Football On New Year's Day

Victoria Association Seniors Beat Garrison and Phaetons Vanquish Columbias

Tomorrow the List of Sporting Attractions Is Unusually Large.

The senior Victorias and the Garrison Association teams met in a friendly game on New Year's Day, and after a hard contest the result was a victory for the champions, with a score of three goals to one. The match was played in the Caledonia grounds, and owing to the bad weather, scientific play was at a discount. The Garrison played nine men to Victoria's ten during the first half, but Simpson retired in the second, thus making the teams even. Victoria pressed at first, but the soldiers broke away, and almost scored. Jones saved and J. Lorimer dribbled down the field and passed to Livingstone, who beat Harvey with a low shot.

At half time the score was 1-0 in favor of Victoria. When play was resumed the soldiers rushed matters. Their outside left forward cleverly passed W. Lorimer and B. Schwengers, but failed to score. S. Lorimer then scored for Victoria, after a fine run. Victoria secured another point and the soldiers made one goal, thus leaving the score 3-1 in favor of the Victorias. Rutherford was the star on the local team. The soldiers all played a magnificent game, but they have not played together as much as the champions, and so they were at a disadvantage.

The Phaeton Association team defeated the intermediate Columbias at the Canteen grounds on New Year's Day, with a score of five goals to nil. In the first half the sailors scored one goal, but in the second they beat Brooker, the Columbia custodian, four times. The ground was very slippery and consequently combination was not seen. Kicking was the order of the day and the sailors had the advantage, as their superior weight enabled them to send the ball further down the field than their opponents. The navy forward line played very well and the shooting was excellent.

TO PLAY SATURDAY.

Quite a Number of Football Matches on the Cards.

Lovers of sport will have a great day tomorrow. The Victoria and Columbia Association teams will meet in the Caledonia grounds in a Provincial League match; the intermediate Columbias and Victoria Wests will line up at Beacon Hill in a City League game; the Victoria intermediate Rugby team will meet the High school at Oak Bay. In the evening at the drill hall a basketball match will take place between the Fernwoods and the Victoria Athletic club. The Victoria-Columbia match will probably be one of the most hotly contested games of the season, as the rivalry between these two local teams is very keen, and they are evenly matched. The Columbias have a fine forward combination, while the Victorias have a magnificent defence. The advantage in weight lies with the Victorias, but their opponents hope to make up for this in their superior activity. The following players will represent the Columbias: Goal, C. Marshall; full backs, A. Richardson, S. Shanks; half backs, H. Gartley, R. Dalby, J. Harte; forwards, C. Berkeley, R. Bell, J. Noot, W. Wilson, J. Lawson (capt.). The Victoria intermediates are putting in all the practice possible, in order to be ready to meet the Vancouver Argonauts on the 11th. With this end in view, they will line up against the High school in a friendly game, although seven of their regular players will be absent. The intermediate team will be chosen from the following players: S. Shanks, "Chum" Patton, W. Blackbourne, R. McDonald, W. Clayton, H. Corbett, L. Foote, W. Redform, T. Goddard, B. Goddard, R. Gibson, W. Sweetland, P. Anderson, P. Harrison, W. Todd, W. Newcombe, D. Willemar, W. Heath and Fawcett. The match between the Columbia intermediates and Victoria West is a very important one. If the Columbias lose they will be out of the league, but if they win they will still have a fighting chance. The Columbia team will be as follows: Goal, T. Brooker; full backs, K. Hughes, W. Blackbourne; half backs, T. Hiscocks (capt.), C. Newcombe, F. Smith; forwards, Anderson, Cunningham, N. Gowen, H. Redfern, J. Finlayson.

The basketball teams have not yet been announced.

A SNEAK THIEF.

Picks Football Players' Pockets at Brockton Point.

Three or four months ago the members of the Y.M.C.A. lacrosse club found, upon returning to the club house after a practice, that the pockets of their coats had been rifled, says the Vancouver World. The matter was reported to Detective Wylie, and he cleverly caught the thief, who was given 48 hours to leave the city. Now it appears another gentleman possessed of light fingers has loomed up, and on Saturday afternoon he went through some of the Vancouver football men's clothes. The amount which the thief secured was not large, amounting in all only to a couple of dollars. There should not be a great deal of difficulty in detecting the thief, but in future football men and others who have occasion to leave their clothes in the club house, would do well to clear their pockets of all cash before going on the field.

RUGBY MATCH.

Victoria Intermediates Win from Fernwoods by 11 to 6.

