

The year which has just closed is likely to be memorable. The historian will probably recognize as its chief characteristic the rapprochement of the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race and their great activity in the cause of civilization and freedom. It seems a remarkable thing that the two English-speaking nations, who are the originators of international arbitration, and who have always expressly disclaimed anything like military aggressiveness, should signalize the year of the Peace Conference by carrying on great military operations, which will result in the acquisition of new territory. While the so-called great military powers have been in a state of profound peace, the supposedly peace-loving countries have had larger armies in the field than ever before in their history, as far as foreign war is concerned.

One of the epoch-making events of the year was the completion by Great Britain of one of her self-imposed tasks, namely, the opening of the Soudan to civilization and the extinction of slavery in a region where it has existed for uncounted centuries in its worst form. That the finishing stroke was given by the Egyptian soldiery in no way detracts from, but on the contrary enhances the importance of the work accomplished. It speaks volumes for the influence of our nation that the death blow to slavery in the Soudan was struck by a people, who only a little while ago were themselves little else than slaves until emancipated by British policy. That great civilization, the railway, now runs to Khartoum, a town only a few years ago associated in the mind of all with the worst tyranny and oppression. A vast region has been opened to the enterprise of the whole world, and what is infinitely better an awful record of crime, cruelty and suffering, which extends back indefinitely into the past, has been brought to a close, and human life and human liberty have become sacred to the whole of the Dark Continent. While achievements like this may be set down to the credit of our country, we may feel confident that it is not yet time to retire lechard on our walls, for our glory has certainly not departed.

The march of events brought about in South Africa a climax, which every careful observer could see was approaching. It is idle to lay the blame for the war, as some do, on the shoulders of Mr. Chamberlain. He and the nation with him were borne along by an irresistible current of events. As Julia Ward Howe wrote during the dark days of the War of Secession, so we may say to-day with all sincerity, "Our God is marching on." Britain always buys freedom for others with the best blood of her own sons. "This is the God-given mission of our race and we dare not shrink it."

The past year looks like one of preparation. Why else this springing to arms of the sons of Britain in all quarters of the globe? The numerical contribution of the colonies to the forces in South Africa is not important. The few extra thousands could easily have been secured in London itself. In this again the wonderful nature of British institutions has been made apparent, for the Empire, the very nature of whose life is undefinable, is seen to be knit together in a bond of loyalty and affection so closely as to be one in all essentials.

These three things are the most important features of the year's history as far as the British Empire is concerned, but if it were not for them and the fact that by their supreme nature they obscure everything else, it would be easy to name many other matters of moment, such as the settlement of our boundary trouble with Venezuela, the Samoan arrangement and the acquisition of new territory in Western Africa. The Empire has been growing steadily during the year.

The United States has during the last twelvemonth fairly entered upon a new epoch in its history, a fact of itself sufficient to mark the year as conspicuous in history. It is true that the cause of this new departure, namely, the war with Spain, transpired in 1898, but it was not until 1899 that the nation was fully committed to the policy of expansion. This was shown by the result of the election in November. The operations in the Philippines have not been carried on with any great degree of skill, and have not been specially successful, but they have established that only one conclusion is possible and that is that the United States will become a great Asiatic power. It is somewhat singular that on the last day of the year the newspapers were able to announce that "success had attended the first step of the Republic in its new field, and that the 'open door' in China had been asserted by substantially all the powers interested at the request of the Washington government."

France has occupied a conspicuous place in public attention during the year, but not one that is very creditable. The Dreyfus trial and the incidents surrounding it, the confusion in political circles and the apparent total loss of respect on the part of the people for the law and the courts of justice are indicative of deep-seated decay. The insanely jealous hatred of our own country, shown during the last two months, is another indication that the decadent process is increasing in strength. If we may judge of the future of France by the events of 1899, it will be one of almost hopeless despondency.

