SSING DATES OF THE ELECTIONS

NG DEFINITE HAS YET BEEN DECIDED

Fitzpatrick Will Represent Do- n When Prince Edward Island Appeal is Heard.

a, Nov. 26.—La Patrie, of Mon- med January 21st as the date of general elections, and La Presse t they will take place on Janu- h, a week later. Your corres- would like to go one better and bruary 4th, with leave to have rtunity to revise this about 1st. So far the question of a election has not been discussed abinet, but that does not neces- hean anything. The Premier is t getting outside opinion on t and will later on confer with agues. There is a growing feel- avor of a contest. Sir Wilfrid left for Quebec this morning, and urn on Saturday of next week. ill be important meetings of the There are a number of ap- nts to be made and other busi- importance to the country to be ed.

P. E. I. Representation.

C. Fitzpatrick, minister of jus- ves for England shortly in con- with the case of Prince Edward gainst the Dominion regarding ction of the representation of rovince in the House of Com- The bill reduced the representa- n five to four. The province held ere should be no decrease, and d it was entitled to six, the at confederation. The case was d to the Supreme court, which t the redistribution bill making luction was constitutional. An was taken to the judicial com- of the Privy Council, and Hon. patrick goes to appear on behalf Dominion.

Commercial Agent.

nder McLean, of Ottawa, has pointed commercial agent for to Japan. Mr. McLean is best as the senior member of the firm an & Roger, who published the Times in the early 70's, and af- s became contractors for parlia- and departmental printing. n they were for a short time at of the Montreal Herald. Mr. is an able writer, and has a knowledge of the trade of the n. He will make a good busi- resentative.

EALOUS OF BRITAIN.

Intriguing to Head Off the Ex- pedition Into Thibet.

etersburg, Nov. 26.—The news- ere regard the British expedition et as an attempt to stir up a nt in China, under cover of he powers will increase their f influence, and they appeal to ot to permit the empire to be de- of Russian intervention as on casions. The Novoe Vremya, in t article, declared that if the succeeded in carrying out their hibet would be in their hands, as ill always be in a position to Lhassa. If they maintain con- the Holy Land of Thibet, 500,- Buddhists will regard Great as the most powerful country orld. While it is impossible for k people of Thibet to prevent the from crossing the mountains, it possible for others to compel ish to stop by creating a slight nce in some direction disagree- the British politicians.

VOR INCORPORATION.

ee of Ladysmith Citizens Ap- ed to Arrange Preliminaries —Another Accident.

mo, Nov. 26.—An influential of property holders of Lady- eld last night, passed, with two nts, a resolution favoring incor- A committee of leading resi- ere appointed to undertake the aries.

er accident is reported from Ex- a miner named Condi being in- y the premature explosion of a

ook of the barque Organ, at ith, upset two gallons of boiling ver himself yesterday. He was Chemainus hospital.

e Reedy, former manager of the n Corset Company in England, ow in Toronto, says that Cham- tariff policy is catching the ike wildfire.

Elm Helps eople Who Stand

who have to be on their feet a l and are troubled with sore or et will find "Foot Elm" just y need to toughen and harden t, and enable them to stand all out getting played out. W. Ramage, of Tillsonburg, this connection writes: "I take asure in recommending "Foot t is a great benefactor to anyone nstantly standing." r feet ache, burn, blister, chafe t are troubled with corns, bun- blains or ingrowing toenails, m" can cure you. Always insist "Foot Elm" and refuse substi- ich may ruin your feet. Price, a box of 18 powders at drug- by mail. V. Stott & Jury, rville, Ont.

ARCTIC CHIEF IS PROMISING WELL

DESCRIPTION GIVEN BY W. M. BREWER, M. E.

He Tells of the Geological Formation in the White Horse Mineral Belt.

In view of the fact that the Arctic Chief mine near White Horse expects to commence shipping ore to one of the Vancouver Island smelters within a few months, it is interesting to know something about this northern copper property. The claim was located by Capt. John Irving, of this city, in 1899, and he is still deeply interested in the mine. W. M. Brewer, M. E., in describing it, says:

"The location of this claim is about six miles in a south-westerly direction from White Horse, by the present wagon road, but only about three miles from the White Pass railway, at or near old camp 15. The elevation is about 850 feet (by aneroid reading) above the town of White Horse.