When the intermediate Victoria Rugby 15 tackled the Fernwoods at Oak Bay park on New Year's morning, they found that although their knowledge of the game was vague, their weight and fine kicking made them formidable antagonists. But the Victoria's boys kept cool, and finally won, with a score of 11 points to 6. "Chum" Patton played right wing three-quarters for the intermediates, and although he put up a fine game, he was badly missed at centre three-quarters. C. Berkeley, three-quarters, was in splendid form, his only fault being a slight tendency to hold the ball instead of kicking into touch. He passed well at critical moments. C. Newcombe, full back, was cool and reliable, but played a little too far away from the three-quarters. L. Foote, at half back, played splendidly, passing, kicking and tackling in first-class style. S. Shanks played his usual cool, steady game at three-quarters. W. Blackbourne, three-quarters, was prominent, his kicking being very fine. Corbett put up a magnificent forward game. He and Marchant were the only forwards who really followed up well. R. McDonald, W. Heath and W. Sweetland were excellent forwards in everything except following up. R. Peden saved time and again for the Fernwoods by his clever kicking. F. Jones, full back, was cool and steady. A. E. Gallop, at half back, showed a decided tendency to play off-side and he continually disputed the referee's decision. Otherwise he played a hard game. A. Shotbolt, at half back, was very reliable. W. Lawry, forward, was a very useful man in the scrum, his weight making him formidable. W. Peden made a number of dangerous rushes. E. Whyte was another formidable forward. The intermediates started by scoring a try, after about 10 minutes' play. Blackbourne took the kick, a very difficult one, and just failed to convert. The Fernwoods evened up matters shortly afterwards, when R. Peden rushed the ball over the line. The try was not converted. Half time arrived with the score three points all. When play was resumed the intermediates went away with a rush and their three-quarters started several bits of fine combination. At last their efforts succeeded. N. Gowen started the passing and the ball went right across the field to Patton, who proved altogether too speedy for the Fernwoods, and sprinted across the line in fine style. W. Blackbourne converted with a neat left foot kick. The Fernwoods then made a determined rush and Gallop scored. The try was not converted, and with a lead of two points the intermediates again started their combination, with the result that they took the ball into their opponents' 25, and after a series of fierce scrums, the ball was kicked right on the Fernwoods' goal line. Corbett followed up like a flash, and before the Fernwood players could get rid of it, he dropped over the line. W. Blackbourne made a good attempt to convert, but the ball went a little too much to the left. Shortly afterwards when the intermediates were pressing hotly, the referee's whistle blew for time, leaving the intermediates victorious, with a goal and two tries to two tries. Mr. J. E. Cornwall kindly refereed the game, and the boys gave three rousing cheers at the conclusion, to show their appreciation of his impartial decisions and kindness in being present.

HOCKEY.

The postponed annual general meeting of the Victoria Hockey club will be held at the offices of Messrs. Drake, Jackson & Helmcken on Friday, January 3, at 8 p.m.

PREHISTORIC EGYPT.

Interesting Discoveries Recently Made By Professor Petrie.

From the Utica Daily Press.

In a communication received from Gen. Charles W. Darling, the honorary secretary at Utica, of the Egypt Exploration Fund, we are informed that the following named remarkable relics of antiquity have recently been found in Egypt.

"The recent discoveries of Egyptian antiquities by Prof. Petrie at Abydos, has thrown much valuable light upon the prehistoric period of Egypt. This prehistoric period includes the palaeolithic age of man, evidence of which has been discovered not only on the plateaux above the Nile, but also in the river valley. From borings which have been made through the deposit of Nile mud, Prof. Petrie argues that the date in the history of the world thus decided may be assigned to about 7,000 B. C. To this date he ascribes his earliest prehistoric graves, which, we are told, reveal a people skilled in the manufacture of pottery, and acquainted with the use of copper. They possessed various forms of pottery stone vases, carved ivory and finely wrought implements. They also knew the art of weaving.

"At a later period of time, which cannot be fixed chronologically, came another wave of immigration, to take the place of the Libyan stock, which had previously immigrated into Egypt. It is thought that the later immigrants were Amorites from Syria. The new people introduced silver, lapis lazuli and haematite, and the amalgamation of the two races resulted in a brilliant epoch of art. Then appeared the most elaborate metal work; valuable beads of gold, turquoise and amethyst. Still later came a degradation, which continued down to the foundation of the first dynasty. These researches are as far reaching, although not so striking, as the result of the discoveries of Prof. Petrie at Abydos.

"The work of the Egypt Exploration Fund on the royal tombs of the first Egyptian dynasties has proved, in some respects, more surprising than that of the past year, for the development of the civilization during some 400 years has been clearly traced from the time when writing was but rarely used, and then only in a rude and pictorial stage, down to the common use of figured hieroglyphics indistinguishable from those used for thousands of years after. The finely wrought jewelry of gold and the engraved ivories of the time of Menes, fashioned more than 6,500 years ago, have been brought to light. From these we ascertain the names of three kings—Narmar, Qa., and a name written with a fish sign. The strangest object is a massive strip of gold with the name of Menes upon it. Of Zer, the successor of Menes, the astonishing find is the forearm of his queen, still in its wrappings with four splendid bracelets intact. Prof. Petrie describes one of them to be a series of figures of the royal hawk perched on the tomb, consisting of thirteen figures in cast and chased gold, alternating with fourteen carved in turquoise. The second bracelet is of spiral beads of gold and lazuli, in three groups. The third bracelet is of four groups of hourglass beads, amethyst between gold, with connections of gold and turquoise. The fourth bracelet has a centrepiece of gold with amethyst and turquoise beads and bands of braided gold wire.