Germany has a very satisfactory record for the year. The Kaiser has demonstrated that he knows his people better than any one else, and has exhibited almost a genius for government. He has taken steps during 1899 which will do much toward rendering possible a German empire beyond the sea, a consummation that seems necessary for the full development of Teutonic character. The restoration of kindly feelings between the German government and our own is not the least interesting and valuable incident to be set down to the credit of the year.

Russia has been somewhat passive during 1899. Several causes have contributed to this. One of them is the necessity of concentrating her efforts upon the great railway to the Pacific, another is the demands of the famine-stricken provinces for aid, and a third, and possibly the most influential, is the well known pacific desires of the Czar, who by calling the Peace Conference of the powers has marked 1899 conspicuously even in this very busy century.

Italy has been resting, and no country needed a rest more, for the burdens of militarism had almost crushed her people. Spain has exhibited unexpected good sense in her acceptance of the inevitable, and her friends, of whom she has many among the nations, are glad to believe that affliction has chastened her and that she may once more rise to something like her former greatness. In Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, the Danubian principalities and Turkey the year has not been specially eventful, and the same may be said of Asiatic countries generally, although perhaps if we could lift the veil surrounding the relations of Japan and China, we might find concealed the germ of an important movement in the Orient. If it is true, as alleged, that Marquis Ito, the creator of the New Japan, has the key to the control of China, the world may expect startling developments as the result of a Chinese-Japanese entente formed during 1899.

South America has not been wholly free from internal disturbance during the year, but perhaps it reached only a minimum of anarchy. One somewhat singular and little noticed incident was reported from the interior of Brazil during the early autumn. It was that an adventurer had set up an independent nation in the vast region adjoining Bolivia and the Argentine Republic. The year witnessed the disappearance of the causes of friction which seemed likely to lead to hostilities between Chile and Argentina. Central America has been abnormally quiet. Mexico has had serious trouble with some of her Indian tribes, but on the whole has had a progressive and prosperous year.

Turning aside from political events, we may note a few of another nature which render the year notable. One of these is the consummation of an agreement whereby German capital is to build a railway from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf. This, by the way, is not a Persian Gulf railway, but a Persian Gulf railway. It is informally understood that this project has the hearty support of the British government, and if so it means that Germany is about to become an Asiatic power, whose influence will be exerted to hold Russia in check in the design attributed to her of seeking an outlet on the Indian Ocean. It would not be possible at present to discover any political significance in the interesting fact that during 1899 Antarctic exploration has for the first time been begun in a systematic way. What it will demonstrate is something which must be left to the next century to disclose.

Among inventions, the practical application of wireless telegraphy and the turbine system of employing steam in propelling vessels will be readily recalled as chief among those of the year, and apparently most likely to produce results of great social and industrial importance.

The year has been an exceptionally prosperous one for the business world generally, although it closes with signs of a possible financial stringency. On the whole, conditions everywhere promise that the immediate future is likely to be marked by good times. Undoubtedly the openings for enterprise and energy are rapidly multiplying. Probably no single line of business has had a more successful year than shipping, and even a better outlook seems to be before it. To all appearances the seed has been sown in 1899 which will yield a great harvest to business of all kinds in 1900.

Marked evidence of the new life springing up elsewhere so generally has not been lacking in Canada. We have had a good year in a business sense and a very good year in the development of those things which make up nationality. Greater progress has been made in this respect in 1899 than in a long time previously. Perhaps among the domestic matters connected with the year none is likely to have a greater effect upon the material interests of Canada than the declaration from authoritative sources that a new transcontinental railway is to be undertaken. The completion of the agreement for the Pacific Cable is not the least interesting feature of the year, although we would all like to see it put into working shape a little more rapidly. Last year saw Canada occupy more the attention of home-seekers from abroad than any other period in her history, and may, we think, be said to be notable as the beginning of a new era of colonization. Our foreign trade has grown greatly, and with it there has been an expanding revenue. Both revenue and expenditure reached a higher mark in the Dominion in 1899 than ever before in its history, but we may naturally expect steady increases in these lines for years to come.