"In the White Horse district there is a wide mineralized zone which extends from about two miles southeasterly from Dugdale station, situated about 12 miles from White Horse, on the railway, in a northwesterly course for a distance of nearly 20 miles towards the head of Lake La Barge. This may be called the main copper zone, and the Arctic Chief is situated well within this zone.

"Considered geologically the same general features predominate the entire length of the zone. On the northeast side, commencing at Miles Canyon, the series of rock formations are about as follows: Basalt at the Canyon, next granites, granitoid and diabase rocks, so far as can be seen from a casual survey; then garnetiferous felsite, garnetyte and crystalline limestone. These last mentioned carry the bodies of copper ore with bornite predominating, and compose the mineralized zone. This is flanked on the southeast side by granites, followed by cretaceous sandstones and conglomerates, in which are found the coal measures.

"Of course the series as given in this article is only to be considered as approximately correct, because no geological survey has yet been made to determine the geology in detail.

"The most important feature in connection with this rock is its influence on the ore bodies, and the fact that at and near its contact with the limestones occur the bodies of copper ore, which will undoubtedly, at no distant date in the future, cause the White Horse district to become an imporant copper camp. In fact, so far as my observations have gone, no bodies of copper bearing ore in the camp occur unless associated with the so-called felsite and garnetyte. This rule also applies generally to copper bearing ore bodies in other mining camps.

"The outcroppings of magnetite with copper ore in the mine are quite extensive, as is shown by long shallow open cuts on the surface. The development work underground consists of about 100 feet of tunnelling and 30 feet of winze. The main tunnel intersected the ore body about 30 feet below the surface, and a crosscut demonstrates that at that point the solid ore with bornite predominating is 22 feet in width. A winze has been sunk about 30 feet on the foot wall in ore all the way down, and at the bottom, thus showing that the ore body maintains its continuity an undetermined depth.

"The ore occurs at the contact of the limestone and garnetiferous felsite, the latter forming a large proportion of the gangue material at the lowest level, but at the upper level iron predominates as the gangue, associated with chlorite. Drifting along the hanging wall side on the upper level and along the foot wall side on the lower level is being done in order to determine to some extent the length of the ore body.

"What will be the conditions when still lower levels are reached is the problem every one desires to see solved. Theories are often formed without due consideration, and consequently are often erroneous, but when all the precedents we have are given due consideration, I do not hesitate to express as my own opinion that many of the White Horse ore bodies will be persistent and constant to considerable depths, and that there is no reason from a geological standpoint why such conditions should not prevail to great depths. There is no doubt but that all the ore bodies in the district are lenticular in structure, and that probably some relationships will be found to exist between the maximum width, length and depth of each lense, but I apprehend that but little difficulty will be experienced in locating and connecting the various lenses if due carefulness is exercised.

"So far, though, the development work on the Arctic Chief has been performed on the same ore body, and there has been no occasion for apprehension that any difficulties outside of those generally encountered will be met with.

"The grade of the ore at the Arctic Chief is about on a par with that of the other prominent properties in the White Horse district, such as the Grafter, Copper King, War Eagle, Empress, Valerie, Big and Little Chief and Corvette. Specimens showing very high copper values to the ton, such as from 20 to 45 per cent., as well as some showing free gold, are not rare, but the general run of the mine shows from assays that the main bulk of the ore is of shipping grade, that is to say, will carry values in all metals ranging about $20 to the ton."

Monkey Brand Soap cleans kitchen utensils, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery. 30

STAMMERERS

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE, BERLIN, ONTARIO, for the treatment of all forms of SPEECH DEFECTS. We treat the cause, not simply the habit, and therefore produce natural speech. Write for particulars.

END OF DROUGHT IN NEW SOUTH WALES

An Eight Year Period of Dry Weather Broken With Bountiful Rains in September.

According to advices from Australia the disastrous drought with which New South Wales has been afflicted for a period of eight years may now be regarded as a thing of the past. Indeed, over the greater part of the state the drought ended with the magnificent rains of September, and in many of the principal agricultural areas further rains may prove harmful instead of beneficial to the crops. The situation in the Far West, which but a month or two ago had reached an acute stage, was also relieved by the falls of September.

