From THE DAILY COLONIST, December 14.

THE WOMEN'S COUNCIL

Elect Officers for 1898 and Receive Reports of the Past Year's Work.

Chinese Slavery Again Touched Upon—Women on the Hospital Directorate.

The Local Council of Women of Victoria and Vancouver Island held their third annual meeting at the city hall, yesterday, re-electing the old officers with the exception of the vice-presidents, and afterwards debating and adopting a series of interesting resolutions, and listening to a number of short papers and addresses apropos of the objects and accomplishments of the association. The vice-presidents chosen for the ensuing year are: First, Mrs. Robson; second, Miss Lawson; third, Mrs. Robert Beaven; fourth, Mrs. Angus; and fifth, Mrs. McQuade. On the conclusion of the opening formalities, a telegraphic message of greeting from Lady Aberdeen was read, in which the Countess expressed regret at her inability to be present, and hoped that excellent results would follow the work of the Victoria council. The annual address was then read by Mrs. Baker, the president, as follows:

Ladies of the Council:—To-day we hold the third annual meeting of our Local Council of Women, and although anniversaries must ever bring with them something of sadness and regret for deeds or duties left undone, they are also sign posts to mark progress and cheer us on our way to future attainments.

One of our great sources of encouragement in our work to-day—indeed our very greatest—is drawn from the unanimous sanction extended to it by our bishops and clergy, who during the past week have united in intercession for us, that our efforts may be blessed and our councils guided by inspiration from above. In the strength of this divine support we may safely, but in all humility, take up the burden of another year.

Our chief source of regret in the past lies in our failure to gain the support of the authorities for two measures which we earnestly desired to carry—the enforcement of the Curfew law, which is now in operation in most Canadian cities, and the establishment of an industrial home for boys; movements which the late sad disclosures of juvenile delinquency in our midst have shown to be primary necessities in this city, for it is universally conceded that true progress, as well as benevolence and economy, lie in the prevention rather than the correction of evil.

Of our efforts in the past twelve months—what our council has attempted or accomplished—we shall shortly hear in the report of our recording secretary. Our work has been ever directed towards movements and reforms which touch the home at every point, and if our reach has been sometimes higher than our grasp, we are not thereby discouraged, but shall continue to strive until we attain.

This year (1897) has been in every sense the jubilee of woman. Not only has it given an immense stimulus to our individual loyalty and patriotism, but an unprecedented encouragement and inspiration to womanhood collectively, for one of us—a very woman in every thought and action—has celebrated the sixtieth year of a rein unparalleled in England's or the world's history. Our sovereign lady the Queen, as monarch, wife and mother; head of the state, of society and of a household, has held before us an ideal womanhood and brought into undisputed recognition our capabilities and potentialities; setting the moral height and standard to which the humblest of her sisters may aspire; for not primarily as the greatest sovereign of the greatest empire in the world will our Queen's name be handed down to coming ages, but as the exemplary domestic pattern of those womanly virtues and graces which may adorn the lowliest station.

The central idea of our council's teachings is: "The Home and How to Elevate It"; not, indeed, limiting it to a place enclosed between four walls, with bounded horizon of personal cares and griefs and joys, but inciting us to reach out helping hands to less favored lives and homes, striving to let in a little sunshine and landscape where unwholesome environment and physical discomforture make the name of home too often but a piteous mockery; and while we emphatically deprecate any claims which are detrimental to our own first duties, we have in our Queen's splendid record the incontrovertible evidence that even the world-wide interests of a throne are not necessarily prejudical to the right ordering of the house-mother's kingdom.

In this year also we have seen a great convention reigned over by another woman, Frances Willard, the queen of temperance, whose noble life and work open out to us another sphere of womanhood, the right to work for the uplifting of humanity and the elevating of ourselves and others to higher aims and ends, not only in organized opposition to those grosser lives, usually connected with intemperance, but systematically suppressing in ourselves intemperate thought and judgments, abstaining from uncharity and self-indulgence in every form, qualifying us to wear the white ribbon of blameless lives.

