Scene At the Great Durbar

Description of the Wonderful Sights Presented on New Year's Day.

A Wealth of Oriental Splendor. Pathetic Parade of Mutiny Veterans.

The London Daily Mail gives the following graphic account of the durbar ceremony on New Year's day at Delhi:

Today the great durbar celebrations culminated in a scene which combined everything that was stately and splendid—the solemn proclamation of the Emperor-King. This was followed by the reading of a gracious message from His Majesty to the Indian people, and the rendering of homage by the native princes, who defiled past the vice-regal throne—a brilliant procession. The whole scene was one of dazzling magnificence.

In the earliest morning the camps of Delhi were astir, and long before the bitter cold of the previous night was over every one was up. Prudent people had secured their carriages over night. The nominal restriction of the price of a carriage to forty rupees a day was as useless as all other sumptuary laws are. It is said that as much as 150 has been offered, and it is not within the nature of the gariwallah to refuse such an offer on altruistic grounds.

The road leading to the amphitheatre filled early. From far and near the plain crawled with troops, carriages and foot passengers. Delhi itself almost for the first time betrayed an interest in the camp, and despatched more than 100,000 of its inhabitants to hang around the space that was already held by the wide cordon of troops, or to fill every coign of vantage and see a Viceroy in each passing tonga. Well-made, placid "Ranghars" moved slowly along in their private "ekkas," studded with brass nails and already smothered with dust. Jats and Brahmins seemed for the moment to have made up their mutual dislike, and to join in the unfeigned amazement that was felt by the oldest at the varying tribes and nationalities, costumes and weapons, that passed before them. Gujars, fresh from the central plateau of the Punjab, with the smell of oxen still clinging to them, they knew well enough. Perhaps the Brahminic claims of the Kammatas of the south may have made these unpleasantly known to the jealous guild.

But the Lepchas from the great northern range, with square headgear and [illegible] eyes, were strange to them instantly. [illegible] range, too, were the half-naked Nagas, tattooed and striped like South Sea Islanders. [illegible] a dull chant; Plungyes with shaven heads and whirling their lithe, naked swords to [illegible] and voluminous yellow silk togas from Gangoon; Badagas from orange night-caps, [illegible] Kanchins with blanketed Kamiaris from the source of the Sutlej; tattooed breeches; coarse, [illegible] backed Bhuiyas, thick-necked, short, stubby [illegible] Baluchis from Darjiling, Kashmirs and Bhils, Mahrattas and Gurkhas, [illegible] with short, round heads, Rajputs [illegible] oval faces and chiselled noses—all being drawn into the vortex.

For now, for a few hours, Delhi has once again become the centre of the world. There is probably no one living who does not wish from one reason or another that Aladdin's carpet might [illegible] a few hours to this ex[illegible] that is left [illegible] hear him [illegible] traordinary conclave of [illegible] of the East, of the riches and romance of the Empire.

As one rides on to the amphitheatre, which lies out anchored upon the plain to the north, turning his back upon all that it has called into existence, the scene of 1857 is involuntarily called into the mind. Then there were sixty-three ruling chiefs present; now there are 105 collected together. Then the celebration of Delhi was but the greatest among others. Now what kind of a public ceremony could take place in Calcutta, in Madras, or in Bombay? Then the durbar was the one and almost the only feature of the gathering. Now it is but the culminating moment of twelve days of celebrations by a crowd that numbers almost three to one. Above all, the ruling princes are now made essential factors in the ceremony; before they were merely spectators.

As one approached the great horseshoe the suggestion of Scindia's was irresistibly recalled. It would indeed have been a better thing to erect this vast amphitheatre in the centre of Delhi itself, and build it of white marble throughout. There are few national buildings that record our rule in India. It would also have been a worthy memorial to the King to have raised a great theatre for all future occasions in the maidan between the Jumna Musjid Mosque and the fort, made of the same semi-transparent marble that was the favorite material of the Moguls.

The amphitheatre indeed looked well enough with its whitened roof and sides, and there could hardly have been a better place for the great ceremony. It forms—with the outer camp—a truncated circle of about 600 feet in diameter.

The viceroy's dais is at the southern end, detached from the curving seats by a space of about 10ft. In 1877 Lord Lytton occupied the centre of the space enclosed on the east and west by two cresent or banana-shaped stands. Now the southern end is closed in and forms the tip of a shoe, and the Viceroy occupies a throne beneath a canopy 20ft. or 30ft. high, that projects octagonally some feet into the arena.