The Sydney Morning Herald says: "Some conception of the value of the abundant falls in the Far West may be formed from the fact that, while over a large area the average annual rainfall is from 7 inches to 9 inches, since the opening of the present year nearly 7 inches of rain has been measured at Broken Hill and other centres in the Far West, as against a total fall of less than 3½ inches during the entire year of 1902. Nearly 3 inches fell over the city of Broken Hill during September, or a total of about 5 inches during the space of seven weeks. Our correspondent at Broken Hill reports that the local reservoir contains 2,410,000,000 gallons of water—a truly remarkable quantity, ensuring the future of the great mining industry for a very considerable period. The drought in all portions of the state has therefore now completely broken up, and the outlook is exceedingly hopeful for all industries. The coming harvest promises to be a record one, mining operations will be fully resumed throughout the length and breadth of the state, and there are already encouraging signs that the pastoral industry is rapidly recovering from the gigantic losses of the past few years. The late drought—one of the most disastrous in the history of Australia—commenced as far back as the year 1895, and each succeeding year the position became more and more acute, until early in the present year the situation in many parts of New South Wales assumed a very serious aspect."

* * *

Sir Henry Jackson, high commissioner for the Pacific, arrived at Brisbane on H. M. S. Pylades just prior to the departure of the Moana. In the course of an interview his secretary, M. King, gave some interesting information. Mr. King stated that Sir Henry left Fiji on October 13th in the Pylades, and went first to Gavutu, off the Island of Florida, where he arrived on the 19th. He went to see Mr. Woodford (the resident commissioner) at the settlement of Aalaga, and had with him a conference on matters connected with the administration of the protectorate. A few weeks previously wires were received by the Australian papers hinting at the annexation of Tonga by Germany, and the probability of Britain retaliating by annexing the rest of the Solomon territory. Questioned as to the truth of the rumor Mr. King ridiculed it. He said he had not seen anything which could give it foundation, except perhaps that the residents were surprised at the sudden departure of the gunboat Sparrow, which had been at Touga since July.

* * *

Steamer Cromarty, on her way to Melbourne from Ocean Island with a cargo of phosphates last month, picked up seven men from the French penal settlement of New Caledonia. They had been out 13 days. The men said they had been fishing among the islands when the boat was blown out to sea, and being caught by the wind and current at once she drifted further and further out. They drifted for 13 days. For four days in succession the sea was terribly rough, and as the boat dragged through the waves the seven men were continually up to their waists in water. Their flour was rendered uneatable by sea water, and they were reduced to a daily ration of one biscuit and a glass of water per man. They claimed that their sentences had been finished long ago, and that they were free to go where they pleased. The arms were carried for safety. In various details, however, the men contradicted each other.

Capt. Geo. Dunn, of the Cromarty, said: "They seemed very grateful to be picked up, and after I had given them food they all went to sleep, and two of them slept straight on for 48 hours. Since they came on board they have been quite quiet and contented. The boat in which the men were found is an open one, 16 feet by 5 feet, carrying a sail, and it had one oar aboard. There were on board two water casks of about 15 gallons capacity, but they were nearly empty. The food in the boat consisted of about 20 pounds of hard bread, half a tin of biscuits, and two 50 pound bags of flour, but the flour was completely soaked with salt water. The weapons in the possession of the men consisted of two double-barrelled shotguns, four revolvers, an axe, a tomahawk and several knives. There was no ammunition, except a few revolver cartridges, and there was no fishing tackle on board." Of the men, all of whom spoke French fluently, three had 'tickets of leave.' They showed no hesitation in assigning crimes to themselves, and all the offences which they acknowledged were violent ones. Vincent, the most intelligent, said that he had been in the navy, and that 13 years ago he went to New Caledonia with a five years' sentence for striking an officer who was abusing him. Morin described himself as a soldier who had retaliated upon a sergeant by repaying a blow with the fist with a dagger thrust in Rouen 12 years ago. Le Haj, a powerful Arab, with typical hawk-like features of the desert, laconically replied "stabbing," but shrugged his shoulders when asked for further particulars."