In British Columbia, there has been much cause for gratification, although it is not untinged with disappointment. The legislative interference with that

freedom of individuals, which is so closely identified with British progress, undoubtedly prevented a great deal of development which would otherwise have taken place, but there has been great progress nevertheless. The year saw the opening of two important railways within the province, one from Robson to Midway and the other the White Pass & Yukon road. Both of these will have a profound effect upon our provincial business interests. Atlin has been demonstrated to be a region of great undeveloped wealth, and new evidence has been given that in Omineca the province has a source of great prosperity. The explorations conducted during the year have demonstrated anew the vast possibilities of Kootenay, and what is more intimately associated with the future of Victoria, have shown that Vancouver Island is certain to become a great producer of mineral. To 1899 must be ascribed the first smelter on the Coast and the first shipping mine on the Island, even in this very busy century.

So far as Victoria is concerned, there has been little to complain of in 1899, and much cause for satisfaction. The past year is the first in which the trade of the northern gold fields has settled down to its normal channels, and as soon as it had done so our city asserted its commercial supremacy in a manner that admits of no misconception. We had more than the lion's share of it. Of the 80 per cent. of the northern business done by Canada this city has done 65 per cent., a proportionate share that ought to satisfy the most ambitious, and one that it should be the aim of our merchants to maintain. We have also seen at near-by points evidences of growing prosperity, which are full of future promise. In 1899 the business and general progress of the West Coast received a new and highly gratifying impetus. Within the city there has been much improvement. More substantial advance has been made in the erection of business blocks than in many years, and the number of new residences erected is large and their character better than the average of recent years. We have seen our waterworks completed during the year, the first attempt at permanent street paving, and a very excellent lot of work done in the way of permanent sidewalks. A civic event of special importance was the refunding of a portion of the city debt at lower interest and on exceptionally favorable terms. One must be very unreasonable who does not recognize that the past year has been very friendly to Victoria. We have had no catastrophe of any kind, no serious fires, nothing to disturb the ordinary good healthy condition of the city, no business failures worth mentioning, no great amount of crime. We may have better years in the future, and all will join in the hope for them, but the great majority of Victorians may very well feel content with the future as it is, and not less full of cause for thankfulness than the year which has just closed.

We present to-day our usual collection of statistics for the year. They are full of encouragement. They indicate that our city and province are on the upgrade, and that, if unwise legislation does not interfere to prevent the years to come have much in store for us that will tend to our happiness and prosperity. We do not forget that there must be many to whom the year 1899 has been more than its share of trouble, sorrow and disappointment, and in wishing those to whom we have from day to day spoken in these columns, a Happy New Year, we have specially in mind such as do not see very clearly the path which they must tread. May 1900 bring them good cheer.

THE WAR.

It is not surprising that much is being made of the fact that Canadians and Australians relieved the loyal British in Northern Cape Colony from the Boer invaders and rebels. There is something like what Napoleon used to call destiny in this. It is worth all it has cost to send a Canadian contingent to the Cape to have some of our boys unite with their Australian brothers in restoring to our fellow-subjects at the Cape the protection of the Union Jack. The Associated Press correspondent does not seem to understand the enthusiasm which is being manifested, but the truth is that if we were not the most cold-blooded people in the world we would make something of an exhibition of ourselves over such a pregnant event.

The press despatches appear to have run ahead of Gen. French and reported him to be in possession of Colesberg a little prematurely; but if the Natal press is correct, he is correct, he has done even better, for he commands the Natal's Point and the Colesberg bridges with his artillery. The report that the Boers returned and occupied their old positions is reconcilable with this, and Gen. French's telegram that he can dislodge the Boers from Colesberg, if he receives small reinforcements, indicates that he may have detached a portion of his command to hold some other point. The occupation of Colesberg is important, because the level country begins just north of this town. Gen. French is carrying on operations of very great importance. They will have a profound effect upon the future of the campaign. His loss so far has been very small.

A despatch announces that the Boers have attacked our position at Molteno. This is Gen. Gatacre's most advanced post. It is a change for the enemy to come out of his entrenched position and attack our troops, and we look with interest for a further report. Our force at Molteno is not large, but Gen. Gatacre must be able to reinforce it promptly.