To the right and left of him the arms of the horse-shoe curve away, enclosing again 100 yards away, till only a wide expanse of perhaps 200 feet separates the two arms. Through this there is a vista of wild, sandy plains, studded with trees, that on the present occasion were entirely hidden from view by regiments of cavalry and infantry, along whose lines, half hidden by dust, a light summer lightning flickered as the bayonets were now and again moved in unison.

DAZZLING ARMOR.

The seats began to fill about 9 o'clock. Many seemed to think that in the gradual collection of so many ruling chiefs and visitors of eminence there lay the real interest of the ceremony. Nor perhaps were they very far wrong.

While the retinues and soldiers of the native princes were assembling outside, lining the two new "kutcha" (temporary) tracks, Prince's road and Review road, with such a wealth and variety of arms and armor, ancient and modern, as could be seen in no museum in the world, the chiefs themselves slowly made their way into their seats.

No one—not even Their Excellencies of Bombay, Madras or the Army—entered through the open end of the arena. That was sacred to the Viceroy, the Duke of Connaught and one other set of men—a party for whom most of the spectators were reserving a keener interest than they had for any part of the whole great ceremony—the survivors of the Mutiny.

Each chief—escorted by a specially-appointed attache detailed for the duty—arrived at the stair outside and was inducted to the seat reserved for him with due ceremony, and each wore the finest jewelry and dress that he possessed.

A curious protest was made at the beginning by the Nizam of Hyderabad, who entered and drove round the arena in a state carriage with a bodyguard. He did not alight inside the arena, but simply wished thus to assert his superiority over all the native chiefs, a matter of much importance with the Nizam, who refused to leave his railway carriage in Delhi station all Christmas Day because no salutes were fired.

AMAZING JEWELS.

Very soon the seats reserved for the native princes began to present the appearance of a solid phalanx of emeralds and pearls. It was hardly possible to distinguish the color of the chogas or ceremonial dress that each wore. Pearls and emeralds in descending curves from shoulder to shoulder covered many of the maharajahs from collar to waist, displaced only to exhibit the star of their order. Many of the jewels had been taken out from the hoarded treasuries for the first time for many years. At a distance the effect was superb and yet intensely refined.

Looked at closely the jewels worn by the princes almost defied belief. There were ropes upon ropes of pearls of perfect lustre and the size of pigeons' eggs, emeralds the size of hens' eggs, and one sword-hilt composed of a single emerald.

The two purdah boxes on either side of the subway behind the viceroy, veiled with green netting and bamboo "chicks," soon filled with the misty forms of women and a few children, among whom was the infant chief of Bharatpur. Round the red road below the ramped amphitheatre ran a light ripple like flakes of mica glittering under the vault of blue from which the sun smote cruelly.

All were here now, every one who came from within the official limits of India—from the northwest entrance of the Straits of Malacca to Cape Comorin, and from Cape Comorin to Aden—governors and lieutenant-governors, councillors ordinary, and presumably also extraordinary, agents and residents, commissioners and consuls-general; chief justices and their learned brethren of the bench, bishops territorial and bishops non-territorial; secretaries, ordinary, chief, senior, private and military; comptrollers, advocates-general, archdeacons and generals; inspector-generals, remembrancers and directors. All the pomp and celebrities of the Army, the Church and the I. C. S. were there, and conspicuous among them all a strong-set, hard-eyed man with a young, bluntly-cut face, with the sand of South Africa still ingrained in the crevices of his sword-handle—Lord Kitchener of more places than one.

And the English visitors, almost lost and insignificant in the mass, betrayed themselves by their dress quite as much by their complexions. Among them, too, were men of high interest; mufti concealed many well-known figures in their block. This bench has upon it three of the most useful soldiers in the late war; that below them is known in every capital of Europe.

LOST OPPORTUNITIES.

The governors-general of Goa and of Pondicherry sit apart, with enough, indeed, for them to think upon. The one had the chance, the other almost had the empire. Supreme in their tiny patches of land, they still cherish the saddening ceremonies that always hedge about a might-have-been; it may be that in their heart of hearts they recognize that all has been for the best. Whatever the faults of our administration of India, the imagination recoils from the results of a change. It would be difficult to guess whether France or Portugal would be the more and which the less successful. Pro-consuls at our gates—representatives of two powers, of which one has been and the other still is of world-wide importance—they are given high place and full honor when they come. Still, they suggest by their very presence a hurricane of reminiscences, and if a successful persecution of the first English traders in India by the ancestors of both the one and the other is remembered they must be inclined to smile.

Still the crowd pours in over the back of the stands, and the clock points to 11. The weather is of the most brilliant description. Light fleeces of "mackeral" promising a continuance for the remaining days of festivity, flecked the sky, which is otherwise [illegible] of that whitened blue, as blue is known in Europe. No Italian wealth of color, depth below depth, sapphire-hearted, and paling only to a turquoise on the very horizon, but a hard, fiery canopy without rest or relief, without depth or richness, in which the "merciless, unsympathizing sun" glares whitely and unkindly all his course.