THE LEGISLATURE BEGINS BUSINESS

HIS HONOR READS SPEECH FROM THRONE

Brilliant Spectacle at the Opening of the First Session of the Tenth Parliament.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

With the approach of the opening of the legislature a feverish feeling is beginning to be noticeable in political circles. The government intend apparently to push work along with all expedition as their only hope of living through the session.

Premier McBride says that he will be prepared to go right on with business after the opening. No adjournment will be asked by him for the remainder of the week, but on the contrary the legislature will be asked to sit Friday.

This is necessary, he says, in order that the revenue bills which the government has prepared may be considered and disposed of at the earliest possible moment.

The question of the Speakership of the House has not yet been decided. Ex-Speaker Pooley has not yet been asked to assume his old post, and he has no particular desire to occupy it. He realizes that the session is not likely to be a very satisfactory one from the fact that the government's majority is too narrow to make it efficient, and his experience in ruling an equally divided House is not a sufficiently happy one to make him hail a repetition of it.

It is rumored that the government intend to offer the Speakership to J. H. Hawthornthwaite, of Nanaimo, and thus place that gentleman in a post where he will not be obliged to take sides either for or against them.

While it would seem impossible in the present position of the finances of the province for the government to consent to any cash bonuses to railways proposed to be constructed, yet it is known that pressure is being brought to bear upon the government to assist some lines.

They are being asked to assist in the construction of a line through the northern part of the province in the direction of the Yukon. It is even said that the company, which embraces several Vancouver men, has obtained the promise of aid in the way of a land grant for their proposed road from or near Kitimaat to the Atlin country. Premier McBride lauded this road during the recent campaign in Vancouver, and it is said the result of the election was in no small measure due to an understanding being reached between those interested in the road and the members of the government that a land grant would be given which would assist in financing the proposal through on the money markets. In the way of this stands the Pacific Northern & Omineca Railway Company's charter, of which F. S. Barnard, Jno Irving and J. A. Mara are directors. These men, who were earlier in the field, seek also to build in there.

Each company has its friends among the members on the government side of the House, and interesting scenes may be expected in the government caucus should any discrimination be made in favor of either of them.

The members for the constituencies affected, C. W. D. Clifford and Dr. H. E. Young, are each of them urging the early construction of a line such as is proposed by these two companies and want the work immediately undertaken.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The provincial legislature will open tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock with the usual ceremony. His Honor the Lieut.-Governor will open the session in person, attended by the usual naval and military staff.

The arrangements as outlined in the Times a few days ago will be carried out. The seats have been arranged somewhat differently from former years, leaving more space behind the members' desks for the accommodation of the invited guests. There will not be as much space available therefore at the end of the chamber opposite the Speaker's chair.

The new legislature will include many faces which were not in the last House. Of the forty-two members, eighteen were members of the last parliament at the time of the dissolution. These are C. W. D. Clifford, Price Ellison, Hon. F. J. Fulton, J. F. Garden, Thos. Gifford, Hon. R. F. Green, Richard Hall, J. H. Hawthornthwaite, John Houston, Chas. Munro, Hon. Premier McBride, W. W. B. McInnes, John Oliver, T. W. Paterson, C. E. Pooley, Hon. R. G. Tatlow, Thos. Taylor and W. C. Wells.

Many of the members of the legislature are already in the city, and as business is to be carried on Friday, it is fully expected that the House will be complete at the opening.

John Houston has arrived and is in anything but a peaceful mood. He says he will do nothing to keep Mr. McBride in office as Premier. Further than that he has little to say as to the course which he will pursue. There is no attempt made by him, however, to conceal the fact that he has a deadly animosity towards the Premier. The Conservative executive has given him a free hand, and has condemned the Premier. His constituents, Mr. Houston says, are also behind him. It will be surprising if the member for Nelson does not make things very interesting in the House.

It is generally conceded now that C. E. Pooley will be the government's choice for Speaker.

The members of the legislative assembly will be sworn in on Thursday at 2 p.m., at the clerk's office, parliament buildings.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

This afternoon the first session of the tenth parliament of British Columbia was opened in the presence of crowded galleries and a large gathering of invited guests, who were assigned seats on the floor of the House.

His Honor Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere was in attendance and read the speech from the throne, surrounded by an escort composed of naval and military officers, and attended by his aide-de-camp, Capt. B. T. Drake, and his private secretary, R. B. Powell.