Gen. Buller is getting ready for another advance. He ought to be able to accomplish something this time. It is true that the enemy have greatly in-

creased their entrenchments, which now extend sixteen miles, but if Gen. Buller is able to attack them at several points simultaneously, this extended line of defence may prove a source of weakness. What we anticipate is a general engagement, in which very many more men will be engaged than on any previous occasion during the war. The battle will necessarily be a costly one in lives, but if we win it, the end of the war will be in sight.

The despatches this morning offer the same explanation of Gen. Buller's movement as the Colonel suggested yesterday, namely, that it is a part of a plan to turn the flank of the enemy, who is so strongly entrenched at Modder River.

THE COMING SESSION.

We have not been taken into the confidence of the government, and are therefore unable to say what will be in the speech with which the Lieutenant-Governor will open the legislature. But there are some matters, which might be mentioned with propriety, and which we therefore anticipate something after the following fashion:

"I desire to congratulate you upon the fact that the legislation of last session has had the effect of closing down the silver mines of Slovan, thereby putting in the bowels of the earth for the use of succeeding generations those stores of precious metals, which might have otherwise been carried away to a foreign country to be converted into bullion."

Then His Honor, who has visited Atlin during the recess, will doubtless be asked to say something like this:

"I visited the gold fields in the northern part of the province and was much impressed by the great possibilities of which the province is so rich. I have seen you upon the fact that the policy of my advisers has been such that designing men have only been able to get about \$1,000,000 in gold out of Atlin, when but your legislation of last session \$5,000,000 would doubtless have been extracted."

As it is proper to refer to any executive acts of an unusual character, we look for something like this:

"In order to prevent the exercise by any one member of the government of the functions of two ministers, the legislature last year by special enactment provided that this should only be the case where a minister is absent from the Capital or unable to attend to his duties by reason of sickness; and I have to inform you that in the opinion of my advisers the plain direction given by the legislature was a piece of useless rubbish, and that Mr. Francis L. Carter-Cotton has been appointed chief commissioner of lands and works, and has exercised the functions of this office, notwithstanding the fact that he was and still is finance minister and minister of agriculture. I mention this, that you may be benefited by the saving of the trouble of passing laws, which my advisers do not propose to pay any attention to."

There are some other matters of the same unique character to which His Honor might with propriety make reference. As we have said, we are not advised that he will do so. He may not, but I mention this, that you may be benefited by the saving of the trouble of passing laws, which my advisers do not propose to pay any attention to."

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THE OUTLOOK.

As at the present writing it is uncertain whether or not all the members of the legislature will be in their seats to-day, it is premature to say what the future may bring forth. We look forward with confidence for the early defeat of the ministry. Without mentioning names, we think we may say that, with the present division of the members, it is unreasonable to think that a government composed of Mr. Semlin and his colleagues can hope to stand up against the very strong opposition with which it will be confronted. Friends of the government freely concede that their only hope of success lies in the fear of certain members as to the consequences of a vote of want of confidence. We think we have effectively dispelled the notion that Mr. Semlin can get a dissolution for the asking, and if any one can discover a special reason why the almost invariable practice in this regard should be departed from in British Columbia at the present time, he must have microscopic powers of observation. With this fear out of the way there is really no reason left why members should hesitate to vote the want of confidence in the government which the majority of them feel. The Lieutenant-Governor, in calling in a new province, it is to be presumed, will be very careful to select one who has some chance of being able to command a majority of the house as it stands, and

THE RIGHT OF DISSOLUTION.

It pleases the Times to pretend that the Colonist has cited no authority for its proposition that Mr. Semlin is not entitled to a dissolution in the event of his defeat in the house. This pretence is made for the purpose of leading the members of the legislature now in the city to think that our claim in this behalf is without foundation. We dislike very much to repeat statements and arguments made editorially, but to prevent a wrong impression from being conveyed we will do so to some extent. We have examined in these columns the history of every change of government in Canada or in any of the Canadian provinces since confederation and have shown that no case was a defeat in the house followed by a dissolution. This is as true of British Columbia as of the other provinces. If Mr. Semlin should be granted a dissolution in the event of his defeat it would be the first instance of the kind in British Columbia and the only instance of its kind in the history of the British possessions in America for fully fifty years.