With such examples as these, let none assert that woman's life must needs be a contracted or circumscribed one. From them we may all gather encouragement, and larger views in our different vocations and stations in life, bound to these noble souls by our common tie of womanhood; and if among these great representative women I have not specially included our council queen and president, it is only because she reigns ever in our hearts; the head and spirit of our work, the very embodiment and incarnation of the Woman's Council.

It is wholly due to our president's talents and energy that this, the greatest organization of woman's work ever attempted, has reached its present successful issue, for the stage of this movement has now passed when we stood in the attitude of apologists, endeavoring to justify our existence. The prejudice and indifference which assailed the council at its inception has given place to generous and outspoken appreciation from the leaders of the nation, in church and state—able and thoughtful men, whose approval in itself bestows a badge of merit.

It is now recognized on all sides that "the rights of women," a term supposed to suggest bold assertion and aggressive agitation, means in council ethics but woman's right to fulfil (in a larger spirit and with a higher motive than before) her duty to herself, her home and the world, to be true to the higher self in her, and to live up to her responsibilities and privileges.

Perhaps our greatest danger now lies in the unguardedness born of success; and some among us would doubtless emphasize the wisdom of moderation, and of making haste slowly, but the council amalgamates and utilizes us all, the seniors with their conservative traditions to restrain and moderate the young with their newer lights and progressive energy to point to wider spheres and lead the way.

And, now remains the crucial test of all, are we each individually and in one corporate capacity living up to the council's great standard? We all know that it is easier to die for a creed than to live up to it! This is a world-wide power for good, but only in so far as every link in the great chain is sound and strong—the local councils loyal to the national, every affiliated society staunch to the local—and every member of every society linked to all in faith and loyalty.

We have for our motto one of the grandest ethical precepts even enunciated, laid down for us by the Divinest Teacher the world has ever seen, or ever will see: Are we each doing our utmost best to follow His Divine Teaching? and do we for a moment realize what this lived-out love of humantty, always linked to its only safe incentive love to God, would mean? It would mean the opening of Heaven's gates on earth. Universal brotherhood would be no longer a meaningless phrase. Egotism, and individualism, and greed—those triune curses of humanity would be relegated to the father of evil.

We should learn to look with scorn on miserable aims that end with self, and touch with healing hand the festering scores of life.

Thus may woman "solve the riddle of this painful earth," and to us be given the supreme honor of "preparing the way of the Lord and making straight His paths."

THE FRIENDLY HELP.

The other important report of the morning was a resume of the work accomplished during the past year by the Friendly Help Association, this document reading as follows:

Madame President and Ladies: With the generous help of His Worship the Mayor, kind friends, and our own united efforts, we have been able to relieve the several wants of three hundred and twenty-two needing cases, from the 1st of January to the end of November of the present year. Our methods of assisting are somewhat varied. Strong and able-bodied men are instructed to earn their food and clothing, the former from the city, the latter through the Salvation Army. The aged, needy and helpless get prompt and generous assistance. One great fact we wish to impress on the kind-hearted people of our city is the assisting of door to door beggars. In doing so they deal a death blow to our one great aim—that is, keeping a check on imposters. The city of Victoria is divided into small districts, each district having a lady visitor, so there are really no cases of neglect, and no need for begging. Our experience with a great deal of the poverty we meet is intemperance on the part of men, and lack of energy on the part of the women. If some wise head could suggest some way of dealing with the former mentioned evil, and the latter misfortune, a number of homes in our fair city would be different to what they are, and our Friendly Help Association would not be put to their wits' ends, as they are at times, to know how to deal with such cases.

The Council's treasurer's report shows a balance on hand of $30.25. The expenditure for the year was $53.10; the total receipts being $83.35, twenty-five societies now being in affiliation.