The opening ceremony was attended with all the brilliancy which usually characterizes the event. Being the opening session of a new parliament, when many new faces are included among the members, considerable curiosity was aroused on the part of the visitors in identifying the strangers among the representatives. Of the forty-two who will be present, twenty-two of them were not in the last House.

The fact that this was the first parliament in British Columbia in which the dividing line between the opposing sides was made, that of allegiance to the old parties as they exist in Federal politics, also added to the interest. The country is looking to the adoption of party government to in some measure afford them the opportunity of effecting more settled conditions in affairs.

All the members were present with the exception of Price Ellison, the familiar representative of the Okanagan, and W. C. Wells, former chief commissioner of lands and works, who is also a very well known figure in this city. The arrangement of the seats was as follows:

Front row, government side, from Speaker's chair: Hon. R. G. Tatlow, Hon. Premier McBride, Hon. Chas. Wilson, K. C., F. Carter-Cotton, C. E. Pooley, John Houston, C. W. D. Clifford, W. J. Bowser, G. A. Fraser, W. R. Ross, W. Davidson.

Rear row, government side: Hon. R. F. Green, Hon. F. J. Fulton, J. F. Garden, Thos. Taylor, H. Wright, Dr. H. Young, Thos. Gifford, A. H. B. MacGowan, L. W. Shatford, Robt. Grant, Arch. McDonald.

Front row, opposition side, from Speaker's chair: Stuart Henderson, Jas. A. Macdonald, John Oliver, T. W. Paterson, W. C. Wells, Chas. Munro, J. R. Brown, Dr. J. H. King, J. H. Hawthornthwaite, P. Williams.

Rear row, opposition side: W. W. B. McInnes, R. L. Drury, Richard Hall, W. G. Cameron, J. D. McNiven, J. Murphy, H. Jones, J. N. Evans, Henry Tanner.

The speech from the throne, as read by His Honor, outlining the business of the session, was as follows:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I have much pleasure in welcoming you to the first session of the tenth parliament of British Columbia.

Our financial affairs demand most earnest consideration on your part, and I appeal, with hope, to your patriotism and to your love for the province whose future destines, under Providence, are in your hands. There is no reason why British Columbia, with its great natural resources, should not occupy in the Dominion of Canada a position of which we may all be justly proud.

You have, therefore, been convened thus early in order that my finance minister may be enabled to make such fiscal arrangements as may be necessary.

Having in view the immediate requirements of the country and the unfavorable conditions for obtaining a further loan in the London market, you will be asked to authorize the issuance of treasury warrants extending over a short period of years, and repayable in annual instalments.

A considerable increase of revenue each year will, in consequence, be necessary, not only to meet ordinary expenditure, but to provide for the redemption of warrants. The legislation proposed will, therefore, include a new Assessment Act, and amendments to the Land Act, the Railway Assessment Act and the School Act.

As part of the plan of financial reconstruction, substantial economies in the civil service have already been effected and material reductions in the expenditure on public work brought about. These will be continued, consistent with a due regard to the requirements of the province.

My government has already taken up the proposed readjustment of the financial relations between the province and the Dominion, as also the question of the control of our fisheries and the regulation of alien immigration. These subjects will be earnestly and persistently pressed to a settlement satisfactory to the province.

As a result of the recent decision in the Alaska boundary enquiry, a strong feeling exists in favor of an all-Canadian route into the Yukon and Northern British Columbia, and my government will co-operate in any reasonable efforts which may be made to bring about the construction of such a railway.

I am pleased to note the probability of the construction, at an early date, not only of another Canadian transcontinental system having its terminus on the Pacific Ocean, but also of other important lines within our province.

You will be pleased to know that the British Columbia Immigration Act passed last session has been successful in excluding undesirable immigrants.

I now leave you to your deliberations, trusting that they may receive the Divine blessing and result in much benefit to the province.

Shortly after the House assembled, His Honor the Lieut.-Governor and staff entered.

The Premier intimated that before proceeding further a Speaker would have to be appointed.

His Honor thereupon retired, and on motion of Messrs. Cotton and Munro Mr. Pooley was elected to Speakership. He acknowledged the honor in fitting terms, after which His Honor re-entered and delivered the speech from the throne.

Don't Snuffle!