We point out several conspicuous instances where a defeat had not been followed by a dissolution. One of these was that of Sir John Macdonald in 1873, the only case in the history of the Dominion, where a government was defeated in the house. Others were the defeat of the Hamilton government in New Brunswick in 1884, of the McCreight ministry in this province in 1872; of the De Cosmo ministry in 1870; of the Elliott ministry in 1878, and of the Beaven ministry in 1888. In neither of these cases did a dissolution follow the defeat, although the house was in session. We mentioned also the defeat of the Joy and Taitton ministries in Quebec, in both of which a dissolution was refused; the famous defeat of the Brown ministry in the old province of Canada; a Nova Scotia case before confederation, where a dissolution was refused a defeated ministry; the defeat of the Stafford ministry and the Grey ministry in New Zealand, also one in Tasmania and one in Victoria. To these must be added the recent government defeats in Victoria, Queensland, New South Wales, Tasmania, South Australia and New Zealand. In all we have cited twenty cases where a government defeated in the house was not granted a dissolution, although in the majority of cases the defeated ministry requested that one should be granted. Leading colonial statesmen were participants in many of these transactions, and two of them, at least, formed a subject of correspondence with the Imperial government, the refusal in each case receiving full endorsement.

We have mentioned that these cases extend back nearly forty years, and in view of the fact that responsible government has only been established in the colonies a little over half a century, it is idle for any one to contend that these twenty instances were exceptions to some previously established rule. We have also pointed out that the leading authorities on constitutional practice expressly deny the right of a defeated ministry to a dissolution, and claim that such a thing is a little over half a century, it is idle for any one to contend that these twenty instances were exceptions to some previously established rule. We have also pointed out that the leading authorities on constitutional practice expressly deny the right of a defeated ministry to a dissolution, and claim that such a thing is a little over half a century, it is idle for any one to contend that these twenty instances were exceptions to some previously established rule. We have also pointed out that the leading authorities on constitutional practice expressly deny the right of a defeated ministry to a dissolution, and claim that such a thing is a little over half a century, it is idle for any one to contend that these twenty instances were exceptions to some previously established rule.

THE ATTACK ON MR. TURNER.

The attack of the Times on Mr. J. H. Turner is thoroughly base and contemptible, but this is not to say that it is eminently worthy of the source from which it emanated. The Times alleges that not one of "the black and heavy" charges made against him and his colleagues has been disproved. It fails to point out that no opportunity of disproving them was ever offered. There were only two statements made by the Lieutenant-Governor to which the language of the Times can possibly refer. One of these was the allegation about the so-called blank warrants; the other the allegation that Mr. Eberts as attorney-general misled the Lieutenant-Governor as to the law. In regard to the first it is sufficient to point out that the Lieutenant-Governor in his letter to the Governor-General, replying to a memorandum from his former advisers, admits that he may have been mistaken. But it is within the knowledge of the members of the legislature, who were upon the public accounts committee last session, that Mr. Turner asked to be allowed to explain this matter before the committee and to have it thoroughly investigated, but the committee assured him that no such thing was necessary, as it was evident from a mistake. These things must be known to the Times, and it writes itself down a disonorable slander when it revives this ridiculous and long-exploited charge against Mr. Turner.

As for the allegation in regard to Mr. Eberts, it is absurd to charge it against Mr. Turner, and those who have had the opportunity of hearing what the Lieutenant-Governor and Mr. Eberts have to say on the subject will bear us out in the opinion that this allegation was the result of a misunderstanding. It is true that the charge against Mr. Eberts has not been "disproved," but there has never been any tribunal before which proof of his innocence could be given. It has been flatly contradicted by Mr. Eberts and there the matter must rest so far as the public is concerned for the present, for the advisers of the Lieutenant-Governor, who have profited by the misunderstanding, will not afford Mr. Eberts an opportunity to show that his advice was misconstrued.