THE CHINESE.

With the afternoon session came the series of resolutions prepared by the executive or offered by the affiliated societies, one half of these relating to the Chinese, their sanitary conditions and their treatment of the young women of their race. The first was presented by Mrs. Hinkson Siddail in behalf of the Women's Missionary Society of the Metropolitan church, to the effect that the

"Woman's Council urge the sanitary officer to enforce upon the Chinese and other foreign residents in Victoria the rules and regulations regarding the inspection of their premises."

Mrs. Siddall in offering the resolution, remarked that she had visited Chinatown seven years ago and found its condition disgraceful. Lately she had again gone through the quarter, and regretted to find that no improvement had been made.

Before the debate proceeded further, Mrs. Andrews and Mrs. Grant, representing the Women's Missionary Society of Calvary Baptist church, offered an amendment to the resolution, broadening the scope of the reform sought, and reading as foltows:

"In consideration of the health of the citizens of Victoria and other cities of British Columbia, Resolved, that the Women's Council urge the necessity of the sanitary officers bringing to bear with greater stringency upon the English-speaking race and foreigners their rules, regulations and inspections relative to the houses, premises, streets, lanes and alleys thereof."

In speaking to this amendment, Mrs. Andrews urged the desirability of looking first of all at home in the initiation of reforms.

"Before dealing with the Chinese," she said, "let us set them a good example."

This view of the question was in a measure shared by Mrs. Grant, the seconder of the amendment, who did not for a moment maintain that the Chinese should be exempt from sanitary measures, although holding that the reforms should commence with the white population. She instanced Store street as an example of neglected sanitation and disregard for section 49 of the Public health by-law.

Mrs. Conybeare Craven held that the sanitary conditions practically of the whole city were not what they should be, and maintained that very little heed was paid to the by-law enacted in the interest of the public health. Similar views were expressed by Mrs. McNaughton, who told of streets in Victoria where the waste water from the houses runs into shallow roadway gutters, making scarlet fever and other diseases a natural sequence.

The amendment was adopted.

Mrs. Chapman and Mrs. Betts again directed attention to the prevalence of woman slavery among the Chinese, in a resolution offered by the Centennial Church Missionary Society and couched in the following language:

"Whereas the British law forbids the buying and selling of human beings and the holding of the same in bondage after they land in Great Britain or any of her colonies, and whereas there is good reason to believe that young girls are sometimes purchased in China and imported into British Columbia and are held as slaves in this province, even to the buying and selling of the same by Chinamen; therefore be it resolved that that this Local Council of Women petition the Dominion government through the National Council to order an impartial investigation, and we would humbly suggest that copies of the law pertaining to slavery be printed and posted in conspicuous places such as customs and court houses, post offices and police stations throughout the province, and such efforts be made as may seem advisable to put a stop to the iniquitous traffic; and further, that the Chinese be compelled to comply with our laws in regard to coroner's inquest over sudden deaths; and further, that wherever possible, interpreters who are men of the Anglo-Saxon race and of unimpeachable reputation be employed in courts of law."

This resolution going more thoroughly into the subject aimed at than did the motion prepared by Mrs. Burkholder, it was substituted and became the main resolution by that lady's consent. In advancing it, Mrs. Chapman spoke briefly of the customs of the Chinese, who, she declared, thought no more of buying and selling their girls than of trafficing in chickens. She pointed out that under the auspices of the Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist church a "rescue home" had been established. The help of the council was now solicited, to see that the law prohibiting slavery is properly enforced. The second and third points contained in the resolution were also touched upon, and after Mrs. Betts had corroborated the statements of the mover, the motion prevailed unanimously.

INDECENT PICTURES.

Another, and the last resolution, came from the W.C.T.U. and was presented by Mrs. Spofford. It read:

"Whereas pictures of an indecent nature are often placarded in public places throughout our city, thereby having an immoral influence on the community at large. Therefore, be it resolved that the Women's Council request the civic authorities to take the necessary steps to prohibit the same."