"This brilliant and exquisitely finished group of jewelry shows what a high level was attained at the beginning of the first dynasty. The arm of this queen has the advantage of being carefully examined as found, and exact in the arrangement of the ornaments. It had evidently been broken off by the first plunderers and hidden in a hole in the wall of the tomb, where it had remained undiscovered by those who, at a later period of time had cleared out the tomb. Relics of the same king have also been found, consisting of forty inscribed pieces of ivory and stone, and two lions carved in ivory. The great royal tombstone has also been found, broken in pieces which have been rejoined. Of king Den, the fifth of the first dynasty, twelve inscribed ivories have been discovered, together with an impress of a beautiful royal seal showing the king struggling with a hippopotamus and spearing a crocodile."

THE DROSKY.

Something About the Hack Carriage of St. Petersburg.

Chicago Record-Herald.

The St. Petersburg horses are to be admired. They are nearly all black or dappled gray with long manes and tails, small heads, beautifully arched necks, coats with a lustre like satin, and an air of intelligence and exaltation which you do not see in any other animal. They are of Arabian stock, are either stallions or mares—one seldom sees a gelding in Russia—and fly over the ground at a fearful speed.

The drosky is the smallest carriage in the world, but in order to accommodate foreigners it is growing a little larger. Fifteen years ago, when I first visited Russia, it was seldom possible to find droskies that would carry two people comfortably. Most of them were too small for one, and there was no back or sides, only a seat behind the driver, who occupies a lofty perch, and is so stuffed with wadding that he obscures a large section of the horizon. nowadays, nearly all the droskies are made to carry two people, but with no room to spare. They resemble miniature victorias.

The drivers wear low-crowned beaver hats with curling brims, like a stovepipe hat cut in two, and long blue coats of a peculiar pattern without buttons, fastened with hooks and eyes, which reach from their necks to their heels. The skirts are very full and gathered at the waist. In summer and winter, regardless of the heat, these coats are wadded until they are like feather beds, and all proportions of the driver's figure are lost, only a strap of leather or gilt girdle indicating where the waist should be. The heigher the social rank of the family the more stuffing the coachman carries, and some of them look very funny. Dickens' fat boy was a mere shadow compared with them.

The ishvoshtnik, as the drosky driver is called, never uses a whip, but he carries one tucked under the leather apron, and when his horse does not respond promptly to his voice, or he is ordered to "scurry," he reaches down to it and says something which means "Come pretty pigeon, make use of thy legs," and without further orders the beautiful animal skims over the ground like a bird.

"Hold on, for God's sake, little father, we turn the corner," the driver often says, and although the average foreigner does not understand the meaning of the words, he can always recognize it as a warning. To make the horses slow up the reins are slackened. When he wants to hurry, the driver pulls gently at the animal's mouth. The drosky always has the right of way. People who are run over are arrested and fined. Foot passengers have no business in the streets, and use the cross walks at their own risk. It always seems as if both the horse and the driver hurry the faster when they see a timid person trying to escape.

There are 37,000 droskies registered at police headquarters in St. Petersburg this summer, or one to about every 33 inhabitants, and during the winter season, when the wheeled vehicles are changed for sledges of similar pattern, large numbers of people come in from the country with horses to earn a little extra money.

The ishvoshtniks lead a nomadic life in the streets of the capital. As in other cities, certain locations are indicated where they may stand and wait for patronage, and when they are not engaged they return to these stations to eat and sleep, and remain there day and night continuously. Regardless of the weather, the horse may not see the inside of a stable, nor his driver the inside of a house for weeks at a time. Like the Bedouins of Arabia, they carry oats and hay constantly with them, and during the intervals of employment feed their horses by means of nosebags. Near every hack stand is a shop where they can buy chopped hay and oats for their horses, and coffee, soup, tea and other rations for themselves. There are also numerous peddlers wandering about the streets from whom food and tea may be purchased. The animals are groomed as they are fed, when they are not waiting for fares, and their drivers are always rubbing and petting them. While waiting in front of a house or a shop the ishvoshtnik generally gives his horse a good rubbing down and talks to him as if he were a human being. He calls him "my brother," "my little father," "my sweatheart," "my little white pigeon," and has other affectionate phrases and terms of endearment, which the animal seems to understand.

CONGO ATROCITIES.

Serious Allegations by a Former Congo Official Regarding Fraud and Murder.

From London Chronicle.