But for the scene of the durbar such a flood of the intensest white light was the true medium, and beneath the furnace-glitter of sky and plain the thousand and one colors of the mob merged into a harmony that in the duller air of Europe would have seemed painfully absent.

The massed bands have been playing for some time; a selection from Lohengrin has just been played by an orchestra of which Wagner in his wildest madness never dreamed, and played with all the effect that a month's hard practice together and the best conductor in India were bound to produce. It seemed impossible that so steady and soft a volume of sound could be given out by the acres of brass and wood and string and skin that surround the imperial flagstaff in the centre.

There is a pause. Then, almost before the amphitheatre is aware, the most moving incident of all the day is upon them.

As punctually as ever they obeyed an order in 1857 a company of 300 men, old and grey-headed, some still in the uniform they then wore, some in bazar kit, many in plain clothes, march slowly across the northern opening and, wheeling round—a little raggedly, God bless them—and move up. It is impossible to describe the emotion of the packed ranks. Not that there was much noise. Only one wished that the band would keep quiet.

Of course, every possible touch of banality was given to the moving spectacle by the brazen band, marching much too fast, playing stridently, "See, the Conquering Hero Comes," and helping in true British manner to detract from the solemnity of the occasion. Fancy playing, "See, the Conquering Hero Comes" on an occasion like that! However, it covered much, that banal sequence of obvious chords. A man behind me was picking at the cushion and swearing quietly; another within arm's length was staring at the men with a white face and dry lips. Three or four others were frankly crying.

PATHETIC PARADE.

It was altogether a high trial. Here in the midst of the most splendid celebration of triumphant India, in the centre of a gathering that bespoke security and peace, surrounded by the chosen representatives of many nations to celebrate a throne made staple for many years, here comes in the risen voice of a horror and a gallantry that children in England study as past history in their schools. Perhaps many, certainly some, had seen the breach cleared by Nicholson three miles away. Some, at any rate a few, may have seen him before he died. This man held out for the 87 days at Lucknow that helped to disarm the mutineers of Lahore.

The little band of 300—selected from 1,500 anxious applicants by a somewhat arbitrary and unnecessary process of elimination—moved around the circular round below the densely-packed blocks the least affected of all—not as weakly as might have been thought. As they passed one saw that one at least of the natives—who do not stand years as well as ourselves—was quietly supported by his neighbor's arm. It was a strange thing in one way with which to prelude so magnificent a ceremonial. Those who have been through the South African war in any capacity will remember the curious thrill of unreality that the first sight of a scarlet coat in England caused. It was smart, it was traditional, but it was not business. And the sight of this variegated company of old men threw over the whole ceremonial that followed that touch of the unreal that from some points of view might be regretted. Speaking personally, this entry of the Mutiny veterans fulfilled the essentials of the durbar more completely and more dramatically than the best planned proclamation or speech could ever have achieved. There is only one word for it—it brought the King into the middle of the arena in a flash.

SHOT WRONG MAN.

Murdered by Irate Father in Mistake For Son-in-Law.

Jackson, Tenn., Feb. 13.—Robert E. McGaw, whose home is said to be in Rochester, N. Y., was shot to death here early this morning, by a man who, presumably, mistook McGaw for another, who already having a wife, married the daughter of the man who fired the shots. The marriage of Albert Bilderback and Miss Luck Budgins, a member of a prominent family, took place yesterday. Later in the day a warrant was sworn out by Samuel Hudgins, father of the bride, charging Bilderback with bigamy. At midnight McGaw answered a ring at the door of the house where he lived, and was shot without warning. Hudgins was arrested.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC.

Mr. Hays Denies Rumors of Withdrawal.

Montreal, Feb. 13.—Mr. Hays, general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway characterizes as ridiculous the stories that the transcontinental project will be abandoned owing to opposition. The intention of the company is to go ahead, although nothing definite can be done till the charter is secured.

BONNINGTON FALLS DROWNING

Hugh McEachren Meets His Death in Power Canal.

Nelson, B. C., Feb. 12.—(Special)—Hugh McEachren, 34 years old, unmarried, was drowned this morning at Bonnington Falls, by falling into the power canal of the West Kootenay Power Company. McEachren was working on the dredge, which is being used to take the stones out of the canal above the sluice gates. He stood too near the cable, which struck him on the head in tightening, and threw him in. He was immediately carried down stream, bringing up against the grating above the power house. It was twenty minutes before he could be drawn out, and all efforts to bring him to proved fruitless. His home was in Rossland. He was a native of Antigonish, Nova Scotia.

