Lorimer Makes His Confession

Tells of the Method He Had of Disposing of the Goods.

He Gives the Particulars of His Transactions With Kircheimer.

The case against Gustave Kircheimer, accused of having received goods to the value of $1,900, stolen from Turner, Beeton & Co., was continued in the police court yesterday, and in the afternoon Walter Lorimer, against whom a charge of stealing goods to the value of $900 has been laid, and will be heard on Friday, told the story of the transactions between him and Kircheimer. Lorimer said he had given Kircheimer goods at different times, for which he had received $850 in the aggregate, which was about half the value of the goods. The transactions had been going on from the middle of September to December 22. On December 18 he sent to Kircheimer's store three bales of denim, and one of white blankets, the regular price of which was $1.75, but which were given to Kircheimer for 70 cents, also two dozen shawls. He received $110, which was paid to him in the Brown Jug saloon. On December 22 he sent two bales of denim to Kircheimer's store, and received $100. He sent 18 or 19 bales of denim, as well as other goods to Kircheimer, and received about $850. Most of the money was paid in Kircheimer's store, and some in the Grotto, Brown Jug and Bank Exchange saloons. It was all paid without attention being drawn to the payment. Sometimes Kircheimer would slip the money into his hand, and at other times nudge him as they stood before the bar, and slip the money into his hand without attracting the attention of others.

The goods were not always sold at half price. Sometimes witness would not give them for half price. On one occasion Kircheimer went to Turner, Beeton & Co.'s store and asked witness why he didn't put some of the transactions in the book, and on Monday, the morning of the day on which both were arrested, Kircheimer asked if there was any chance of them getting into a row over the transactions. Witness sent him six or seven kinds of blankets, four rolls of linoleum, six squares of carpet, two of which had been recovered from his house and produced in court, one piece of cretonne, three gross of sewing cotton, patent buttons, rivets for use in making overalls from the denim supplied, one dozen cardigan jackets. Witness did not enter any of these transactions on the books of the firm, nor did he give Kircheimer an invoice, and took no receipts from him.

About the time of the exhibition witness borrowed ten dollars from Kircheimer. Two weeks afterwards accused asked him for this money in Turner Beeton's store. Witness did not have it, and told accused he would have to wait. Kircheimer told him to send up some stuff to his store and call the debt off. Witness sent up something; he would not be sure what it was. The goods sent were valued at about $20. Witness had owed the $10 to accused for two weeks.

Mr. Belyea—"You gave him goods to the value of $20 in settlement. Was that interest or discount?"

Witness—"Both."

Continuing witness said the bulk of the stuff sent to Kircheimer went to his store in November and December. Kircheimer told him he was getting overalls made from the denim. The cotton, buttons and rivets were for this purpose. He did not pay for them. The cotton was valued at $16.20, the buttons at $6.50, and rivets at $3.85. He had not paid for the cretonne either. Kircheimer met him on the street and asked him to send goods to his store. He met him also by appointment at the Brown Jug and other places. These appointments were made to receive money. Witness never got money before the goods were delivered. Kircheimer did not go to Turner-Beeton's to pick out the goods, although he was in the store and asked the price. The regular price of the denim was 90c., and Kircheimer was supposed by their agreement to pay 45c., but he only paid 40c.

Mr. Belyea—"So he got 50 per cent. off at the start, and as much off afterwards as he could get?"

Witness—"Yes."

Mr. Belyea—"Was there any agreed price to be paid for the denim?"

Witness—"He was supposed to get the denim at half price."

Continuing witness said that on the 22nd December he sent Kircheimer a quantity of denim. This at the end came to $110. He also sent two pieces of lining, which he gave him for eight cents. He wouldn't be sure whether the regular price was 18 or 20 cents. He identified the wrappers produced as those which had covered the denim then sent. He got $100 for these goods from Kircheimer. He cut the price of blankets supplied to Kircheimer. Kircheimer afterwards cut him down again from $165 to $120. On one occasion Kircheimer asked witness what he did with his money, and witness replied that he had something to do with it. Witness thought Kircheimer knew that he was not turning the money received into the firm. Kircheimer had bought some goods from the firm through witness, which had been entered in the books, the whole amount being less than $50. Kircheimer came to look for samples and job lots.

The earliest transaction with Kircheimer was in September, the last in December. Witness did not keep a memo of the stuff supplied to Kircheimer. The largest payment he had from Kircheimer was in November, when he received $180, which was paid at the Brown Jug saloon. There were no other customers of Turner, Beeton & Co. who gave witness orders on the street and paid him in this manner.

Mr. Belyea—"Why did you carry on a business in this way with Kircheimer?"

Witness—"From the first time I got into it, I could not get out of it." Kircheimer told him that if he did not send the goods up he would come down to the store to find out why they had not been sent, and the row would have started sooner.

Mr. Belyea—"Why didn't you tell him that you wouldn't send more?"

Witness—"If I had the row would have come all the sooner."