Mr. Edward Canisius, an American, who for five years was in the employ of the Congo Free State and one of the concessionary rubber companies, being asked as to the position of affairs on the Congo, said:

"The recent statements of Capt. Lemaire missionaries, and others, that the condition of the country has shown some improvement of late are, in a way, true. As a result of the agitation in the British and Belgian press, certain restrictions have been placed upon the companies working concessions in the Free State, which have brought about some amelioration of the condition of the natives in the regions in which those companies operate, together with an immense reduction in the supply of rubber, but, up to the time I left the far interior in March last, no improvement had taken place so far as the operations of the State itself were concerned. I challenge the authorities at Brussels to show that any improvement is possible while the rubber traffic is conducted on the present iniquitous lines. What can be expected of a system under which the natives receive the equivalent of one penny per pound (paid in merchandise valued at 100 per cent above invoice price) for rubber which fetches three shillings a pound in Antwerp? The State cannot exist without rubber, and the natives will not work on such terms except at the muzzle of the rifle. This is the crux of the whole business. As late as November of last year in my own district, a force of State troops, assisted by some of the Mongala company's men, under the command of Lieut. Braeckman, went against the Gwaka tribe for refusing to bring rubber to the post of Libanza. Three weeks later, when they returned, the Belgian officer himself told me that 300 Gwakas had been killed.

"They brought back 40 or 50 prisoners, mostly women and children. These were like skeletons when they reached my post, and I did my best to provide for them with food. One died of starvation in my post, and the others, when marched off to the police post of Bokula, were indeed pitiable objects. Last year I was on a rubber expedition with Major Lothaire, and during the six weeks it lasted 960 natives were killed and scores of villages burned. On one occasion, during this journey, a young woman and a little boy who were prisoners with the column, were asked the name of the village through which we were passing. They replied that they did not know—as indeed was most probable, seeing that they were far distant from their own homes—but they were taken out on the roadside and shot while the column halted."

MANITOBA FIRE.

Great Damage Done to Business Portion of Portage la Prairie.

Portage la Prairie, Man., Jan. 2.—The most terrible fire that Portage la Prairie has seen for many years raged here today. The blaze originated in the cellar of the Grand Central hotel on Saskatchewan avenue east at 3:30 a.m., and although the brigade responded quickly, the flames, fanned by a high northwest wind, soon became uncontrolable, and in a few minutes the building adjoining the hotel to the east, occupied by A. W. Bailey, harness and shoe store, was enveloped in the fire, and the confectionary store of J. Costigan almost immediately afterwards.

The fourth store east, the brick block of C. A. Newman & Bros., wholesale liquor store, on the corner, was then attacked by the flames. To the left of the Grand Central, that is, in the opposite direction to which the wind was blowing, were several frame buildings, and these also began to burn. The building and auction rooms of H. G. Alton was the first to take fire, and several smaller ones followed, including George Hart's tailor and repair shop, a vacant shop next to Miller's barber shop, and the studio of J. S. Rowe, photographer, caught. At 4 a.m. the fire was partially under control. The buildings burned are as follows: Grand Central hotel and contents; A. W. Bailey, shoe store; J. Costigan, confectioner; B. A. St. John, Jeweler; C. A. Newman & Bros., wholesale liquors and grocers; H. G. Alton, auctioneer; George Hart, tailor; J. Miller, barber; J. S. Rowe, photographer, partly burned. The total loss will be between $50,000 and $60,000; amount of insurance unknown.

A JOLLY NEW YEAR'S EVE.

Sailors of H. M. S. Egeria Enjoy a Pleasant Evening.

The sailors of H. M. S. Egeria celebrated the outgoing of the old year and the incoming of 1902 by assembling at the New Inn to a dinner supplied by the landlord, Mr. Fred. McAdam. After doing justice to the good things provided, a very enjoyable programme was presented to the satisfaction of all concerned. On the stroke of midnight the whole company adjourned from the dining room to the front verandah and welcomed the New Year with "God Save the King," "Auld Lang Syne," etc., and generally roused the surrounding neighborhood with hearty British cheers and Chinese fire-crackers.

NEW YEARS 1902 QUIETLY OBSERVED

Many Spent Day By Their Own Firesides Forming Good Resolutions.

The New Year opened inauspiciously, so far as the weather was concerned, a drizzle of rain fell intermittently all day and many who had resolved to begin 1902 by visiting their friends and wishing them long life and happiness, were deterred from doing so and passed the day by their own firesides. Of course a great number, sticklers for the good old custom, defied the rain and made their usual round of calls, but visiting was not nearly so general as in former years. There were many pleasant family reunions and dinner parties and in the evening several dances and other social gatherings. The Victoria, the Savoy and other places of amusement were well patronized. A large number of gentlemen paid their respects to Sir Henri and Lady Joly de Lotbiniere at Government house, and the receptions held by Mayor Hayward and Hon. Abraham Smith, U. S. Consul, were numerously attended.

During the day the streets were uncommonly quiet, the younger people having seemingly exhausted themselves the night previous in the noisy demonstrations with which they assisted the passing of 1901 and the birth of 1902.

AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Following is a list of those who paid their respects at Government house on New Year's day:

The Bishop of Columbia, Sir Henry Pellew Crease, Seymour Hastings O'Dell, Geo. Jay, J. S. Helmcken, J. B. Hall, J. A. Mara, G. H. Barnard, D. M. Rogers, Robt. A. Cassidy, C. D. Clifford, M.P.P., W. A. Robertson, Capt. Wm. J. Rant, Jas. Bell, J. Kingham, A. G. McCandless, J. M. Langley, Thos. Watson, Bishop Cridge, James Angus, C. E. Dickinson, R. E. Gosnell, Lieut.-Col. R. Wolfenden, T. E. Woolridge, Charles Wurtele, Major Phipps, Walter Walker, G. L. Milne, M. D., W. H. Hanslan, W. F. McDonald, Capt. Macdonald, C. P. Dundas, J. B. H. Rickaby, R. D. Finlayson, Col. C. Keith, Lieut.-Colonel Holmes, D. O. C., Major Innes, R. E. Milne, W. Ridgeway Wilson, Chas. E. Pooley, M.P.P., Thos. Murray, S. Y. Wootton, Chas. Gervais, Arthur Kenst, Robt. Beaven, H. G. Dalby, Capt. H. Palmer, W. B. Van der Gucht, Captain Livingstone Thompson, A. B. Fraser, jr., Leonard H. Solly, A. B. Fraser, sr., John L. Boscowitz, S. P. Moody, R. Machin, J. Keith Wilson, Dr. A. J. Garesche, Chas. E. Clarke, J. Hales Sweet, I. E. Cornwall, John A. Salt, Senator Wm. Templeman, J. E. Durand, H. A. Munn, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, D. B. Holden, M. F. Lucas, Thomas Earle, Mr. Justice Irving, James H. Lawson, jr., Bishop Orth, Jos. C. Kennedy, C. McL. O'Brien, Stanley M. Johnson, Judge Harrison, G. A. Hasnagle, A. E. McPhillips, A. G. McGregor, D. Campbell, S. Prins, Arthur Robertson, Geo. L. Smellie, A. J. Dallain, Percy Wollaston, jr., Phil Austin, K. P. Wollaston, Ed. B. Paul, F. H. Eaton, Canon Arthus Beanlands, D. W. Higgins, Capt. Walbran, P. T. Paton, T. P. Paton, T. J. Patton, H. F. Langdon, Geo. A. Walkem, W. T. Williams, Thos. C. Sorby, E. E. Billinghurst, H. A. Tremayner, T. Lewin, John B. Ashby, R. L. Drury, Thos. R. Cusack, H. A. McLean, Capt. and Mrs. Fleet, E. P. Colley, J. Gaudin, W. E. Fisher, Dr. Hanington, H. Mortimer Lamb, Rev. Dr. Campbell, Thornton Fell, James McI. Muirhead, E. P. Vigor, Louis O. Famett, R. Harvey, G. J. Harvey, C. H. Lugrin, N. P. Shaw, Dr. T. L. Jones, D. Fraser, Capt. M. Richardson, Hon. Abraham E. Smith, H. R. Smith, J. C. Macture, T. H. Laundy, E. S. Roull, W. H. Bone, A. B. Stewart, Frank T. Bowes, A. P. Ridgeman, N. B. Gresley, G. E. Howell, Fred Waddington, Howard Chapman, Ald. W. G. Cameron, A. Maxwell Muir, John B. McKilligan, J. W. D. York, L. S. V. York, B. C. Meiss, B. R. Seabrook, C. F. Todd, R. J. Ker, B. S. Heisterman, F. B. Pemberton, Sidney I. Pitts, Lieut.-Col. E. G. Prior, Capt. Mitchell and Miss Spain, Dr. I. W. Powell, Wm. Harrison, A. Graham, R. Harrison, A. Dubois Mason, Henry E. Mason, Wm. McNeill, Jas. Sharpe, Wm. Minsie, Jas. Thompson, H. McKenzie Cleland, J. W. Church, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet, J. H. Gray, F. A. Deveraux F. O'Reilly, W. Valentine Hunt, Hon. J. D. Prentice, A. L. Belyea, B. H. John, R. B. McMicking, A. J. Morley, H. A. Shortley, H. A. Morley, Rev. W. Baugh Allen, A. McKeown, W. H. Ellis, Chas. E. Redfern, W. Redfern, J. W. Laing, M.A., Geo. H. Redfern, Jas. Mitchell, F. Angus, A. J. V. Galletley, Major Dupont, R. B. Pownett, Hon. D. M. Eberts, Wm. Wilson, C. E. Wilson, D. R. Ker, Sydney Booth, J. E. Scarlet, J. R. Worsfold, W. H. Wilkinson, Ernest G. Miller, E. O. S. Scholefield, E. E. Norton, Ald. J. Stuart Yates, A. J. Joule, R. H. Jameson, J. R. Mackie, J. H. Raff, W. F. Robertson, Herbert Carmichael W. F. Best, J. Maitland, Chas. H. Berudie, Samuel D. Schultz, H. Dallas Helmcken, M.P.P., D. R. McTavish, A. F. Welby-Solomon, Major J. P. Hibben, C. H. Arundell, Senator Macdonald, Capt. Macdonald, Rev. Elliott S. Rowe and Rev. E. G. Miller.