The mover and two or three other ladies who followed her expressed themselves strongly in regard to music hall and theatrical posters displayed on local bill boards, and which they pronounced shockingly indecent, and calculated to corrupt the modesty of Victoria's young womanhood. Surprise was expressed that while Victoria had no law to be enforced in such matters, Toronto and other cities had, and the Council was urged to ask and work for such a municipal ordinance.

It was subsequently pointed ont to the ladies that both the Criminal Code of Canada and the Public Morals by-law of Victoria, passed in 1889, fully cover the subject, and the ladies will accordingly seek enforcement of this existent legislation.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The recording secretary, Mrs. Gordon Grant, in her report, deals with the practical accomplishments of the past year, as hereunder:

Madame President and Ladies: Another twelvemonth has gone and it again becomes my duty to record the work done by the Victoria Council of Women during that time. The first work taken up was the nomination of a second lady school trustee last January, and in this effort we were successful in electing Mrs. Jenkins, and can now congratulate ourselves in having more ladies on our trustee board than any other city in the province.

The next work undertaken was the presentation of five petitions to the legislative assembly, one asking that our municipalities be empowered to pass curfew by-laws; a second that all stores be compelled to close their doors on the Sabbath day through legal enactment; a third that the study of temperance from a scientific standpoint be made compulsory in our public schools; a fourth asking that where practicable, manual labor be introduced in our schools; and a fifth petitioning that more stringent laws be made regarding the sale of poisons.

Notwithstanding that these petitions all touched the home—woman's domain—and our children—our cradle treasures—no action was taken by our legislators. In this work we were very materially helped by the other Councils of Women throughout the province and provincial Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and although we have not been successful thus far these petitions are having an educatory influence in the community.

An effort was also made by our Council of Women, in conjunction with other societies, to help homeless boys by the establishment of a farm institution. As yet, however, this has not been accomplished, although it is hoped that in the near future it may be established on a firm basis. Our committees on the circulation of literature, reading circles and the protection of women and children have been carrying on their work, and good results are already being borne from the efforts which have been made along these lines.

Our Friendly Help has done splendid work during the past twelvemonth in their systematic investigation of every case of poverty which has been brought to their notice and in supplying the wants of the needy ones. In these efforts they have been generously helped by the Mayor, city council and many kind friends.

When the cry of hunger came from India our sympathies and hearts were awakened for our suffering sisters, and a donation—small though it was—was given for those starving ones far away in the Eastern continent.

The scheme of the Victoria Order of Nurses was brought before our organization, thoroughly discussed and heartily endorsed. A local committee was appointed with ex-Lieut.-Governor Dewdney as chairman, and Mr. Galletly as honorary secretary and treasurer. Quite a sum of money was raised towards the support of this undertaking although not as much as we would like to have seen. We are glad to report that there is a probability that four or five of these homes will be established during the coming year.

While we have been looking after these other questions we do not forget the practical home work, and are endeavoring to arrange for a series of lessons in cooking, to be given by Miss Livington, that the younger members of our homes may be skilled in the culinary art. We have been compelled to postpone these classes until the early spring, but hope by March or April to have Miss Livingston with us.

We have been compelled during the past year to give our valuable corresponding secretary, Mrs. Scaife, a leave of absence for a few months, but her place has been ably filled by Mrs. Angus. In closing our report we desire to express our gratitude to our Heavenly Father for His blessing on our efforts in the past year, and pray that we may be led by his hand during the coming year.

LORD'S TENTH CONFRATERNITY.