Mr. Belyea—"Did Kircheimer ever say or intimate to you that this would result?"

This question was objected to as being a leading question, and the objection was sustained.

Mr. Belyea—"In any conversation with Kircheimer did he ask you to send other goods than those supplied?"

Witness—"Only once. He said he wanted to get a barrel of rye, or some Scotch whiskey, and witness told him that he had nothing to do with the liquor department, and he would have to go to someone else. Kircheimer replied that witness was the only one he dealt with at the store. Witness did not send him any.

Cross-examined by Mr. Powell, witness said he had been connected with Turner, Beeton & Co. since June, 1897. Until two years ago he had been in the liquor department and two years ago took charge of the floor on which was the denim, blankets, etc. He did not superintend the sending out of heavy goods. Others sent out the goods as well as witness. In sending out goods he generally telephoned for draymen from the office. There were usually several people in the office. There was no way of checking the goods sent out to the dray. Kircheimer would never pay the dray. The sending of blankets was the first transaction. In explaining how the transactions started, witness said that in September last Kircheimer went to Turner-Beeton's store. Witness was talking to the collector of a shoe store, which had come to collect a bill. Witness told the collector he could not pay, and that he would have to call again. Kircheimer who stood by at the time asked if the firm had any job lots. When told he said the price was too high and left. Two days later he returned and was looking at some denim. When told the price he said it was too high. Then he said to witness that if he would give him the denim at half price he could keep the collectors away. Witness did not reply. Half an hour afterwards, after thinking the thing over, and thinking of a chance given him thus to square up—he was away behind—he listened to the suggestion. He did not tell anyone of what Kircheimer had said. Kircheimer had walked around the flat, looking at blankets and kept talking about selling at half price and keeping the collectors away.

Mr. Powell—"You wish us to believe that the whole thing arose from Kircheimer's suggestion?"

Witness—"Yes."

Mr. Powell—"You are putting the entire blame of starting this thing on his shoulders?"

Witness—"Yes."

Mr. Powell—"You say he practically compelled you to keep this thing going?"

Witness—"Yes."

Mr. Powell—"Were you afraid of him?"

Witness—"Yes."

Mr. Powell—"Didn't you have an equal hold on him?"

Witness—"I didn't know whether I had or not."

Mr. Powell—"Couldn't you retort that he would get in just as much trouble as you would?"

Witness—"I didn't know whether I could or not?"

Continuing witness said that the day Kircheimer made the suggestion he had sent him a bale of blankets, for which Kircheimer paid next day. All the transactions of this kind were confined to Kircheimer. No goods were sent at half price to other than Kircheimer. He remembered having sold some white blankets to Stadhagen. He would not be sure at what price. They were sold to Stadhagen cheap because they were odd lines. The sale was entered in the books as far as he could remember. He was sure he did not send up a whole bale. Stadhagen had paid for the dray. He had given him a receipt. He could not remember whether he had given him a receipt for more than he had paid.

Kircheimer did his banking at the Bank of B. N. A. It was then situate near the Brown Jug. Witness had waited at that saloon while Kircheimer went to get cash. Kircheimer had paid him once when entering the saloon, slipping the money to him. On another occasion he had paid him when they stood at the bar. He hit witness in the side and slipped the money in his hand. It seemed as if he was bothered about where the money was paid. He had paid witness sometimes in his store; never where anyone was watching.

Accused had asked him why he did not enter some of the sales in the book, and again he had asked if the witness thought they would get into a row. It seemed as if he knew how the goods were being taken from the firm.

Mr. Powell—"Do you want us to believe that he knew you were both engaged in an illegal transaction?"

Witness—"Yes. I thought he knew."

Mr. Powell—"You are satisfied now that he did know?"

Witness—"Yes."

The conversation regarding whether witness thought that they might get into a row was held in Trounce Alley on the afternoon of December 22. Goods had been delivered to Kircheimer shortly before. They had gone into the back room of the Grotto, and Kircheimer had given him $50. He told witness to go back and he would give him another $50. Witness did so and received the money. Witness first heard of the impending trouble on December 22. He was speaking to some person when Mr. Thompson, manager of the firm came and asked him to step into his office. Mr. Thompson told him of what he was suspected, and witness made a clean breast of the whole thing. He gave a statement of goods sent to Kircheimer to the value of $634. It was all that he could remember at the time. Later he remembered more things, and he told Mr. Thompson and Detective Perdue. He was arrested on Monday night, the 22nd December. His arrest was not a surprise. He had been in the office of Turner, Beeton & Co. since the afternoon until 11 p. m. He did not know that his brother had gone to see Kircheimer. He was told that someone had.

The charge against him in the first instance read of stealing $250. It was afterwards amended, another information being laid charging him with stealing goods to the value of another $650—$900 in all. He had started to Mr. Thompson's once in October with the intention of making a clean breast of the whole business, but there was someone with him, and he did not go.

Re-examined by Mr. Belyea, he said that it was shortly after he returned from his holidays in October that he decided to tell Mr. Thompson of what he had been doing.