AT THE MAYOR'S.

The following called on Mayor Hayward on New Year's to wish him the compliments of the season:

Bishop of Columbia, James Hunter, J. E. Durand, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, P. C. MacGregor, Ronald A. C. Grant, Thos. B. Hall, Thos. Watson, J. M. Langley, A. G. McCandless, George Jay, J. Kingham, C. E. Dickinson, G. H. Barnard, J. A. Mara, Capt. Walbran, F. H. Eaton, Ed. B. Paul, G. L. Milne, M. D., W. J. Houston, W. Walker, H. F. Langton, W. T. Williams, E. E. Billinghurst, J. H. Austin, Geo. Phillips, J. W. D. Work, Lieut.-Col. Wolfenden, Ald. John Hall, E. O. S. Scholefield, Bishop Cridge, James Muirhead, Rowland Machin, E. P. Vigor, J. Ross Munro, J. B. H. Northcott, S. W. Edwards, A. W. More, L. McQuade, A. J. Morley, R. Harvey, Bishop Orth, Dr. Ernest B. C. Hanington, Rev. J. C. Kennedy, W. Marchant, W. Humphrey, Donald Fraser, T. J. Burness, J. Keith Wilson, Dr. A. J. Garesche, A. Maxwell Muir, J. H. Sweet, I. C. Cornwall, Jos. York, E. B. Marvin, Jno. B. McKilligan, T. R. Smith, J. C. Macture, J. S. Helmcken, Jno. J. Bostock, G. A. Hartnagel, A. E. McPhillips, M.P.P., Judge Harrison, Thos. Earle, M.P., Rev. Elliott S. Rowe, W. H. Bone, F. Caselton, Geo. S. Brown, H. Dallas Helmcken, M.P.P., D. D. McTavish, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet, Major A. W. Jones, J. W. Church, Dr. I. W. Powell, A. G. McGregor, D. Campbell, A. L. Belyea, B. H. John, James Patterson, Percy Wollaston, Phil. Austin, K. P. Wollaston, W. P. Van der Gucht, A. B. Fraser, Chas. E. Redfern, Albert A. Davis, J. W. Laing, M.A., Chas. H. Lugrin, A. McKeown, Chas. W. D. Clifford, M.P.P., Captain Wm. Jas. Raul, Chas. E. Clarke, Abraham E. Smith (United States consul), R. L. Drury, Thos. R. Cusack, Capt. Mallcott Richardson, A. J. Dallain, F. Waddington, Howard Chapman, Ald. W. G. Cameron, B. R. Seabrook, B. S. Heisterman, A. E. Todd, R. J. Ker, Dr. R. Carter, Jas. L. Raymond, W. T. Oliver, A. T. Montieth, Wm. Harrison, A. Graham, Hon. Senator Templeman, H. A. Munn, Robt. Harrison, Capt. Jas. Gandin, C. Dubois Mason, Henry E. Mason, J. H. Lawson, jr., H. S. Powell, H. A. S. Morley, Thornton Fell, A. B. Fraser, sr., Rev. Dr. Campbell, John Nelson, Arnold Morley, Ben C. Nicholas, Jas. Mitchell, O. Lucas, R. B. McMicking, Wm. McNeill, Jas. Foreman, Wm. Monsie, Jas. Sharp, Lieut.-Col. E. G. Prior, Hon. D. M. Eberts, S. J. Joule, Ald. J. S. Yates, Wm. Dalby, J. T. L. Meyer, Lionel J Peaker, Major Phipps, D. R. Ker, W. H. Wilkerson, Geo. J. Harvey, Dr. T. J. Jones, T. B. Ashby, R. E. Gosnell, His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, R. B. Powell, Major J. P. Hibben and David Miller.

Miss Lisi Carlotta Cipriani, the first woman to take her doctor's degree at the University at Paris, has been selected to take charge of the new course in medical literature at the University of Chicago. She is a Florentine.

I have noticed, said the observant foreigner who was not writing a book about America, that according to your newspapers, your best citizens are always to be found in large numbers at just three places.

Where? we asked, being mildly curious.

At political rallies, prize fights and lynching bees.—Baltimore American.

Meeks—My wife prefers coffee for breakfast and I prefer tea.

Weeks—Then I suppose you have both?

Meeks—Oh, no. We compromise.

Weeks—On what way?

Meeks—We compromise on coffee—Chicago News.

Rudyard Kipling relates the following amusing story against himself: He had been presented to a young lady, who almost immediately began to whimper, and whose eyes were so full of tears that he felt compelled to ask if she were ill or if anything were the matter. Looking at him between her sobs, the disappointed maiden blurted out: "Oh, I thought you were so tall and so handsome."

ODD BY-LAWS.

Eccentric Enactments of Some of the Old World Cities.