TWENTY TO CONVENTION

That Number to Represent Victoria and Vancouver at Mining Meeting.

H. Mortimer Lamb, the secretary of the British Columbia Mining Association, reports that the project is meeting with great success all over the province, that local organization has been effected to date in the following places: Revelstoke, Nicola Lake, Lillooet, Clinton, Horsefly, Keithley, Fort Steele, Texada, Ashcroft, Lac la Hache, Bullion, Quesnel Lake, Harpers Camp, Aspen Grove, Camp McKinney, 150-Mile, Quesnel Forks, Saanich.

Others are organizing, but in one or two places the effort has been criticized on the grounds that the aims and objects of the association are selfish. This criticism is the result entirely of ignorance, for, as a matter of fact, the objects of the association have not yet been stated, and it will remain with the convention to outline a policy and determine upon what steps will be taken to endeavor to bring about an improvement in conditions and promote the welfare of the mining industry in the province. In fact, all that the present provisional executive committee is attempting to do is to bring together a representative body of men—chiefly practical miners—to discuss among themselves the requirements of the mining industry.

At a meeting of the committee it occurred to them that as Victoria has taken the matter up so enthusiastically, and has enrolled such a large number of members, if this city were to appoint delegates according to the number of its membership roll, it might be able to dominate the meeting; consequently, a resolution was passed limiting the number of delegates to the convention from Victoria and Vancouver to 20, respectively.

Mr. Lamb has forwarded letters containing the above information to the press of the entire province, with the request that it be published. The executive committee is endeavoring in every way to counteract the impression that the Coast cities wish to dominate at the meeting. They desire to wish it understood that they have the various mining and related interests of the province fairly represented, so that the conclusions reached at the convention may be taken as the popular opinion. Mr. Lamb addressed a meeting at Nanaimo yesterday evening.

The canvassing committee wishes to announce that persons desirous of joining the association, and who have been missed in the canvass, may sign the membership roll at any of the following places: The Driard, Dominion, Victoria, Oriental or Queen's hotels, the C. P. R. Telegraph office, J. Stewart Robertson's office, Broad street, the office of the treasurer, A. B. Fraser, sr., corner Bastion and Wharf streets. Up to date, 530 have subscribed to the Victoria branch.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting and Election of Officers —Interesting Paper.

The annual meeting of the British Columbia Entomological Society was held in Victoria on January 28, and elected its officers for 1903 as follows:

President, Rev. G. W. Taylor, Wellington.

Vice-President, T. Wilson, Esq., Vancouver.

Hon. Secretary, R. V. Harvey, Esq., Vancouver.

There were six members present. The president read a paper on the geometrid moths of the province, and enumerated no less than 164 species as occurring here.

The society is entering upon the second year of its existence, and has already done some useful work. The list of Lepidoptera known to occur in British Columbia now amounts to over 700 species. Meetings are held quarterly in Vancouver, and sometimes on the Island. There are 18 members in various parts of the province, who all try to help each other in their favorite study. New members will be cordially welcomed, and the secretary will be very pleased to assist and advise any boys or girls who have taken up, or are thinking of taking up, this fascinating study.—Com.

NATIVE SONS.

Vancouver Posts Installs New Officers.

Vancouver, Feb. 13.—(Special.)—The following officers were installed at a meeting of the Native Sons last night: Chief factor, E. E. C. Johnson; first vice-factor, W. H. Walsh; honorable treasurer, A. R. Green; recording secretary, W. H. Ker; outside sentinel, R. F. Campbell; inside sentinel, J. Oppenheimer. Bro. F. Alexander was deputed to represent the post at the ball to be held by Post No. 1 at Victoria this evening.

Sixth Teacher For High School

Trustees Give Appointment to Mr. Knapp of Victoria West.

Other Business of Last Night's Meeting--Janitor For the High School.

The School Board last night appointed Mr. Knapp, of Victoria West school to be sixth assistant on the staff of the High school.

The School Trustees were in session last night to consider various matters relating to the welfare of the city schools, including the first steps in the matter of another loan for $50,000 for new buildings. This matter was left in the hands of the Finance committee to secure the requisite signatures for authorizing the introduction of a by-law to that end. A new janitor was appointed to the High school, and then the board went into private session.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Ald. Yates, for the committee, having in hand the equalization of the insurance business of the board, asked for an appointment to interview the trustees in the matter. This was left in the hands of the Finance committee.

In this connection Trustee Jay stated that the report of the city treasurer read at a recent meeting of the aldermanic board was entirely incorrect. In that report it was stated that one insurance company held $8,000 on school buildings. No insurance company had more than $5,000, and it was not so that any company had been overlooked.