Mrs. Baker, the president of the council, presented the report setting forth the aims and hopes of the Confraternity of the Lord's Tenth. This systematic and practical method of giving to charity, she declarged to be the practice of the Christian church for thousands of years and none the less binding to-day than centuries ago. In dealing with the selfishness of the age masquerading under the name of free will giving, Mrs. Baker had the following observations to offer:

"Why is it then that our practice of giving has deteriorated so much, that we think we are doing our full share toward the support of our churches and the various charities when we assist in some entertainment or festivity which will draw money from our own or other unwilling purses—a ball or bazaar where pleasure poses under the garb of charity, one of the most unhealthy symptoms of the modern perversion of almsgiving? Why do we now need pressing appeals, sensational efforts and doubtful methods to encourage or stimulate us in this duty, while all the time we have God's own plan—the simple rule 'let everyone give as God hath prospered him.'

"I greatly fear that our degeneration comes from the fact that our love has grown cold. The world is too much changed. We have changed, and are changing Christ's religion of self-denial into one of self-appropriation, and overlaying our religious life with a weight of worldly pursuits, attachments and pleasures, which engross our hearts and choke the Word. Our ears are filled with the noise and discords of life, and we are deaf to the delicate harmonies of heaven. Our eyes are fastened on the earth and we assume that the age of heavenly visions is past. Our aims, like the rest, are of the earth, earthy; and self-indulgence is the key-note of the age.

"Let us picture a visitor from some higher sphere, with other, larger eyes than ours, coming down among us to investigate our peculiar methods and idiosyncracies. It is Thanksgiving day—that beautiful annual recognition of God's favors to us during the past year, which we observe in the Old Country in the form of harvest festivals. Our puzzled visitor notices as the chief outward and visible function of the occasion, avast immolation of turkeys, which the so-called thankful ones are eagerly appropriating. He concludes that it is doubtless a great national feast for the poor and needy ones who seldom taste such delicate fare. But, we say, no. This extra treat is for ourselves. True, we fare sumptuously everyday, or so at least it seems to Lazarus sitting hungry at our gate. But this is our modern mode of expressing gratitude—truly a self-indulgent, not a self-denying ordinance.

"Again, Christmas is approaching, and our visitor sees the windows of our stores crowded with costly and useless articles, the majority of which have not even the excuse of being artistic to justify their existence. These, we explain, are for Christmas gifts—not to embellish bare and comfortable homes, but for Dives and his order, whose houses already overflow with superfluities. We are also breathlessly engaged in making provision for the flesh, in the form of rich and luxurious fare, thus completing the bewilderment of our visitor, who strives vainly to connect these strange and somewhat gross customs with the delicate homage of the Eastern sages—the typical 'gold and frankincense and myrrh,' their tribute to the new born King who is at this time elected to visit us in great humility, that we might take His light yoke upon us and learn of Him the blessedness of self-sacrifice and voluntary poverty.

"Can we imagine anything more incongruous or less in harmony with the stupendous event than our mode of celebrating it? Not that the cheerful enjoyment of innocent pleasure is not reasonable, and even desirable, but that we have turned the good gifts of God which he so richly bestows on us into temptations to forget the giver, and we even resent as overstrained the suggestion that some systematic return of His gifts should be, not the exception in our lives, but the grateful rule."

Papers upon the work of the Y.W.C.A. (by Miss Carr) and the W.C.T.U. were followed with an address by Miss Perrin on the International Council of Women, to hold its next meeting in London in 1899, when one of the prominent topics for discussion will be international arbitration as a method of settling all disputes amongst nations.

Mrs. Conybeare Craven, in discussing "Women's Duties," dwelt upon the noble example set for the women of all lands by Britain's Queen—her truthfulness, devotion to duty, intellectual activity and religious training—her education that has made her a queen among queens, but none the less womanly—a living contradiction of the assertion that the higher education of women unfits them for home duties.

The speaker regretted that in the training of children the general principle is too often instilled to "get on"—thus making the little ones selfish. True education did not consist in cramming with facts, but in the development of the powers of brain and body, and as brains and bodies had been given to women as well as men, it was evident that women were ordained to make use of the powers of both to the fulfilment of their perfecion.