YOU MAKE PEOPLE SICK—YOU KEEP YOURSELF SICK. SECURE RELIEF IN 10 MINUTES FROM COLDS, CATARRH, HEADACHE OR INFLUENZA.

Cure that cold, you can do it if you exercise common sense and use only Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. It relieves colds and catarrh and cures headache in a few moments. Rev. L. McPherson, Buffalo, N. Y., says: "Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder relieved me in 10 minutes and is a blessing to mankind."

Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are better than others and cheaper, 10c. 12

MOANA STRUCK ON WILLIAM HEAD

STEAMER MUST BE DOCKED FOR REPAIRS

Accident Occurred as Ship Was Entering Quarantine Station From Australia.

When completing one of her characteristically fast voyages from the Antipodes Tuesday the Canadian-Australian liner Moana met with a mishap which may detain her in port for a day or so. She was going into quarantine at 10.30 o'clock last night under slow bell. She had little headway on and was keeping well in towards the Head, as a San Francisco steamer was in port, and she was to pass between that vessel and the wharf. A strong current set off shore, and before an accident could be averted, the stern of the ship swung on to the point. The rudder struck the rocks. It was a very slight impact, but was sufficent to lift the whole steering gear. This is worked by machinery, and the helm thereafter was rendered helpless. The ship was thus disabled. Once the ship touched she was manoeuvered back and forth until she was clear of danger, and made fast until morning. With the assistance of the tug Earle she managed to make the outer wharf early to-day. A diver will be sent down to ascertain the extent of the injuries below water, and it is possible that before the steamer leaves port she will enter dry dock for repairs.

The accident was the only disagreeable feature in an otherwise very pleasant trip. The ship left Sydney on November 2nd; Brisbane, on the 5th; Suva, on the 9th, and Honolulu, on the 17th. Fine weather prevailed during the entire trip.

The passengers to arrive were: Mr. T. H. Parish, wife and three sons; Mrs. Byrne, Miss Welstead, Mrs. S. Prins, H. H. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Hamilton; Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Wellington, Mrs. Richardson and infant, Mrs. J. R. Bell, Mrs. K. Barber, Mrs. E. Jensen, Miss M. Cocks, Miss Vyne Pike, Miss Ora M. Peoples, Rev. Bro. F. R. Hughes, Dr. R. J. Ashton, Messrs. W. Reid, C. Cooke, H. W. Hicks, D. A. McCallum, Jas. Hale, R. Hamilton, Mrs. E. Price and five children, J. F. Morton, R. E. Metz, R. Swindall, Mr. and Mrs. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. Hallett and three children, C. Jones, R. White, R. R. Whitehead, B. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Owen and five children, E. Montgomery, J. McLeod, R. Banckard, two Chinamen and 50 Japanese.

The imports were: Ten barrels cocoanut oil, 10 cases soups, 572 bales flax, 2 casks casings, 171 bales skins, 20 cases pineapples, 2 packages saddlery and sundries.

Before going to press on Wednesday it was learned that the injuries to the ship include a broken stern and rudder post, and that a piece of the shoe of the keel has been carried away. The whole work of repairs will necessitate the ship being placed in dock at Esquimalt for several days.

When she met with her misfortune she had no pilot aboard.

BEATRICE IN SERVICE.

As on the two short trial runs the machinery of the new C. P. R. liner Princess Beatrice gave every satisfaction Monday. The vessel made the run down from Vancouver last night in five and a half hours. This is about the time the Charmer takes to make the trip, but unlike that of the regular Vancouver ferry, the new ship's machinery is stiff, and the best results from it cannot be expected for some considerable time.

Tuesday the Princess Beatrice was placed on the New Westminster route, and in this service she will continue to run until the spring trade with ports in the north warrants her being put on that route, for which she was particularly designed and so admirably appointed. Compared with steamers which have been operated on that route, the new steamer will be from three to four knots an hour faster than anything that has been in service, and her passengers' accommodations are infinitely superior, indeed are the very equal to the best seen on this coast. Perhaps the next most important point to the safety and comfort of the ship is the fact that she will place northern residents of the province within almost a day's closer communication with this city.