Mr. Belyea—"Did Kircheimer know about the sales to Stadhagen?"

Witness—"Yes, he said I shouldn't allow Stadhagen in the store, as he had stolen a suit of clothes from Ben Williams, and the police were looking for him."

In the morning session of the court more Chinese merchants told of purchases of denim, identified as that shown in court from Kircheimer. Messrs. Heany and Lindsay, drivers for J. Heany, drayman, told of having delivered goods such as that shown in court to Kircheimer's store. William Lorimer said he remembered Kircheimer coming to Turner, Beeton & Co.'s premises, and had invoiced odd lots bought by him. He had never invoiced any of the goods shown in court, and if the accused had procured the goods shown he had done so outside the regular way of business. Witness had never sold goods to Kircheimer. In the course of his cross-examination by Mr. Powell, witness said that on one occasion Kircheimer brought to Turner, Beeton & Co.'s premises a Mr. Blanck, who purchased a couple of rugs. The money paid was placed in the cash box, and itemized in witnesses' book. His brother had no transactions with Kircheimer in witnesses' presence, nor did his brother come to him for change for Kircheimer. He remembered Kircheimer having bought an old lot of shawls in October, for which he paid at the office. Witness made out the invoice.

Witness went to the house of Kircheimer on the night of December 22 to see if he could not straighten out the trouble. Mr. Thompson or Mr. Belyea had given him no authority to conduct the matter. He had a bill of the goods missing. He showed Kircheimer this list and told him that if he would settle for the missing goods to the value of about $785, he thought the matter could be settled. Kircheimer refused to have anything to do with the matter. He said that the goods bought by him had been bought in the regular way of business.

Witness said he had himself offered to make good the amount to the firm, but they would not accept it. Kircheimer came to the premises frequently and enquired for witness' brother.

The case was adjourned until Monday morning—Kircheimer is still held until then, being unable to secure bail. Lorimer's bail has not been renewed, and he is also held awaiting the preliminary hearing on Friday morning.

Tess—"So their engagement is broken off?" Jess—"Yes, they quarreled, and she was in the wrong." Tess—"And she wouldn't admit it?" Jess—"No, that was the whole trouble. She did admit it, and after that he simply became unbearable."—Philadelphia Press.

Tells London of B. C. Mines

Financial Times Publishes a Lengthy Interview With A. J. McMillan.

He Is Very Optimistic Regarding the Future of the Industry.

In a lengthy interview published in the London Financial Times, Mr. Anthony J. McMillan, managing director of the Snowshoe Gold & Copper Co., and director of Le Roi Mining Co., and this to say regarding the recent progress of mining generally in British Columbia:

"The tonnage of ore produced this year will be much greater than ever before. Last year the Rossland mines produced 280,000 tons of ore; this year they will produce nearly 350,000 tons. In the Boundary district, lying some 50 miles West of the Rossland district, where mining has only recently commenced, the output in 1900 was 98,000 tons, and in 1901 it was 360,000 tons, whilst this year it will amount to about 500,000 tons. In both these districts gold and copper are the principal minerals produced, though a little silver is also extracted. The principal mines contain immense bodies of low-grade ore, and upon the successful treatment of these depends the success of the companies owning the mines, and of the country itself. Low-grade mines are well known to be amongst the most permanent and the best-paying in the world, so the mere fact that the mines are low-grade need not frighten any investor; but, of course, rigid economy must be practised, and advantage must be taken of every device to reduce the costs of mining and smelting, thus making of commercial value vast bodies of ore otherwise valueless."

"And are costs being reduced?"

"Yes, very materially. When I first knew British Columbia, six or seven years since, the cost of smelting was $13 per ton. Today ore is being smelted there at from $1.50 to $2 per ton. The costs of mining are also lower than they were, but the costs of both mining and smelting will be still further reduced. Freight rates on ore from the mines to the smelters in British Columbia are about half what they were some two years ago, but the railways will have to make still further reductions. It is in these directions success lies, and, as showing that up-to-date methods are being employed, it is gratifying to know that the best equipped smelters in America—with, I believe I am right in adding, the cheapest smelting in the world—are in British Columbia; this is particularly true in the Boundary district, where the ore bodies are much larger, though of somewhat lower grade than in the Rossland district."

"The extensive development of the Boundary district, to which you refer, is comparatively new, is it not?"

"Well, London has not yet heard much about it, but this section of the country, of which the principal centres are Grand Forks, Phoenix and Greenwood, will, in addition to its gold output, soon make itself known as a great copper producer. Owing to the fact that the ores of the district are found in great masses, and are practically self-fluxing, they can be mined and smelted at the minimum of cost. A number of properties have been partially explored, but the principal producing mines are the Granby, owned in Montreal and Quebec, the Snowshoe, owned in London, and the Mother Lode group, principally owned in New York. The combined output of these mines this year to date is about 350,000 tons. A few miles Westward there are also large coal deposits, the development of which has only just commenced."