Towns nowadays have more power of self-government than parliaments had a century ago. They can raise taxes, build anything they like from a courthouse to a drain, and to a very large extent control the lives and conduct of their citizens.

Naturally these experiments in lawmaking are at times distinctly curious though to the honor of the British towns be it said that their councils exhibit, as a rule, far more common sense in their legislation than those of any other country. Still, even London itself can show one or two curious enactments. For instance, it is an offence in the city to unload casks of beer between certain hours. Perhaps the reader will say that there is nothing remarkable about this. The odd part of the by-law in question is that it says nothing about casks of any other beverage. Presumably, therefore, casks of ginger-beer may block the pavement at any and all times. Another bit of legislation of which probably few people are aware, is contained in a notice lately issued by the Holborn Board of Works, which cites certain pains and penalties for the offence of strewing paper about the streets.

Glasgow recently enacted that no flower-seller should be allowed in the streets on Sunday, and the town of Dunoon will not permit trawlers or holiday-makers to land on its pier on the first day of the week. Colchester has very severe by-laws dealing with those who trespass on its oyster-beds, and woe betide the unlucky yachtsman who ignorantly allows his craft to ground upon the shingle banks on which the young spat grow. Recently an old sailor was fined a sovereign for picking up three oysters at low tide.

Llanfyllin is a small town in Montgomeryshire. Its town council was recently horrified at the suggestion that a dramatic license should be granted to a London agent for the use of the town hall to give there some musical plays. Only one councilor dared to support the suggestion, which was negatived by an overwhelming majority.

Padworth, a village near Pangbourne, has a council whose example is worthy of all praise. To keep down the local rates it has been decided by that body that, wherever it is possible, any municipal work should be carried out by the councillors themselves. Four members were recently observed clearing out a drain underneath a public footpath crossing the Mill Meadows, so it is evident that this is no case of preaching without practice.

Nothing, however, to be found in the United Kingdom compares in eccentricity with some of the regulations laid down by foreign authorities. Ems, for instance, the German health resort, enacted as lately as May last, that ladies living or staying in Ems must not wear trains in the streets. The objection to this practice is that it makes the dust fly during the hours when invalids are taking their walks.

Another spot in Germany, German town, Carlsbad, has promulgated all sorts of regulations and penalties against persons who dig holes of any kind without express permission from the city surveyor. There is more wisdom in this regulation than at first appears, for the whole town is built upon the lid of a gigantic underground cauldron, known as the Sprudee Kessel, from which issue the hot springs which have given the place its fame as a health resort. The lid once broken through, a boiling geyser and scalding flood would be the probable consequence.

At Uelzen, in Luneburg, the city authorities have passed a by-law which finds more favor with women than with the sterner sex. Husbands must leave their clubs or public-houses in time enough to be home at eleven sharp. A fine of ten marks is the penalty for infringing this regulation, half of it to go to the person—presumably the wife—who makes and proves the complaint.

If a hint might be offered to honeymoon couples it would be advisable that they should not go to Odessa for their pleasant holiday. Kissing—at least, kissing in public—is a very serious offence against the code of Odessa legislators, and last January two engaged young couples found themselves actually arrested and heavily fined for what the judge very unkindly called "Shameless conduct in a public place."

Lucerne has an institute-book a law which fortunately is not enforced, although it has never been repealed. It prohibits hats more than 18 inches in diameter, forbids the use of Italian flowers and imported feathers, and orders that a license of 40 pence a year shall be paid for the right to wear ribbons or silk or gauze.

French cities, too, have their share of curious legislature. We know that France's nightmare is the dwindling of her population. Givet, in the Ardennes, has taken this matter seriously to heart. In future, for all city offices fathers of families will be preferred to others, and married men generally before bachelors. More than this large money prizes will be given yearly to the heads of those families who have sent to school regularly the largest number of children.

Paris and Limoges both have laws which the brain-workers of British towns will deeply envy. In Paris no street music is allowed after 9 oclock in summer and 6 in winter, while in Limoges bells must not be rung before 6 in winter or 5 on summer mornings.

Vienna has the severest cycling code of any city in Europe. No one may ride a bicycle in the streets without a certificate of proficiency. This applies specially to lady cyclists. Ladies have to mount and dismount from both sides of their wheels, show that they can turn corners, and ride in and out between a number of dummies. All cyclists are photographed by the police, and this photograph is fitted into a little book containing the rules and regulations for cycling in the city. For this book the cyclist must pay four shillings and sixpence. Besides this, a huge brass number has to be worn conspicuously placed on the hand-le-bar of the machine.

"RENDER UNTO CAESAR, ETC."

To the Editor.