The great utility of having women in certain branches of public life was emphasized, instances being quoted in which superior power for the accomplishment of good was shown to be possessed by women workers. As a note of warning Mrs. Craven made it plain that she could not advise the taking up of active public duties to women with no servants, or to the mothers of small children—the place for whom was rightly the home. There were, however, in Victoria, many ladies whose hands were not thus tied, who might wisely vary their round of pleasure by interesting their daughters and young lady friends in public questions and works. They might get up cooking and sewing classes in their houses if more public works were beyond them.

"I have visited the Jubilee hospital a good deal since I have been here," said Mrs. Craven, "and I have noticed that much might be done if only the hospital board was leavened with the presence and sympathetic methods of a few practical, motherly women. I am sure the nurses and matrons would welcome such an addition to the board of management. Women will confide things which need remedying to other women which they will not mention to men. But it is very necessary that the women should be on the board itself, not on a sub-committee. One gives authority, the other none. I have had a great deal to do with this kind of work in England, and I feel so strongly the absolute necessity of women being on the boards of management of every institution where women and children and sick persons are admitted, or where there are women nurses or attendants, that I always refuse to subscribe to any institution where there is no mixed board or committee of men and women."

"Water as an Essential to Health," was the subject discussed in a carefully prepared paper read by Mrs. Walker, who looked upon Victorians as a long-suffering people, to have thus long endured the defective and inadequate water supply while a remedy existed. She held that Victoria's water has few of the requisites essential to health, and pointed out how, in her opinion, the present condition of the water supply might be corrected.

During the afternoon several of the city clergy—Rev. W. Ralph Trotter, Rev. D. MacRae and Rt. Rev. Bishop Perrin, were introduced, and in response to invitation, delivered brief address, the Bishop in his remarks heartily endorsing the suggestion by Mrs. Craven that women should be included in the directorate of the Jubilee hospital.

Hon. Col. Baker also addressed the council, commending the work that has been accomplished by it, in uniting the women of all denominations in a harmonious and effective whole, and advising the council to go on in its mission—aiming constantly at reform rather than condemnation.

MANY DAYS OVERDUE.

Fears for the "Cleveland" as Well as the "Pelican" Are Now Expressed.

The Purchaser of the "P. E. Ward" Wreck Secures a Tidy Bargain.

The long-absent Pelican is not the only large steamship familiar to North Pacific waters for which fears are daily becoming more pronounced. Nearer home it is now practically certain that some misfortune has befallen the well known Cleveland, lately chartered by the Kruse line to give opposition to the Pacific Coast company fleet operating between Puget Sound and San Francisco. She left the latter port about two weeks ago for Seattle, and strange to say, although she would follow the same course as the other California liners that have arrived since that date, none has either seen or heard from her. She has for some time been advertised to sail from Seattle for San Francisco on December 12, offering a first class passage at $7.50, steerage $4, and freight $2. Her charterers and agents have now grown so uneasy concerning her that diligent search will no doubt be made all along the coast unless some definite news of the missing craft be received very soon.

A REPORTED WRECK.

A despatch from New York announces that the British bark Inverurie, from Sowurabaya, Java, had arrived in port bringing tidings of the wreck of a British bark on Inaccessible island, one of the Trinidad Acunha group. On September 13 the Inverurie sighted the American ship J. B. Walker which signalled news of the wreck and asked for a supply of fresh water. A San Francisco paper says the wrecked bark may be the Taymount, now 222 days out from Liverpool for that port. There is also a possibility that the vessel may be the ship Natuna, 209 days out from London for San Francisco. As both these vessels are long overdue it is the belief that they had attempted to round Cape Horn, and failing, changed their course and came by the way of the Cape of Good Hope, a conclusion that would account for the presence of either or both of them in the South Seas. The same paper thinks the wrecked vessel may also be the British bark Craigend, which left Philadelphia May 3 for Hiogo. She was last spoken off the Brazilan coast. Reinsurance on the Taymount is no quoted at 50 guineas.