Then there is the growing tourist trade of the north, which the C. P. R. introduced last year, in giving a number of cheap excursions to points on the Skeena and for which it would appear the Beatrice had been built especially to cater. Steamers which have been plying on the route have not fulfilled the requirements of this trade to the extent that the new ship will. Her cabins are elegant and inviting. They are on deck and from one and all a passenger can have an excellent view of the majestic surroundings through which he is passing on his northern tour. The Times has already described at length the splendid appointments of the ship. Suffice it to say that no other boat in port or that sails in these waters is more convenient, cosier and generally speaking so tempting for one to occupy.

No company could afford at present to place an exclusive passenger steamer on the northern route, nor is the Princess Beatrice such a craft. She combines with her passenger accommodation room for several hundred tons of freight on a deck below and in the hold. She possesses many water-tight compartments and her timbers have been put together with such a degree of care and with a view to such strength that the hull could be used in Arctic waters if necessary.

The Princess Beatrice is wholly a Victoria product in all but her machinery, which, though installed here while the hull still remained on the ways, was made by one of the reputable old country firms. In her construction the Esquimalt Marine Railway Company has made a name for itself synonymous with thoroughness and efficiency. Weiler Bros., too, are deserving of every credit for the artistic manner in which the ship has been furnished and upholstered.

COAL REPORT.

In his report of the coal business, dated November 19th, Harrison, the San Francisco broker, says: "There are fifteen coal-laden vessels now en route from Australia (but one vessel loading), and the total carrying capacity of these fifteen vessels is about 51,000 tons. It is anticipated that all of the above vessels will arrive here prior to January 15th, 1904, when the duty on the outward freight rates from the colonies to Europe are so much in excess of asking rates from here, it is a natural inference to suppose that coal shipments this way will entirely cease. It can be safely predicted that for the first half of the incoming year our output of the oil wells in California will this year reach in the vicinity of 20,000,000 barrels, of course a large proportion of which is being refined and considerable exported, yet it can assuredly be estimated that it is a disturbing factor in the consumption of coal."

BRITISH PEOPLE ARE SYMPATHETIC

DECIDEDLY FRIENDLY TOWARDS THIS COUNTRY

Mr. Duff Speaks of His Visit to the Old Land—His Impressions of Mr. Chamberlain.

L. P. Duff, K. C., and Mrs. Duff are back again to Victoria, having arrived two evenings ago from London. As is well known, Mr. Duff was associate counsel on the Alaskan boundary tribunal, and in that connection spent about two months in the world's metropolis.

Like several other gentlemen prominently identified with the proceedings in connection with the tribunal, Mr. Duff is reticent regarding the whole matter, contenting himself with the observation that the Canadian case was quite as efficiently prepared as that of the United States, and that it was presented in a most forcible way. He recognizes that any criticism offered by him now that the whole matter is closed would serve no good purpose even if he had any to offer.

Of the treatment accorded himself and the other Canadians while in London Mr. Duff speaks in terms of unstinted praise. The English people are not given to the spectacular in their hospitality, but their treatment of himself and those associated with him was nevertheless of the most cordial kind. He was entertained at different country seats, at Oxford, and other historic points, and altogether while not engaged in his duties spent a most enjoyable time.

The decision of the tribunal was, he states, unpalatable to the British people as a whole, quite as much so as it was to Canadians. But in such matters the Briton is reserved and secretive, and consequently his real feelings found few avenues of expression.

Towards Canada he found on all sides sentiments of the greatest cordiality and goodwill, and in this connection he points out that a misapprehension is apt to arise in regard to the real sentiments of the British people to those of the United States. There are a large number of highly cultured American people who every year spend several months in Britain and on the Continent. They are, as a rule, people of delightful personality, and are extremely popular, not because of their nationality, but because they are personally agreeable. Hence there has arisen an impression that people from the United States are at a premium in the Old Land, to the exclusion of Canadians—an impression which is quite erroneous, and which those who have an opportunity of gauging the sentiment of the middle classes as well as of what maybe termed the "official" class, well understand.