The following report was read from the Buildings and Grounds' committee:

REPORTS.

1. That the six cupboards for the North Ward school have been ordered for the sum of $33.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. Your committee recommends an increase in the salary of Mrs. Kennedy of $5 per month on account of the extra work in connection with the rented rooms and the Victoria West school, and that the secretary notify the other applicants that no increases can be made at the present time.

2. That the cause be remedied in connection with an overflow of water in the boiler room of the Central schools, which is at the present time more or less under water, the estimated cost being $35.

3. That your committee be authorized to supply certain articles as are required in the Central, South Park and High schools. The total sum being about $105.

4. That your committee be authorized to purchase supplies for the High school laboratory for the sum of $12, the same being recommended by the City Superintendent.

5. That your committee be authorized to obtain estimates for the grading and filling in of the Central and High school grounds and for the laying out of the latter.

6. Your committee also recommend that prices be obtained for 108 desks and 18 rears for the High school, as the same will be required at mid-summer.

This report was taken up clause by clause and passed.

The Finance committee reported accounts amounting to $[illegible] were ordered paid.

The matter of [illegible] the approval of the chairman of the board was laid over, the clause relating that the suspensory taken [illegible] which exception had been lost, was of his proposing, and he was acting into the matter. The Finance committee, through the chairman, verbally reported as to the details of teacher's salaries, asked for by the City Council, stated that it was proposed to point out that $48,400 of the amount asked for was as per the monthly pay roll; $2,000 was for the purpose of providing for "domestic science" and manual training and $2[illegible]080 was required for additional teachers and pay of substitutes.

Trustee Jay pointed out that such a return had never been asked for before. Ever since [illegible] the burden of school matters had been placed on the cities, the requisition [illegible] salaries had been sent in before and been this year, and had never been questioned. He knew that in every other city in the province, all of which were governed by the School Act, as his Victoria was, did not supply any more particulars than the local board had.

The proposal of the Finance committee met with the approval of the board.

As to the matter of clocks, the superintendent thought that the Buildings' committee might take it up as also the leaking of water pipes at Victoria West, which needed immediate attention.

Trustee Jay said that the notice from the City Council was a double-barrelled one. They asked for details of salaries and disapproved of the demand for $50,000 for extraordinary expenditure. This latter would now have to be provided for by a loan, and no time should now be lost in having the matter adjusted. He therefore moved the following resolution:

That a committee consisting of the chairman of the board and the chairman of the finance and building and grounds committee, be appointed a committee with authority to prepare and obtain signatures to a petition for the presentation to the Municipal Council, praying for the submission of a bylaw governing the borrowing of the sum stipulated in the estimate of the extraordinary expenditure of the Board for the current year.

This motion was adopted.

The appointment of a janitor for the High school building was then taken up, and a ballot spread. After three or four attempts to select a man from the 50 or 60 applicants, a tie resulted, Messrs. Harding and Margott receiving three votes each, and after some merriment, in which the chairman proposed to take part in voting, Trustee Hall pointed out that according to the act the chairman could only have a casting vote in case of a tie. The chairman accordingly cast his vote for P. Harding, and the appointment was formally confirmed.

The board then went into "private" session behind closed doors.

At the "private" session of the board it was decided, after mildly roasting the press for its criticism, to appoint Mr. Knapp, of Victoria West as sixth assistant on the staff of the High school.

DECLINE TO REOPEN.

United States Senate Will Not Discuss Boundary Question.

Washington, Feb. 12.—After the confirmation of a number of nominations and the refusal to reopen the Alaskan boundary question, the Senate in executive session today began consideration of the Panama Canal treaty between the United States and the Republic of Colombia. Senator Morgan took the floor to urge that the treaty be amended in many respects or to oppose it unless amended. He contended that the convention is loosely drawn, and says that in order to properly safeguard the interests of the United States, it should be practically made over.

O'DONNELL LOOSE.

Nationalist M. P. Let Out of Mayo Jail.

Dublin, Feb. 12.—John O'Donnell, the Nationalist member of parliament for Southern Mayo, was released from jail tonight. He was sentenced under the Crimes' Act to three months' imprisonment for intimidation, and inviting to boycotting. Dennis Johnson, one of the organizers of the United Irish League was also liberated today.

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"IF I HAD ONLY KNOWN."

So said a man Monday who had paid $32 last week to get a suit made when he accompanied a friend here who bought even a better suit of us for only $20.00.

FIT-REFORM CLOTHING

It's the same old story, as old as time, "If I had only known."

Of course, as this man said, he will know better hereafter. He will come to "Fit-Reform" next time. How is it with you? Have you saved $10 to $12 on a suit? Think it over! Look around, if you please, for then you will certainly buy here. "If I had only known."