The Times says that these charges will compel the Lieutenant-Governor to dissolve the house in the event of a ministerial defeat. Was anything more preposterous ever propounded? To talk of dissolving the house because the Lieutenant-Governor made a mistake about the object of some blank papers, or because he and Mr. Eberts cannot agree about the latter's advice, is to make a little the most absurd thing that has ever suggested. The prerogative of dissolution is one of the most exalted that is vested in the crown, and it is to insult the intelligence of the Lieutenant-Governor to say that he would exercise it for any such reasons.

THE NEEDS OF THE PROVINCE.

What British Columbia needs more than anything else at this time is what may be described as a business-man's government. By this we do not mean so much a government composed of business men, as one which will display some appreciation of the needs of the province from a business man's standpoint. We can illustrate what we mean by referring to two measures passed last session. One of these is the amendment of the Placer Mines act and the other the amendment of the law relating to the payment of millions of dollars in the province during the year. Both of them were of a character calculated to catch the unthinking among the voters. The first was passed with short notice and little discussion; the last, without notice to any one and with no discussion, between 11 and 12 o'clock at night on the day preceding the close of the session. Without entering upon the merits of these measures, we wish to direct attention to the fact that they were of a nature that made it inevitable that they should seriously affect the business of the province, but not the slightest at-

tempt was made to ascertain in what way they would do so; no one who might be benefited by either of them petitioned for their passage; no one who might be injured by them was accorded the privilege of petitioning against them. The Placer Mines Amendment act was rushed through at the opening of the session; the eight-hour act was rushed through at the close. No government, having the welfare of the province at heart, would for a single moment think of passing such grave legislation without permitting the interests affected to be heard, or without surrounding such important changes with safeguards sufficient to protect all concerned from unnecessary loss. These measures retarded the Atlin district and threw a wet blanket over a large portion of the Kootenays. They gave the province a black eye among investors in all parts of the world.

Another most unbusiness-like piece of work was the repeal of the railway act. These laws were placed upon the statute book in pursuance of what we insist was a statesmanlike scheme for the development of British Columbia; but they were wiped off the record as though their presence there was pestilential. No inquiry was made as to what the effect upon private interests the repeal would have. No question was raised as to how far any of the companies having rights under the subsidy acts had gone to avail themselves of them. We happen to know that if those acts had been continued instead of being repealed, three railway lines from the Coast to the Interior would now be in progress. But the government did not trouble its head about this. It was sufficient to them that their predecessors had passed the subsidy acts. That was reason enough for their repeal. Here was a blind reversal of the settled policy of the province without notice to any one or consultation with any persons interested. Could anything be more unbusiness-like?

The government told us with a great flourish of trumpets that they were going to inaugurate a new system of financing provincial loans. They condemned unsparsingly the plan which Mr. Turner had established and carried on with such great success, and under which the credit of the province had advanced from among the lowest to all but the highest place among colonial securities. In pursuance of this much vaunted scheme they have borrowed a large sum of money around the money market, only to have to return to Mr. Turner's system. Competent judges of the financial situation say that the method followed by Mr. Cotton had a material effect in reducing the price of the loan. The fact that they had so return to the very system which they condemned, shows the unbusiness-like character of the administration in another field.

We ask the independent members of the legislature to look the situation over very carefully for themselves and form their own conclusions. Can they possibly believe that the affairs of the province are safe in the hands of men, who have shown such a disregard for the commonest principles of business in legislation and finance? Have not Mr. Semlin and his colleagues been weighed in the balance and found wanting?

The Colonist takes some little credit to itself for being one of the few Conservative papers in Canada, which refused to believe that a dissolution of parliament would precede a session.