THE "WARD" WRECK SOLD.

The little schooner E. C. Ward, which was wrecked off the Sand Heads at the mouth of the Fraser on Monday last, has been sold by her owner to D. G. Mackay, of Steveston, for $100. Immediately after the purchase Mr. Mackay made a thorough inspection of the little craft, and devised a scheme to float her. Erecting a couple of derricks, he unloaded the cargo of rock, dug away the sand, and lashed two empty barrels on either side. When the tide came in, the schooner floated off, and she was sailed into Steveston apparently none the worse for her inundation. To all appearances the schooner is comparatively new and well filled up, having six cabins. As Mr. Mackay is reported to have already refused $500 for her, he is not likely to regret his investment.

THE "PUEBLA" IN A BLOW.

On her last down trip the City of Puebla experienced very stormy weather, in consequence of which she was nearly a day late in reaching San Francisco. Off Tatoosh, Captain Debney reports that a heavy southeaster struck his vessel, and from there on it increased in fury until off the Columbia, where a hurricane was raging. The steamer's decks were swept time and again, but the only damage sustained was to the railing, a considerable portion of which was carried away, in addition to a barometer from the outside of the pilot house.

VERY EVENLY MATCHED

How Victoria and Vancouver Hockey Teams Played Again to an Indefinite Conclusion.

Basket Ball in the Fort Street Hall Moth and de Malchin Will Come Together.

It still remains undecided who has the better hockey team—Victoria or Vancouver, the result of Saturday's match at the Terminal City being a second "draw," with the score three all. Those who witnessed the match, and the spectators were numerous, are unanimously agreed that it was as pretty and as even a contest as one could wish to see. The weather was undeniably wet at the commencement, and a melancholy drizzle continued throughout the struggle.

A 3 o'clock sharp the rival teams lined up, and from the bully-off the play kept even, the ball going backward and forward from Victoria's to Vancouver's 25 in a series of rushes, with several shots put in by each team, After twenty minutes' steady play, Vancouver succeeded in working the ball into their opponents' circle, and from a scrimmage Vancouver shot a goal. Victoria claimed "off side," but the umpire did not give it, the point being very doubtful and as such to be decided in favor of the side appealed against. The loss seemed, however, to suddenly awaken the visitors, especially K. Schofield, who getting control of the ball at the bully-off, kept it and made a run straight down the field without check, shooting a very sharp goal for Victoria. Naturally the spectators cheered him lustily for his brilliant run, the result of which was an even score.

But this was not all. Two minutes from the time Schofield shot his goal, Chaldecott—Vancouver's extra forward—shot a good goal for his team, making the score: Vancouver, 2; Victoria, 1.

Play now divided evenly for ten minutes, when half time was called.

A rest of five minutes, the full allowance, was taken, and the work recommenced. The game had only been in progress a few moments when F. A. Futcher—Victoria's centre—shot a goal to bring the score to 2 all. Of course excitement now ran high, the play being so even, and applause was frequent for the good play of both sides. Soon after the score changed to: Victoria 3, Vancouver 2, K. Schofield again being responsible for Victoria's additional goal.

Both sides now put in some grand play, Victoria determined to keep the lead, and Vancouver not to be beaten. But as luck would have it, Vancouver scored within ten minutes of time, making 3 goals all. From then until the end of the game the greatest excitement prevailed and some grand play was put up on both sides.

When the Victoria team left here they expected to be beaten easily, and so did their supporters who did not go. But from the very start Vancouver saw that they had no easy thing before them to prevent Victoria from beating them, the combination of the Victoria forwards being splendid, and more especially K. Schofield and B. Pender, Victoria's left wing. Vancouver showed how they feared that wing by putting an extra man to mark it.