ALLEN'S
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73 Government Street, - Victoria, B.C.
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

CONCERT PROVED TO BE FUNNY

Entertainment at the Theatre Last Evening Developed the Unexpected

The grand concert in aid of the Columbian College at the Victoria theatre yesterday evening was not a financial success—but it was in one particular the funniest thing that ever happened. The small audience present had an opportunity of witnessing the most unique reproduction of the famous prison scene from "Il Trovatore" which has ever been placed on any stage in the world—"Manrico," in the person of Mr. H. K. Evenson, late of the Damrosch Opera company, etc., etc., appearing behind prison bars, mounted on a step-ladder, clad in full evening dress and monacle and in the full glare of an incandescent light. This created unbounded merriment.

The feature of the evening was the introduction to a Victoria audience of Mr. Evenson. A treat was expected, as that gentleman had been heralded as a tenor of more than ordinary ability, with large experience on the operatic stage. The audience was most surprised, therefore, and keenly disappointed, to discover, before Mr. Evenson had sung more than two notes of that splendid selection from "Martha," "Ah, So Pure, Ah, So Bright," that Mr. Evenson cannot sing.

The other contributors to the programme acquitted themselves most creditably, however, under adverse circumstances, which were not anticipated. The various orchestral selections were particularly well rendered, and thoroughly enjoyed. Mr. Edgar Fawcett in violin selections excelled himself, his rendition of the selection "Berceuse," by Reber, establishing at once his superior ability in wielding the magic bow. Miss Emma Sehl in several vocal solos, Master Bertie Foote with the violin 'cello, Mr. J. G. Brown, Mr. G. Jennings Burnett, and Mr. B. Urquhart Jackson contributed numbers which gave the audience much pleasure.

CODFISH.

Porpoise Have Made Havoc With Them in the St. Lawrence.

A correspondent of the Quebec Daily Telegraph recalls the strange appearance and disappearance of codfish in the upper waters of the St. Lawrence, says the Montreal Witness. In 1856 and for several years afterwards codfish in abundance were caught as far west as Father Point, Metis, Sandy Bay and Riviere Blanche, and so apparently regularly recurrent were these visits that merchants started regular fishing establishments, employing armies of men and fleets of boats, and the summer catch was dried and cured for sale to the great Jersey firms then trading in Gaspe. Until 1865 or thereabouts the trade was profitable and important, but about that time, the correspondent says, the "white whale" or porpoise, appeared in numbers and had so increased by 1867 that the cod suddenly and finally disappeared. It seems by this writer to be assumed that the advent of the porpoise was the cause of the departure of the cod, though whether by eating the food which had attracted the cod, or by devouring the cod fry, or by their presence near the spawning grounds frightening the fish away, is not made plain. Or was it the sharks which followed in the wake of the porpoises which frightened the codfish? At all events it is announced as a fact in natural history that where the porpoises are present in great numbers both the cod and the salmon disappear. In its turn the porpoise has an enemy in the "black fish," another of the whale tribe, a small and swift species of the grampus, which tears the porpoise in pieces with its powerful dorsal fin. After an attack by the "black fish" the "white fish" in their turn disappear, at least for the season. How far the substitution of one voracious cetacean by another is an improvement we are not told. All inquiries into the life history of fish and their enemies must be of interest to Canadians, as such knowledge wisely applied will have much to do with conserving our great fish wealth, a wealth with the extent of which few of us have sufficient acquaintance.

SHOE STRIKE.

Warrants For Infraction of Contract Labor Law.

Lynn, Mass., Feb. 12.—Stitchers of the Knights of Labor at Harney Bros. shoe factory struck this afternoon. Warrants have been procured by an immigration agent for 13 men formerly employed in the Nicholson factory, charging them with being here in violation of the Contract Labor Law. They were strike breakers alleged to be from Montreal.

TO THE ELECTORS
—OF—
WEST YALE
ELECTORAL DIVISION

GENTLEMEN—

In response to the solicitation of a large number of electors in all parts of this District, I beg to announce myself a candidate in the pending bye-election.

I shall take an early opportunity of meeting you and laying before you fully my views upon the different public questions at issue in Provincial politics. In the meantime, as an indication of my position, I may briefly state that I recognize the prime importance of having greater railway facilities in this Province and will, accordingly, do all in my power to assist in the immediate construction of railways. The assistance, however, that is given by the Province must be in such form as not to increase taxation, while it must be accompanied by such conditions as will make the railway when built and operated, a real benefit to the country; in other words, the Government must retain sufficient control of the railway and property of the railway company as to prevent any more of such railway monopolies as we now, unfortunately, suffer from.