With reference to the 2 per cent. ore tax, of which much has been heard recently, both in British Columbia and in London, Mr. McMillan said:

"The 2 per cent. tax upon ore is unjust, inasmuch as it is levied on the gross output of the mines after freight and treatment charges have been deducted. This means that on every dollar paid out at the mines for wages and stores on account of ore production we have to pay the 2 per cent. tax to the government. It also means that the low-grade mines pay proportionately a higher rate of taxation than do the high-grade mines. We contend that, if imposed at all, the tax should be levied upon the dividends declared, and not upon the gross output. When in Victoria the other day I had a long interview with Col. Prior, the premier and minister of mines, and withother ministers, and they gave me to understand that they favored the abolition of this tax, or its readjustment, to meet the views of the mine owners, and action will probably be taken in this direction at the next session of the legislature."

Concluding with a query as to the future development of the country, Mr. McMillan said that a good deal might be expected from the extension of railway communication.

"It is a hopeful indication as to their view of what they have seen that, as the result of investigation made by Mr. J. J. Hill on his recent visits, and the experts of the great railway companies, better railway facilities are being afforded. The companies are spending money now in furnishing improved means of communication. Rossland has the benefit of two railway systems, the Canadian Pacific and the Great Northern railway of the United States, of which Mr. Hill, as, of course, you know, is president. The Canadian Pacific railway has been in the Boundary district for three years, and this year the Great Northern extended its lines there also. Both these companies propose to extend their systems Westward through the mineral belt of Southern British Columbia to the Pacific ocean."

SWANSON SENTENCED.

Rossland, Dec. 31.—Peter Swanson, convicted of having gold bearing matte, stolen from the Northport smelter, in his possession, was today sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment in the provincial jail at Nelson, whence he will be removed tomorrow. Witnesses from Northport were called to establish his former good reputation, and various pleas for leniency were made to the court, including one from John H. MacKenzie, general manager of the Northport Smelting Company. The court said that had it not been for this, the sentence would have been much heavier.

RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

Mr. Parkin Discusses the Question With United States Universities.

New York, Dec. 31.—The fourth annual conference of the Association of American Universities was concluded today. Mr. G. R. Parkin, formerly of Upper Canada College, representing the trustees of the Cecil Rhodes scholarship fund, explained the intended operation of the fund. He desired suggestions from the association as to the means for carrying out the ideas of Mr. Rhodes. The matter was referred to the executive committee, and that committee will confer with him.

"KEY MONEY" IN LONDON.

A Curious Phase of London's Invasion by Foreign Jews.

"Key money" in the East End of London is the flagrant sign of overcrowding. It is also an engine devised by the enterprising foreign Jew to push out a native population.

Most is heard of it in Stepney. In the window of one of the mere 5 per cent. of houses tenanted still by Gentiles in that borough, the recent announcement, "This house to let; no key money; no Jews need apply," was like the last ditch to an invading army.

It meant that some poor tenant had refused £3 or £4, not so much to please the landlord—whom acceptance of the offer could not bind—as to satisfy a patriotic idea.

Key money is a consideration paid to an outgoing tenant by a would-be successor who wants to have the first word with the owner of the dwelling. If it is accepted, he goes to that fortunate person and says, in more or less broken English: "I have bought the key of your house. I will give you 17s. a week." The landlord does not trouble to explain that the key was not the tenant's to sell; he generally says, "I'll take 18s." and gets that after the necessary haggling. The Jew—it is always a pale, overworked Jew—knows quite well, in fact, that his purchase of the key was without legal effect.

Rents are rising fast in Stepney and in all the poor residential streets near the city. If Jewish tenants are appearing in streets further afield, it is only because they cannot now find house-room in the business heart of London.

This eagerness to pay high rents, seeing that they are a thrifty race, is excellent proof of the ease with which they make a living where the native population could not. They pay them regularly and without fail. Afterward they buy the houses, put a new coat of paint on them, and raise the rents still higher to their co-religionists coming later. Key money ten years ago for a 16s. house was half a crown. It is now never less than £2. That is a sum which makes it worth the while of a Gentile with a few sticks of furniture to think about looking for another house.

If he takes the money, it is not evident at first sight why the original East Ender should feel aggrieved. He does. What he says is that "these Hebrew Jews can't be satisfied without driving him out of 'ouse and 'ome."

The fact is that their ability to do this, and not the key money, is his grievance. Key money is the hateful sop thrown to him as he quits.

Besides, English house-owners have of late years accepted the situation in ever-increasing numbers, and sold out; whereupon their tenants have had to leave without any key-money whatever. "No Jews need apply" means only, in many cases, that the landlord will not countenance key money because he hopes to put the equivalent of it in his own pocket at one transaction. He refuses Jewish tenants and waits for a Jewish purchaser.

On the other hand, a few good-natured landlords will neither let nor sell over the heads of old tenants. In one row of Stepney houses, where the occupiers are all English, two widows have lived 28 and 34 years respectively. The landlord says they shall die there. He has not raised his rents a penny.