Sir,—If Capt. Wolley is not "handling" the Chinese for political reasons he has allowed his prejudice to over-ride his judgment. A comparison of the Chinese communities on this coast with some classes of white foreigners in the crowded tenement districts of our large cities, in the coal mining regions of the States, is decidedly favorable to them. I have also compared carloads of Chinese and white—when they are washed—foreign immigrants on transcontinental journeys, much to the advantage of the former. Chinese, as a rule, are neat and clean in their persons, law-abiding, industrious and sober. Capt. Wolley says "they drink," "but go home when they are drunk." I commend this latter peculiarity to some of our own people. He also says they are a menace to the public health. Not more so than the classes which I have compared them with. Sanitary precautions are generally disregarded amongst other classes where they are not rigidly enforced. The condition of our crowded tenement districts in Eastern cities would be awful but for stringent sanitary laws. It is bad enough as it is. Capt. Wolley's "scare" about contaminated Chinese vegetables is nonsense. "Does he not know how a Battersea, London, cabbage is nurtured," and that putrid and all sorts of offensive refuse are in general use by market gardeners, and that when they are incorporated with the soil they are deodorized and form a proper plant food. If there exist any morbid factors, as the result of infectious diseases or imperfect drainage, in Chinese or other communities, it is the fault of the sanitary inspectors. The real grievance the anti-Chinese party has is the competition of Chinese with white labor. Under existing regulations this is not likely to become a serious matter in a country undergoing a rapid development. If I may judge from the scale of wages paid white labor and the fact that hundreds of Americans go across the line every year to work at various industries, and come back home to spend their money, which would be wrong if they were Chinese, no serious injury has been caused to the white man's interests so far and if occasionally Chinese labor has been a check to the unreasonable demands of white labor it has served a good purpose. A wise legislation will be one not for a special class, but for the public benefit.

JOSEPH FITZ-MATHEW, M.D.

A MAN AT FIFTY.

Then Should Commence the Years of His Best Work.

From Rochester Democrat.

The critical age in the life of a man well preserved is fifty. At that age man really reaches his maturity, his mind having spent half a century acquiring knowledge of the world ought to be in condition to do its best work. His body should be as vigorous as ever, and more than ever free from illness or other troubles that go with youth.

At fifty man is either hopelessly gone to the bad or he has recovered from his foolishness, got over experimenting with folly on his own book, as we all do, and has begun to live the serious life that was mapped for him in the earths planning.

Modern life has two ways of looking at the man of fifty. The successful man is the wonderfully successful man and so young, too. Mr. Bryan nearing fifty, is called a boy orator. Mr. Chamberlain, past sixty, is a considerable English statesman, considering how young he is. The man not successful it seems at fifty, is in a sadly different plight. When he wants to work there is nothing against him except that a young man is wanted; if he seeks work as a mechanic or on the railroad he is afraid to take off his hat lest the thin hair turning gray be noticed. Hair dye, almost unknown in barber shops frequented by prosperous men, is sold extensively in cheap little shops; men of fifty dye their hair to get work.

There is no reason why any man who has lived sensibly up to fifty should not be at his best when fifty comes. There is no reason why a man should not at fifty take a new start if he has the mental energy and hopefulness to do it. Ask a young woman to break down a certain door and without hesitation she says she cannot do it; she thinks she cannot, and, therefore, she cannot, but let the house be burning and her child on the other side of that door, a different story may be told, she thinks she can burst open the door, she feels that she must and will, and hypnotized by her own will power, she performs marvels almost incredible.

So it is with men and women at all stages. While the determination and will power are there, they are young and capable of successful accomplishment, no matter what their age. Success keeps us confident, and the successful man at fifty works well, better than ever. Lack of success weakens confidence in one's self, and that weakened self-confidence accounts for the sad and unnecessary failures of many middle aged men.

A man of middle age, if he has not wasted his force in dissipation, is as good as any younger man, and usually better, but he must believe that he is good, he must feel confidence in himself. One good thing for a man of middle age to do is to read the lives of successful men. Read of Admiral Blake, who saved England's naval reputation, yet never went to sea in command until past middle age. Read of almost any of the world's great successes, you will find that success came late.

Of cours it must come late in the natural order of things. The man who succeeds must surpass others, no matter how able he may be, he must learn what others know, and that takes time. It usually takes about fifty years. After spending one half of his intellectual life getting even with other men of ability, acquiring his supply of knowledge, the successful man goes ahead and beats his fellows in the race.

The great thing is not to be discouraged, which means failure inevitably. Another very important thing is to remember that middle age is really youth, or should be. Therefore, let the man of fifty not be ashamed or hesitate to do at fifty the work that he would do at thirty or twenty.

Let the middle aged man simply say to himself, I am not old and I'll prove it. I'll take the work that comes, I'll succeed in it because the very young because of my steadiness, and, although I am beginning now where I should have begun ten years or more back, I'll not let that fact discourage me handicap me, I'll succeed now and think of other things later on.

It is said that automobiles have so cheapened the cost of harvesting grain in the immense California fields that wheat can be raised at less actual cost than in the Argentine Republic.

California lemons are driving Sicily lemons out of the market, it is claimed, because they possess greater weight, juiciness and citric acid, which latter sustains their keeping qualities.

INJUNCTION GRANTED.

Northern Pacific Restrained from Retiring Preferred Stock.

Minneapolis, Dec.