Victoria's players are much faster than Vancouver's, and when once they start a rush their opponents find it pretty hard to stop them. On the whole Victoria put up the better game, especially in their combination; which was far ahead of their play against Vancouver on the Oak Bay grounds. One thing especially noticeable, and remarked on by several spectators, was their quickness in getting on to the ball; this is a very strong point, and it is safe to say that if the Victorias continue putting up such a strong game as they did on Saturday last they will be hard to beat, if at all.

The Vancouver team, as well as Victoria, had some absentees, they being without the services of Boyd, in goal, and having some difficulty in getting a man to take his place. The result for the two matches against Vancouver now stands: First match—Vancouver, 1; Victoria, 1. Second match—Victoria, 3; Vancouver, 3. It is the present intention of the clubs to play two more matches, in February and March, and probably four.

On Saturday evening the Vancouvers gave a very enjoyable smoking concert to the Victoria team in St. George's Society hall, and the team came home to Victoria on the Sunday's Charmer, one and all pleased with their visit to the Mainland.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

JUNIOR LEAGUE.

The Junior Association Football League met last night, Miss Cameron in the chair. The constitution was adopted, and it was decided to divide the surplus from last year amongst those who entered in last season's league. The annual fee was fixed at $2, and the entries received are: "South Park," "North Ward," "Boys Brigade, No. 2 Co.," "Central," Victoria West," and "Columbias. The drawing of a schedule was left to the secretary, who is to report to the executive.

SWORDSMANSHIP.

ANDERSON'S HAND DISABLED.

Professor W. S. Anderson, who after being defeated by Baron Ivan de Malchin in the mounted broadsword contest at the market hall last Friday, challenged the victor to a return contest—the challenge being promptly accepted—now finds that one of the bones in his wrist is broken and he will be unable to attempt another engagement. Charles Moth, who came down from Nanaimo yesterday, will, however, engage Baron de Malchin on foot, in a contest of 21 attacks, the same evening this week on which he meets Instructor St. Clair with the foils.

BASKET BALL.

WASPS VS. SWIFTS.

The exhibition match played last evening between the above teams in the new Y.M.C.A basket ball hall, 90 Fort street, resulted in favor of the Wasps by a score of five goals to nil. The play throughout was very swift. The Wasps played a much neater game than their opponents, the result of hard practice. The attendance was poor owing no doubt to the wet weather.

SUMMARY.

1st goal ..... F. Humber
2nd " ..... J. Noot
3rd " ..... J. Noot
4th " ..... F. Humber
5th " ..... J. Noot

BASKET BALL LEAGUE.

The meeting of the basket ball league to-night is to be held in the J. B. A. A. rooms at 7:30 instead of 8 o'clock, as formerly announced. All delegates are requested to be sharp on time.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The French line steamer La Touraine, from New York to Havre, regarding which some anxiety was felt, owing to her being about two days overdue has safely arrived.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint, but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

ARE YOU

Troubled with pains in the small of your back, pains up each side of back bone to lower points of shoulder-blade every now and then? Have you head pains, left or right side? Have you a dizzy feeling or sensation, floating flicks or dots before the gaze? Do you feel melancholy? Are you nervous? Have you over-worked? Have you overeaten? Have you over-exhausted your mind or body? Have you abused nature or yourself? If you have you must get cured as soon as possible. What will cure you?

HUDYAN

Will cure you. Hudyan is certain to cure you. It has cured others—it will cure you. Consult Hudson doctors free, or write for

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IS IT IN YOUR BLOOD?
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First, secondary or tertiary forms of blood disorders are manifested by copper-colored spots and falling hair. Thirty-day cure is certain.

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DYSPEPSIA INDIGESTION, HEART-BURN and all Stomach Troubles quickly relieved and cured by FLORAPLEXION. Sample bottle free by mail or druggists. Every drop is worth its weight in gold when you need it. Address Franklin Hart, Dept. Z, New York

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