House agents are strangely sympathetic to this attitude. One reason may be that the Jewish landlord is his own rent collector.

It may seem curious that feeling should be stronger on this question of key money than on that of industrial competition. But the Jew is not so much an industrial competitor as a merchant. He lands at Blackwall without a word of English, and next morning you see him in some market street with a bundle of handkerchiefs and the word "penny." He gets rich without anyone quite knowing how his competition pinches.

The East Ender does not take him light-heartedly as a neighbor. He is undesirable in that capacity till Anglicized.

What makes this now a burning question is that the skirts of the Jewish area are being spread more rapidly than ever.—London Mail.

Gave New Year Hearty Welcome

Victoria Turns Loose to Usher In Nineteen Hundred and Three.

Watch Night Services Held—Official Receptions This Afternoon.

Victoria gave 1903 a very hearty welcome. No one residing within the corporate limits of the city was permitted to forget that the old year was dying. Every instrument which could be utilized to proclaim the fact was apparently pressed into service and made to give discordant welcome to the infant year.

The streets became crowded with New Year parades early in the evening, and, as the weather was fine, many participated in the demonstration, who otherwise would have remained at home. Perhaps the outburst of enthusiasm yesterday was similar to what has occurred for the last half dozen years; but it did not appear so to the casual observer—or, rather, listener. One wondered where all the horns came from. They were in evidence everywhere. The small boy started the music going early in the evening, and, as the night wore on, he was joined by a constantly increasing army of assistants, who succeeded in creating a din which would satisfy the most fastidious admirer of a hearty welcome to the New Year. Many of the "musical" instruments were in the hands of members of the fair sex, who entered into the fun with the greatest enthusiasm; and the merriment of the occasion was added to greatly when one of these jolly roysterers would playfully blow an ear-splitting blast in the ear of a passing pedestrian.

To add to the strenuousness of the demonstration, fire-crackers were exploded in considerable quantity, sky-rockets sent scooting through the air, and bombs exploded. At 11 o'clock a band was pressed into service to add to the hilariousness; and, as the witching hour of midnight approached, the noise grew in intensity. The climax was reached when the clock struck 12, and young 1903 stepped into the shoes vacated by 1902—then Bedlam broke loose indeed. Those who thought that the horn-blowers had exhausted their wind were doomed to disappointment. They resumed their task with renewed vigor, drums beat, cannon boomed, bands played and hand clasped hand, as good wishes for success for the year were exchanged.

Nineteen Hundred and Three had arrived.

Watch-night services were held in St. James' church, James Bay, at the City Mission, Yates street, and at the Salvation Army barracks. They were all well attended.

The Senior and Excelsior leagues of the Metropolitan church celebrated the advent of the New Year by holding a public reception in the school room, which had been very prettily decorated for the occasion. Instrumental selections were furnished throughout the evening by the Sunday school orchestra, while games were provided for the younger visitors. Refreshments were also served. The attendance was very good.

The Japanese boys celebrated New Year's Eve at the Chinese Girls' Home.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will hold a reception at Government House today from 3 to 6 p. m. Mayor Hayward will welcome visitors at his residence from 3 to 6 p. m.

"What has become of the English professor?"

"The University couldn't afford to pay him the salary he asked, so he resigned, and is now with a milling company inventing names for breakfast foods."

New Year's Receptions

Lieut-Governor and the Mayor Greet Hundreds of Visitors.

A List of Those Who Attended the Official Receptions.

The first day of the New Year was a rather gloomy one, as far as weather conditions were concerned, but it was spent most enjoyably by Victorians, nevertheless. Nearly all of the residences in the city were thrown open for reception of guests during the afternoon, and the callers who were out paying visits were very numerous. Hundreds took occasion to pay their respects to His Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Henri Joly, and His Worship Mayor Hayward. Those who called on the Governor were:

Bishop of Columbia, Bishop Orth, Rev. Jas. Leterme, Edward B. Paul, A. J. Pineo, W. H. Wilkerson, W. Runnalls, Hardress Clark, Gordon F. Grant, Frank Higgins, R. J. Ker, H. G. Dalton, T. F. Patton, P. T. Patton, H. J. Patton, Chas. G. Clark, B. Urquhart Jackson, Wm. J. Sutton, Rev. A. Ewing, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, J. M. Healy, G. L. Milne, S. Macaure, W. K. Houston, Lambert Bond, R. L. Jackson, Chas. E. Pooley, Geo. Phillips, R. E. Gosnell, Geo. Jay, G. A. Kirk, A. Stuart Robertson, J. A. Mara, Percy Wollaston, jr., C. Dubois Mason, Phil Austin, K. P. Wollaston, H. E. Mason, J. K. Worsfold, J. A. Anderson, Lieut.-Col. Wolfenden, A. B. Fraser, jr., A. B. Fraser, sr., Chas. Hayward, R. Hayward, W. S. Fraser, S. P. Moody, R. Machin, T. C. Sorby, N. V. Van der Gucht, Livingstone Thompson, C. F. Moore, W. Templeman, J. Kingham, H. A. Munn, P. J. Riddell, A. G. McCandless, Wm. W. Northcott, S. W. Edwards, C. N. Hopkins, J. Hales Sweet, Rev. Canon Newton Ph. D., W. T. Williams, E. R. Vigor, Jas. McL. Muirhead, W. G. Cameron, Simon Leiser, Max. Leiser, Jesse A. Longfield Arthur Longfield, J. R. Anderson, Ridgway Wilson, L. M. Richardson, Luke Pitcher, Mrs. A. E. McPhillips, Baynes Reed, Chief Justice Hunter, A. F. Welby Solomon, W. H. Bone, F. S. Bone, N. Shakespeare, J. M. Congley, R. B. McMicking, F. H. Eaton, Sidney J. Pitts, Thos. Earle, Walter B. McMicking, A. A. Dallain, B. N. Phipps, Lugand Neal, H. C. Grahame, E. B. McKay, T. R. Marshall, C. E. Renouf, W. Baugh Allen, Capt. M. Richardson, E. F. Radigan, F. D. Macaulay, W. F. Best, J. B. McKillican, F. B. Kitton, Dr. T. J. Jones, C. H. Lugrin, E. B. Shaw, N. P. Shaw, Capt. Gaudin, Capt. Jones, Capt. Gaudin, H. J. McKeon, A. Grahame, Geo. Powell, W. A. Ward, W. W. B. McInnes, W. G. Young, W. H. Charlesworth, Rev. D. McRae, Arthur A. E. Jones, W. M. Palmer, R. L. Drury, Thos. R. Cusack, J. C. Pendray, J. Brown, A. Taylor, Major Nicholles, Rev. Dr. Campbell, H. J. Pendray, H. D. Helmcken, Clifton C. Mess, Clifton Colonel Grant, Major Gurdon, J. W. Church W. C. Walls, J. S. Gibb, James H. Lawson, jr., B. S. Heisterman, H. A. Tremayne, J. W. Laing, M.A., Wm. Scowcroft, Miss L. Scowcroft, Richard Jones, Roderick Mackenzie, J. A. Thomson, R. C. E. Milne, J. B. Corbett, R. A. Bethune, R. E. Brett, J. Newnham, Wilson Hunter, R. Hunter, W. T. Simpson, H. A. Ridgman, J. H. Poff, T. W. Baird, J. McBlack, S. A. Baird, C. L. Paddon, H. L. Laughton, S. Y. Wootton, A. Davie, Capt. Raymur, Chas. E. Redfern, A. O'Reilly, F. O'Reilly, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet, G. H. Barnard, A. T. Goward, D. W. Rogers, A. J. V. Galletly, A. C. Flumerfelt, B. B. Ring, Owing to M. Bradburn, C. Bridgman, Capt. Walbran, Wm. Henderson, Canon Beanlands, F. C. Cambie, J. C. Fletcher, H. Russell Hopkins, James Hopkins, Abram E. Smith, D. W. Higgins, Capt. J. B. Mitchell, W. Atkins, A. McKeon, C. A. Cameron, Chas. Vernon, C. H. Topp, Arthur Robertson, A. J. Dallain, Fred G. White, W. A. Robertson, Jas. Bell, John Bell, L. P. Duff, Thos. Milligan, J. K. Macrae, R. B. Blyth, A. T. Monteith, J. Keith Wilson, W. T. Oliver, Dr. A. J. Garesche, Harry Fuller, E. W. Paterson, T. F. Pate[illegible] W. F. Robertson, Jas. [illegible] H. Mackenzie Cleland, [illegible] Spencer, J. V. A. Spenc[illegible] J. W. Spencer, F. W. Grant, J. D. Pemberton, W. S. Terry, W. J. Hanna, Lieut.-Col. E. G. Prior, D. M. Eberts, A. Wilson, Herbert Cuthbert, Judge Harrison, E. Howard Russell, E. B. Marvin, Wm. McNeill, E. C. Foot, M. B., J. H. Dixon, S. H. O'Dell, Major J. S. Hibben, Capt. John A. Hall, commanding Fifth Regiment, C. A., R. Cassidy, Rev. E. G. Miller, H. Dallas Helmcken, D. D. McTavish, Jas. A. McTavish, Capt. H. J. Wood, Justice Drake, J. Hall, C. McL. Brian, German Consul, J. W. Deakin, James Mitchell and H. P. O. Farrell.

