in little things is the most tactful appeal possible for a return of courtesy at other times when the matter may be of importance to us.

Personalities that are made to do duty as family jokes are never funny to strangers.—Mrs. Burton Kingsland in the Ladies' Home Journal.

Mrs. and Miss J. B. McKilligan were passengers from Vancouver on Monday evening last.

CATARRH SUFFERERS READ!

C. G. Archer, of Brewer, Maine, says: "I have had catarrh for several years. Water would run from my eyes and nose for days at a time. About four months ago I was induced to try Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and since using the wonderful remedy, I have not had an attack. It relieves in ten minutes." Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.—19.

Triumvirat In

Three More of Victori bution to the Empir Returned on Mo

Demonstration in Th Signalized the La of the Centu

The seal set on our nationh
Strong men returning vi
war;
Up to the battle's very fr
Our country's honor, till wi
Fame sang their valor ro
seas.
For us they braved death
roar,
For us their comrades d
more
Will see the loved homes 'n
trees.
Throw wide thy gates, O
wide
The portals of thy gratitu
Have roused the God in us,
All littleness of aim. Wi
And loftier purpose, to t
And carve thine own illu
FREDERICK GEO
October, 1900.

Long before the arrival
Louise from the Mainlan
night the C. P. N. wharf
by thousands, who, with
clamations, were desirous
homage to three more o
quota who left this city a
a year ago to uphold th
flag on the veldt—Private
thour and Smethurst.

Monday night was a p
tune time for the lads to
streets the individual w
the loudest noise claimed
thronging pleasure-seeke
dently imbued with th
make Victoria "to howl,"
strations previous to the
Louise were dwarfed int
in comparison with th
place when the three st
khaki wore seen to walk
plank to the wharf. A t
made the welkin ring
noisy eclat to the genera
talions of irrepressible s
with might and main or
norms which are pre-em
dence during the New Y

As the steamer moor
the band struck up
Home," and the triumvi
wharf, where they were
an avalanche of welco
and friends. They wer
to stand it. They appe
of health, the year's ex
climes having given to th
the bronze that bespeak
cheery expression testif
that it required more th
the entire Boer race t
equanimity and hearty

The patriotic committ
receive them. After the
come the boys were esc
ated back and driven al
outlined in these colum
evening, to the city h
chief magistrate of the
dermen were waiting to
a hearty welcome on be
A number of the other
who had returned previ
there, and members of
under the chief, forme
the carriage containing
turned ones.

The Fifth Regiment
cession, and amid the
White and Blue," the
ducted with as much en
ever roused by demons
of the first great trium
fame, who gave no mor
try than the trio who
day night.

It was certainly a
cession. The niceties
uniform formation we
by the crowd who join
of the route was reach
of the shouting citizen
no premediation, and
the characteristic of th

Many of the busine
along the line were de
and bunting, while an al
lade of firecrackers an
contrivances was main
was the clamor that
impossible, and the mo
the most undemonstr
matic citizen could on
viduality, even in a li
joining with the rest
his mite to the pande

At the city hall the
long previously adjo
waiting with eager
denly the strains of th
in the distance, and
knew that in a few
would be before them
cession reached the
quarters, it was met
aldermen, while a ru
the council chamber.
space and chair was
ing room was at a pr
other occasion has su
into the council cham
honor had been arran
desks being placed in
tion as an effective b
them from the too tr
of some of the New

Suddenly an immen
from the assembled mu
Victorians, Privates
and Smethurst, in th
tered, Private Leeman
by his mother.

After the whirlwind
exhausted itself the m
men back on behalf
lows:

"Ladies and Gent
with us to-night th
volunteers from the
thour, Leeman and S
I can assure you, lad
that I esteem it a gre
llege to speak in your
a cordial welcome to
ask them to stand u
see them."

At this juncture M