As regards our great mining industry, I consider the Government can do much to restore confidence in the investing public and to that end will insist upon the Government repealing the two per cent mining tax and issuing Crown Grants for hydraulic properties.

The question of immigration is also most important, and should receive careful attention. While tens of thousands of people are pouring into the Northwest Territories annually, it is a reflection upon the conditions in this Province that our immigration is so small. This is especially so when we consider the enormous wealth of our Province and the natural inducements of climate, soil, timber and mines. I am thoroughly in accord with the proposition which has been suggested by Premier Prior: to have a thorough exploratory survey made of this Province, so that we will be in a position to accord intending settlers the fullest information as to where they can best locate. While immigration, however, should thus be encouraged, it is also most desirable that due attention be paid to the class of immigrants. More particularly is it imperative that Asiatics should be prohibited from our country. I shall use every effort to prevent the immigration and limit the employment of this class.

The appropriations accorded this large and important District in past years, for roads, bridges and public buildings, have not been adequate to the needs of the District, and I intend to urge that the present necessities of the District in these matters be attended to at once.

In conclusion, I beg to say that I consider the above objects can be most promptly and surely attained at the hands of the present Government, and accordingly I intend to support it as far as is consistent with complete loyalty to the above views.

Soliciting your support and influence, and hoping to have the pleasure of seeing you individually before election day.

Believe me,
Yours faithfully,
GEORGE SANSON.

Ashcroft, B. C.
January 30th, 1903.

CRAFTY INDIANS.

Smuggle Chinese Dressed as Squaws Across the Line.

Seattle, Feb. 12.—(Special)—United States revenue cutter Grant and launches Guard and Scout are after an Indian smuggler. The customs officers learned that the Indians are bringing Chinamen from British Columbia to Seattle at so much per head. The Chinamen are carried in big war canoes and disguised as squaws, and when the boat arrives in Seattle it is met by a number of real squaws, and the disguised Chinaman is taken away to a hiding place.

The Indians receive from $50 to $150 for smuggling one Chinaman across the line. It takes three days to make the trip, and as a rule the British Columbia agent furnishes three or four Chinamen for a Seattle trip.

Only a few days ago the government officials learned of this latest smuggling scheme, but got to work immediately, and are watching all Indian camps along the Sound.

MILITARY STORES BURNED.

United States Loses Large Sum at Rock Island Arsenal.

Rock Island, Ills., Feb. 11.—Shop "A" the principal issue store house at the Rock Island Government arsenal, was destroyed by fire tonight with its contents. The latter included cavalry and infantry equipment of every description, and one million rounds of Krag-Jorgensen smokeless ammunition. The contents were worth $1,500,000. The building was a massive structure erected 20 years ago at a cost of $400,000.

The fire was under control by 1 o'clock this morning. There were no casualties so far as known.

Their gentle action and good effect on the system really make them a perfect little pill. They please those who use them. Carter's Little Liver Pills may well be termed "Perfection."

LICENSE TO AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"Companies Act, 1897."

Canada: Province of British Columbia. No. 238.

This is to certify that "The Vancouver Island Mining & Development Company, Limited," is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate in England.

The amount of the capital of the Company is £50,000, divided into 50,000 shares of £1 each.

The head office of the Company in this province is situate at Cowichan Bay, Vancouver Island, and Clermont Livingston, general manager, whose address is Cowichan Bay aforesaid, is the attorney for the Company.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 24th day of December, one thousand nine hundred and two.

(L.S.) S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The following are the objects for which the Company is established:

(a.) To search for, prospect, examine, explore and develop mines and grounds supposed to contain minerals, and to carry on the general business of miners by working all or any of the mines or minerals and exercising any mining rights which may be acquired by the Company.

(b.) To carry on the general business of smelters, reducers, refiners and separators of ores and minerals obtained from any mines, veins or mining rights acquired by the Company, or of any other ores or minerals, and to purchase, treat, smelt, reduce, refine, separate or convert into metal, ores, minerals or bullion of any kind; assist miners and prospectors in such manner and on such terms as may be thought expedient;

(c) To make advances to or otherwise assist miners and prospectors in such manner and on such terms as may be thought expedient;

(d) To develop and turn to account any land acquired by or in which the Company is interested, and in particular by laying out and preparing the same for building purposes, constructing, altering, pulling down, decorating, maintaining, furnishing, planting, paving, draining, farming, cultivating, letting on building lease or building agreement, and by advancing money to and entering into contracts and arrangements of all kinds with builders, tenants and others;