While in the Old Country Mr. Duff embraced the opportunity of hearing two of the giants of the campaign now being waged over the fiscal question. At Manchester he heard Mr. Morley's first public effort since his semi-retirement, imposed through his literary work in connection with the life of Gladstone, and was charmed with the elegance of that great Liberal's oratory. But at Newcastle he had an experience which he probably prizes much higher, for he heard Joseph Chamberlain expound his views to an audience almost ecstatically enthusiastic. Mr. Duff was not only delighted with the manner in which Mr. Chamberlain advanced his views, but the personality of the man created a profound impression on him. He states that pictures do not convey an accurate idea of his face. He is rather small in stature, with a forward inclination of the head, and the general bearing of an alert fighter. Even the long stride with which he advances to the front of the platform, his gestures, and the general arrangement of his speech betokens the wary antagonist, conserving his strength, gauging his opponent, and watching narrowly for an auspicious moment to land his blows. The mouth is rather cynical, but the eyes are kindly, humorous and expressive.

From what he gathered while in England Mr. Duff is convinced that the great mass of the people are Chamberlainites, not always as Earl Grey expressed it at the Newcastle meeting alluded to, because of their adherence to his fiscal ideas, but because they believe he is the only man in England who can command the confidence of all parts of the Empire and weld them into one Imperial whole.

Mr. Duff spent a few days in Ottawa while en route home.

Harriet Hubbard, a well known editor of the New York World, is dead.

ALD. G. H. BARNARD TO STAND FOR MAYORALTY

He Has Announced His Candidature—Mayor McCandless Will Retire for Business Reasons.

In a comparatively short time, five or six weeks, the municipal elections will again occupy the public mind. It is a little early yet to announce with any degree of certainty probable candidates, with the exception of one for the mayoralty who has expressed his intention to stand. This is Ald. G. H. Barnard, one of the representatives of South Ward on the council. For some time past it has been rumored that in the event of Mayor McCandless declining to serve another term, Mr. Barnard would be a candidate.

In order to ascertain what there was in the report, a Times representative approached the alderman on Thursday and asked him if he intended to come out for the mayoralty. Ald. Barnard replied in the affirmative. He said that as

ALD. G. H. BARNARD.

Mayor McCandless had announced his intention of retiring, he (Ald. Barnard), in response to a request from a large number of friends, decided to stand.

"Had the Mayor desired to seek re-election," Mr. Barnard said, "I would not come out, as I think Mr. McCandless has rendered Victoria good service in his capacity as Mayor, and it would be in the best interests of the city that he should serve a second term. But as this is not his desire I am going to stand."

As the Times mentioned some time ago Mayor McCandless will retire at the expiration of his present term for business reasons, having made certain arrangements which would be interfered with if he served another term.

UP TO THE LEGISLATURE.

The Speech from the Throne has been read and the honorable members of the Legislature have been left to their profound deliberations. The most prominent feature of the government's programme will of course be its financial policy. That cannot be discussed intelligently until it is set forth in the explanation of the Finance Minister.

In the meantime there is one matter not alluded to in the Speech, we venture to say, that should receive attention immediately the members settle down to business. It affects directly the rights and privileges of the people, inasmuch as it has an immediate bearing upon their representation in Parliament.

We learn from the Fernie Free Press that the Conservative government of British Columbia is still interposing objections to a recount of the ballots in Fernie constituency. The case came up before Judge Forin early in the week, when Returning Officer Alexander, said to be the law partner of the member who has been declared elected, presented a letter from the Provincial Secretary stating that he (Premier McBride) had no authority to forward the ballot boxes under Judge Forin's order. Thereupon the Judge enlarged the case until the 17th of December. The government is evidently determined that no opportunity shall be given the majority candidate to legally obtain his seat.

Now we are quite sure the people of British Columbia would like to hear an explanation from the Premier upon this matter. He claims to have a good working majority in the Legislature. Why does he raise the technical objections of a political and legal pettifogger to the course of justice? There is no doubt whatever as to the intent of the law. It was framed in the first instance for the purpose of facilitating justice. The Premier and his advisers have made it an instrument for the blocking of justice and right-dealing. They are bringing the law into contempt, undermining the faith of the people in the institutions which are the foundations of liberty, and are therefore guilty of a most serious crime against the community. They are also preparing the way for their own condemnation. Will the Legislature anticipate the will of the people and pronounce its judgment in time to secure the rights of the constituency?

Apart from the gravity of the issues involved, it would be interesting to observe the light in which a Legislature fresh from the people views the conduct of the Premier.

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