Mayor Hayward also entertained a large number of callers between the hours of 3 to 6 in the afternoon. A feature of the reception at the Mayor's residence was the display of a number of bouquets of flowers which had been picked that afternoon in the open air in the garden of Mrs. W. J. Pendray, 92 Belleville street, James Bay. Those who called on His Worship were:

Bishop Perrin, H. G. Lewis, A. Lombard, J. L. Lombard, Lambert Bond, W. F. Edward, W. W. Northcott, J. P. Riddell, Geo. Harvey, Rev. Canon Newton, W. J. Anderson, W. Marchant, Wm. Humphrey, Noah Shakespeare, V. H. Bone, Col. Holmes, D. O. C., James McL. Muirhead, W. L. Williams, E. R. Vigor, E. B. Paul, A. J. Pineo, R. B. McMicking, Walter B. McMicking, T. W. Jones, J. M. Congley, Hardress Clarke, W. H. Wilkerson, G. L. Milne, M.D., W. H. Houston, C. H. Lugrin, H. S. Brunsell, Capt. Gaudin, B. N. Jackson, Rev. Archibald Ewing, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, Gordon Grant, A. Stewart Robertson, Geo. Jay, C. Dubois Mason, Henry E. Mason, Alf. Hood, G. M. Grant, A. Graham, W. J. McKeon, Jacob Sehl, J. W. Church, S. P. Moody, Roland Machin, E. A. Powell, B. W. Powell, Capt. M. Richardson, A. A. Dallain, A. J. C. Galletly, A. C. Flumerfelt, Fred G. Walter, James Gaudin, Rev. D. Campbell, Thornton Fell, Fred Castleton, E. Baynes Reed, F. H. Eaton, C. E. Dickinson, A. J. Joule, J. Keith Wilson, Dr. A. J. Garesche, William Scowcroft, Judge Harrison, James Thomson, Dr. T. J. Jones, Herbert Cuthbert, Major A. W. Jones, E. Lenzen, B. H. Heisterman, Hon. E. G. Prior, C. Lowenberg, E. B. Marvin, J. B. McKillican, C. N. Cameron, G. H. Barnard, D. M. Rogers, A. T. Goward, J. M. Bradburn, C. H. Topp, J. Weir, Rev. D. McRae, J. K. MacRae, R. E. Gosnell, Rev. W. Baugh Allen, Rev. R. B. Blyth, James Paterson, A. T. Monteith, W. T. Oliver, Rev. Canon Beanlands, W. Ross, Donald Fraser, D. S. Spencer, Chief Justice Hunter, Lieut.-Col. Wolfenden, J. A. Anderson, B.A., C. F. Moore, N. D. Vander Gucht, Capt. Livingstone Thompson, Percy Wollaston, jr., H. P. Wollaston, Phil. Austin, Jas. L. Raymur, J. C. Pendray, H. J. Pendray, J. H. Sweet, C. R. Hopkins, J. Yorke, Jesse Longfield, Arthur Longfield, W. G. Cameron, Bishop Orth, Abram E. Smith, A. B. Fraser, sr., D. W. Higgins, Rev. J. Leterme, Alf. Huggett, A. W. Moore, A. Lewis, Rev. J. H. Sweet, Chas. E. Redfern, James Mitchell, A. E. McPhillips, A. B. Fraser, jr., Senator Templeman, Joshua Kingham, H. A. Munn, A. G. McCandless, R. T. Williams, E. A. Jacob, Louis McQuade, L. S. V. Yorke, J. W. D. Yorke, Simon Leiser, Max Leiser, Hon. Mr. W. B. McInnes, Luke Pitcher, Thos. Earle, M. P., A. McKeon, A. L. Belyea, W. L. B. Young, F. B. Kitto, J. V. N. Spencer, J. W. Spencer, T. A. Spencer, Chas. Vernon, D. R. Ker, W. T. Robertson, D. M. Eberts, F. S. Milligan, H. A. S. Morley, H. S. Powell, Wm. McNeill, W. Minto, Jas. Forman, J. Savannah, F. H. Austin, H. R. Ella, H. Dallas Helmcken, R. B. Powell, D. D. McTavish, R. Foster, Chas Kent, Dr. Lewis Hall, Dave Miller, G. V. T. Simpson, W. F. Williams, H. H. V. Koelle, A. Hamilton Barker.

CONFESSED HER GUILT.

A Domestic Servant Who Began the Year Badly.

A servant girl employed by Mrs. Capt. Parsons, North Chatham street, was arrested yesterday on suspicion of having stolen a gold watch and other articles valued at about $400. The girl confessed her guilt when taken to the police station, and the missing articles were found buried in the yard of her employer's residence.

"She pretends to enjoy every thing that her rich uncle, who has lived in India, likes." "Yes," answered Miss Cayenne. "She favors curry in order to curry favor."—Washington Star.

Hiller—"What do you think of a man who will marry a girl for the sake of her money?" Kent—"I think he wants the money pretty badly."—Boston Transcript.

SLOCAN ORE SHIPMENTS.

Kaslo, B. C., Dec. 31.—(Special.)—Total tonnage of ore shipped through this port for the year past amounts to 16,230 tons, against 14,200 tons in 1901. This shows a very slight increase, which has been maintained throughout Slocan in the same degree. The total Slocan tonnage is roughly 28,000 tons during the past year, against 26,000 tons in 1901.