(e) To construct, equip, maintain and work railways, tramways, roadways, bridges, canals, wharves, piers, docks and harbors, and sewage, drainage, sanitary, water, gas, hydraulic, electric, telephonic, telegraphic and power supply works and other works of public or private utility of every description;

(f) To carry on the business of contractors, general carriers by land and water, forwarding agents, traffic managers, storekeepers, warehousemen, shippers, shipowners, charterers of ships and other vessels, ship fitters and furnishers, ship managers, ship and boat builders, provision merchants, farmers, stock-owners and breeders, planters, builders, timber merchants, mechanical engineers, founders, coal owners, quarrymen, millers, spinners, brewers, wine and spirit merchants, distillers, hotel keepers, licensed victuallers and general merchants, importers and exporters, bankers and financiers;

(g) To manufacture, buy, sell, hire, exchange, let on hire, alter, improve, repair, manipulate, prepare for market and otherwise deal in all kinds of plant, machinery, engines, ships, boats, steamers, launches, barges, dredgers and other vessels, carriages, vehicles, engines and other rolling stock;

(h) To lend or advance money on such terms as may seem expedient, and to give guarantees either of principal or interest in respect of money so expended as either directly or indirectly to benefit this Company;

(i) To transact and carry on all kinds of insurance (except upon human life), agency, guarantee and indemnity business, and to undertake trusts of all kinds;

(j) To carry on any other business or undertaking which may seem to the Company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with any business which the Company is authorized to carry on, or may seem to the Company calculated directly or indirectly to benefit this Company, or to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the Company's properties or rights;

(k) To acquire and carry on all or any part of the business, undertaking or property, and to undertake any liabilities of any person, firm, association or company possessed of property suitable for any of the purposes of this Company, or carrying on any business which this Company is authorized to carry on, or which can be conveniently carried on in connection with the same, or may seem to the Company calculated directly or indirectly to benefit this Company, and as the consideration for the same to pay cash or to issue any shares, stocks or obligations of this Company;

(l) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interest, joint adventure, reciprocal concessions or cooperation, with any person or company carrying on, engaged in, or about to carry on or engage in, any business or transaction which the Company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this Company, and to take or otherwise acquire and hold shares or stock in or securities of, and to subsidize or otherwise assist any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with such shares, stocks or securities.

(m) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any real or personal property, rights or privileges which the Company may think suitable or convenient for any purposes of the business; and to erect and construct buildings and works of all kinds;

(n) To apply for, purchase, or otherwise acquire, patents, licenses and the like, conferring an exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the Company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit this Company, and to use, exercise, develop, grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise to turn to account the rights and information so acquired;

(o) To purchase, subscribe for or otherwise acquire, and to hold the shares, stocks or obligations of any company, in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, and upon a distribution of assets or division of profits to distribute any such shares, stocks or obligations amongst the members of this Company in specie;

(p) To borrow or raise or secure the payment of money, and for these or other purposes to mortgage or charge the undertaking and all or any part of the property and rights of the Company, present or after acquired, including uncalled capital, and to create, issue, make, draw, accept and negotiate perpetual or redeemable debentures or debenture stock, bonds or other obligations, bills of exchange, promissory notes or other negotiable instruments;

(q) To sell, let, develop, dispose of or otherwise deal with the undertaking or all or any part of the property of the Company, upon any terms, with power to accept as the consideration any shares, stocks or obligations of or interest in any other company;

(r) To pay out of the funds of the Company all expenses which the Company may lawfully pay of or incident to the formation, registration and advertising of or raising money for the Company and the issue of its capital, including brokerage and commissions for obtaining applications for or taking, placing or underwriting shares, debentures or debenture stock, and to apply, at the cost of the Company, to Parliament for any extension of the Company's powers;

(s) To secure the registration or other legal recognition of the Company in British Columbia or elsewhere abroad, and to enter into any arrangement with any governments or authority, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, and to obtain from any such government or authority any rights, powers, grants, licenses, decrees, concessions and privileges that may seem conducive to the Company's objects, or any of them;

(t) To form, promote, subsidize and assist any company or companies for the purpose of its or their acquiring all or any of the property, rights and liabilities of this Company, or in which this Company is interested, or for any other purpose which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit this Company;

(u) To carry out all or any of the foregoing objects as principles or agents, or in partnership or connection with any other person, firm, association or company, and in any part of the world;

(v) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

NOTICE.—Thirty days from date I intend to apply to the Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease 80 acres of pasture land, commencing at a post placed about 20 yards west of M. D. Ross' lease on Riskie Beach, and marked H. Davies' lease, N. W. post; thence N. E. 40 chains, thence S. E. 20 chains, thence S. W. 40 chains, thence N. W. 20 chains to point of commencement.

H. P. ST. A. DAVIES.