By the omission of one line and the substitution of another in the report of the Equimult licensing court, the remarks of Commissioner Atkins were wrongly attributed to Commissioner Pauline. It is but justice to Mr. Pauline to say that he protested against the introduction of "party lines" into the proceedings by his colleague and the error of the type is all the more unfortunate on that account. Mr. Pauline is clearly entitled to this correction, which we cheerfully make.

AUSTRIAN CURRENCY.

Vienna, Jan. 2.—Under the new currency laws, which went into effect yesterday throughout Austria-Hungary, the Kronen and kreuzer disappear. The new unit is the kronet, equaling half a guilder. After introducing the gold standard the kronet will be worth one franc, five centimes.

Wishing you a Prosperous New Year

We thank our patrons for past favors and, as ever, will endeavor to make the New Year as advantageous for you as the Old Year. Buying in best markets and selling on a small margin of profit, we are thus enabled to undersell our competitors.

Morgan's Eastern Oysters

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

Ferry's SEEDS

grow paying crops because they're fresh and always the best. For sale everywhere. Refuse substitutes. Stick to Ferry's Seeds and prosper. 1900 Seed Annual free & write for it. D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.

(From Thursday's De)

To Boycott Local

Citizens Aroused Over That Some Foreigners are Tra

Committee Formed to gate the Matter a on Saturday E

The great topic of controversy yesterday was a local movement to aid the published in the Colonist great indignation was expressed and disloyalty a believed to have been instigating for defiance and org the part of the Boer symph in Victoria, So determine triotic citizens that none Kruger's supremacy in Sot be permitted to continue undisturbed a meeting summoned yesterday in on a committee to investigate teen prominent citizens recall, and it was decided should be at once institute who have expressed symph Boers, and a committee pointed to make a throug into the whole matter and r to be held on Saturday. For obvious reasons the p present at the meeting are it was a representative gati loas was unanimous in its fort must be made to stam at once—the seeds of sediti loas was unanimous in its fort must be made to stam at once—the seeds of sediti loas was unanimous in its fort must be made to stam at once—the seeds of sediti

As indicative of the exte country is round over may be stated that exte tion and smoking coner arranged by Fred. Sturms the telegraph hotel, for the blue-jackets at Esquima to an abrupt termination be lief gaining circulation it was the gentleman mentione Colonist as having given \$1 fun. The one hundred \$ upon hearing of the story proprietor's name with the place in an advertisement came to the Colonist office position. He says he has no the Boers in their fight with. And although a German lived for many years in the and is now a British subj Some persons, however, in local Boer movement an ex reason which actuated the lies in making such mut for the security and defe ships, dock yard and navy guards have been placed at every It is evident that the Bo when discovered were in the direction. Richard Hall, of those most indignant a local press, were not in Kruger. In conversation yesterday he said he wa learn that certain Boer Cap do not so far forgotte to express sympathy with take active steps towards substantial assistance. men—who had made most under the protection of t should be driven from th in this Mr. Hall but expr of the majority of Victoria Cap do not so far forgotte to express sympathy with take active steps towards substantial assistance. men—who had made most under the protection of t should be driven from th in this Mr. Hall but expr of the majority of Victoria

SPECIAL MEET

Council Consider Amend

cial Act and Chilli

A special meeting of a held last evening to port of the legislative coe amendments to the Clauses act and the V wick by-law. The reg and the by-law by the legislative commi of the council on Tuesday. The chairman of the should say what stre sprinkled and the fee should be paid for the premises on the stre proposing to strike out a municipal act enacting real property the com per cent. of the real p passed.

The clause basing the tail licenses on the res dealers was passed at sion on the general p licenses.

The other clauses p council may raise the local improvements; pa installments; providing real property the com framing the sale must be chaser and dealing w majority for money by was defeated.

An amendment prov ers lists shall be print instead of for cons was inserted.

It was ordered that the members of the go

VICTORIA-CHIL

The council went to the Victoria & Chilli and took up the claus that the city shall not until the company h antie.

Ald. Backwell mov 000 instead of \$500.0 was carried, the Ma ward and MacGregor During the discuss providing that the railway be acquired