ASSAY OF ROBERTS-KITCHENER ORE.

A recent assay of ore from the Roberts-Kitchener mine, Mount Richard, made by Pellew-Harvey, Bryant & Gilman, gave the following result: Gold, $5; silver, $1.75; copper, $72.48. Total values, $79.23. This is far above the average run of ore in the Cowichan district, and if the owners of the property have a good body of it they are to be congratulated.

ACROSS SAHARA.

French Scientists to Make Balloon Experiments.

Paris, Dec. 31.—MM. de Bureaux and Castillon de Saint Victor embarked at Marseilles today for Tunis, where they propose to send up two small balloons for the purpose of ascertaining whether the winds which prevail in winter will carry the airships across the Sahara desert. If this experiment is successful, the two explorers propose to attempt to cross the unexplored portion of the desert in a balloon. This plan receives the support of the French government, which supplies the balloons. The airships to be used first are furnished with automatic registering instruments and carry requests written in several languages asking the finders to return them to the authorities at Tunis. Major Marchand, of Fashoda fame, is to meet the explorers at Cabes, from which point the two balloons will be sent off.

NEW YEAR'S WISHES.

Mayor of Royal City Sends Seasonable Greetings.

Mayor Hayward yesterday received the following letter from Mayor Keary of Westminster:

New Westminster, B. C., Dec. 31.

Dear Mr. Mayor,—On behalf of the citizens of New Westminster, permit me to wish you and yours, and through you, the citizens of Victoria, our earnest, sincere and heartfelt wishes for a bright, happy, and prosperous New Year.

Yours faithfully,
W. H. KEARY,
Mayor.

Mayor Hayward, in answer to a telegram of greeting to Mayor Manson of Nanaimo, received the following despatch last night:

Nanaimo, Dec. 31.—Accept my sincere thanks for your kind greetings, which I heartily reciprocate.

W. MANSON,
Mayor.

OFFENDERS PARDONED

And Honors Granted to Commemorate Indian Durbar.

Delhi, India, Dec. 31.—In commemoration of the coronation Durbar, orders have been issued to release certain classes of military offenders, and 16,188 prisoners who are in civil jails.

London, Dec. 31.—Among the Durbar honors, Lady Curzon of Keddleston gets the Kaiser-I-Hind (Emperor of India) gold medal for public services in India. Lord Curzon is not included in the honor list, which is very long and of little interest outside Anglo-Indian circles. Decorations and orders are lavished on a great number of the governing [illegible] of India.

WINNIPEG CHRISTMAS PRESENT

Unique Souvenir From the Manitoba Free Press.

The Colonist has received from the Manitoba Free Press a very original Christmas greeting in the form of a neat little package of reindeer pemmican made at Fort McPherson, a Hudson's Bay Co.'s post within a few miles of the Arctic ocean. Accompanying this is a beautifully printed little pamphlet on "Pemmican" with historical references to what was once an indespensable article of food to the hunter and traveler in the Great West. The little book is beautifully illustrated with sketches, and as contrasting the past with the present some figures are given showing the marvelous progress of Manitoba and the Territories.

OPENING OF THE CIVIC CAMPAIGN

List of Meetings Arranged in Interest of the Labor Candidates.

The early days of New Year will be made memorable by the commencement of a campaign affecting municipal honors which bids fair to be numbered among the most interesting, spiritedly-contested which has ever occurred in the history of the city. The labor organizations are entering into the fight with great vigor and determination and intend that no stone shall be left unturned which may aid the election of the candidates nominated in their interests. A list of the meetings which have been arranged in the interests of the Labor candidates is as follows:

Oaklands, January 3.
Spring Ridge, January 6.
Semple's hall, Victoria West, January 8.
Creamers' hall, January 9.
Workers' meeting, Labor hall, January 10.
South Park school, January 12.
Work Estate, January 13.
Labor hall, January 14.

A meeting of the supporters of Ald. McCandless, who is a candidate for the mayoralty, will be held on Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows' block, Douglas street.

No announcements have yet been made regarding any arrangements for public meetings which will be addressed by the mayoralty candidates and members of the present aldermanic board.

The officials in City Assessor Northcott's office at the City hall put in a busy day yesterday. From the time the office was opened at 9 o'clock in the morning there was an almost continuous stream of intending voters filing their declarations. When the office closed yesterday evening the total registration was in the neighborhood of 1,350—all records having been broken in the number making declarations.

The printers who have obtained the contract for the printing of the voters' list have until the 8th instant to finally complete the job, and it will keep them hustling to do so, as the list requires to be revised by the returning officer in the interim. There will be no delay, however, in getting the "copy" in the hands of the printer, as Mr. Northcott, when the last man had registered last evening, had everything entered up-to-date.

Through the Colonist's advertising columns this morning Alex. Stewart announces that he will be a candidate for Alderman for Centre Ward at the approaching elections. Mr. Stewart served at the council board for several years, and also sat on the Board of Licensing and