THE CHAPMAN DIVORCE

Sensational Evidence Presented at the Trial Which Opened Yesterday.

The Husband Attempted to Tar and Feather the Co-Respondent, Who However Fled.

Some rather uncommon incidents developed during the taking of evidence in the Chapman divorce case, which opened yesterday before Mr. Justice Drake, and while divorce cases are particularly unpleasant subjects, the proceedings were at times decidedly interesting. Mr. Henry Hedley Reeves Chapman is suing for a legal separation from his wife, Nellie Blanche Chapman, the co-respondent named being Mr. Andrew Christian Martin. Mr. Chapman has for his counsel Mr. E. P. Davis, Q. C., and Mr. W. J. Taylor; while Mr. E. V. Bodwell appears for Mrs. Chapman, and Mr. Thornton Fell for Mr. Martin.

While the husband's side does not deny that any wrong-doing on Mrs. Chapman's part (if there was any) was condoned in September, 1897, Mr. Chapman maintains that there was cause given since then to entitle him to a divorce, and consequently evidence that might help to lay stress on this was put in of alleged wrongful conduct antecedent to that time.

Mr. Chapman, the husband, was the first witness, and in the course of his evidence related a couple of instances where he had had encounters with the co-respondent. This was before the condonation. On one occasion he said he returned home and was told that Mrs. Chapman and Mr. Martin were down towards the wood walking together. He followed, and meeting them attacked Mr. Martin with his stick, an encounter ensuing, in which the husband had also struck his wife. Mr. Martin retired from the scene, leaving his hat and cane, which Mr. Chapman carried to the house and consumed in the fire. On another occasion, Mr. Chapman said, he had one morning telephoned for Martin to come over to the house. A supply of tar and feathers had been prepared for his reception, and the intention was to capture Martin, tar and feather him, and then to force Mrs. Chapman to set him on fire. Martin came, but proved too agile, as he escaped from the window of Mr. Chapman's house on the Dallas road and fled to the seashore, again leaving a hat and cane in Mr. Chapman's possession.

Chapman deposed further that his wife had admitted wrong-doing, but had promised to have nothing more to do with Martin—a promise that he claimed had not been kept. In regard to his hitting Mrs. Chapman in the encounter with Martin, the husband said he had apologized the next day to her.

The next witness was Mrs. Rogers, who had been formerly in the Chapman employ, but left a year ago last May. She had several times threatened to leave unless Mrs. Chapman discontinued receiving visits from Martin, because Mr. Chapman, before leaving for England, had forbidden Mrs. Chapman to receive visits from that young man. Mr. Martin had given Mrs. Chapman presents of collars and blouses, the witness stated, and one night after witness had gone to bed she became suspicious that Mr. Martin was in the house. Accordingly she got up and went to the kitchen, where she found the two. She then threatened to leave the house, but finally reconsidered this and promised not to let Mr. Chapman know of the occurrence.

In cross-examination by Mr. Bodwell, the witness stated that this occasion was one night after a band concert in the Drill hall, and that Mrs. Howard Chapman, who was then staying in the house, had returned home from the concert in company with Mrs. Chapman and Mr. Martin.

Mr. Taylor wanted to ask the witness about Mrs. Chapman telephoning, but as the witness could only have heard a one-sided conversation without knowing who was at the other end of the line, the court declined to allow the questions.

Mrs. Howard Chapman, sister-in-law of Mrs. Hedley Chapman, said that her husband having temporarily given up his house, intending a visit England, from April 18 to May 5 they had resided at Mr. Hedley Chapman's with Mrs. Hedley Chapman, Mr. Hedley Chapman being then absent in the Old Country. For this house Mrs. Hedley Chapman presents of slippers and gloves, and once gave her—two years ago—a diamond ring worth $100. Mrs. Hedley Chapman had said she cared for Martin and not for her husband. During this time a letter came to Mrs. Hedley Chapman, stating that Martin had been seen to leave the Chapman house, whereupon Mrs. Chapman had said that it was all "up with her then."

This letter was put in as an exhibit and turned out to have emanated from Mr. Howard Chapman, who did a little private detective work while his brother was away. The letter read:

December 2, 1897.

Dear Madam:—When Mr. Chapman left for England I was instructed by him to keep an eye upon your movements I warn you against any further interviews by appointment or telephone with him and the next time he ventures upon Mr. Chapman's property I shall have him arrested and put in gaol upon a charge of burglary.

IVAN PERDUE,
Detective.

Mrs. Howard Chapman in her evidence said that at the time the letter was received she did not know it came from her husband, though she found out later that it did. Asked what Mrs. Chapman called Martin, the witness replied: "She called him Andrew."

Howard Chapman, who was next examined, went into his amateur private detective experiences in detailed form. Acting upon information he had received, one evening in November, 1897, when his brother was in England, he had gone to the Hedley Chapman house to shadow Mrs. Chapman and Martin. At first he supposed they were outside walking, and those of Mr. A. C. Martin. Acting upon his orders your house has been watched and yourself pretty well shadowed the past few weeks. Your movements with Mr. Martin are well known to me and also his visits to your house. but afterwards on going inside the grounds he was surprised to hear them laughing and talking in the breakfast room, and that at half past eleven at night. So he secured a ladder and laid it against the wall with the idea of trying to spy on them. But as he climbed he heard them make a noise as if Martin was going; so he abandoned the ladder and peered through the lattice work that gave him a view of the front door. Martin and Mrs. Chapman came to the door and kissed and parted, the witness shadowing Martin down several streets. Ten days before Hedley Chapman returned, Mrs. Chapman told witness that she was not going to live with Hedley any more. She was going to live with Hedley any was not she loved Martin, she said, and with her going to blight her life by living with a man she had no love or respect for. She loved Martin, she avowed, and would go with him. She denied to witness that she had done any wrong with Martin. The witness replied to this: "Nellie, if you went down on your knees at your mother's death bed and took a solemn oath to that I would not believe you."

The witness had sent the letter already referred to, his idea being that Mrs. Chapman, if she had an idea she was watched, might cease her intimacy with Martin.

Amelia Lundgaathe, a Tacoma girl, testified that while she was acting as hall watcher of the Irving house in October last, Mrs. Chapman stayed at the place and that Martin came in to see her one evening, the exact day being October 13. She had come over to Victoria because she was asked to do so by a Mr. Duffield, whom she had known for a long time as a farmer, but she did not know he was a detective, nor did she know when she was coming over on the boat Thursday that she was going to be a witness.

Mrs. Keller, of Tacoma, had taken the position of housekeeper at the Irving house, the position being brought to her notice by Duffield. She knew he was a private detective, but she had not been acting as a private detective herself. Martin had visited the house on Thanksgiving evening and went into Mrs. Chapman's room, remaining there for some time.

The case was then adjourned till this morning at half past ten.

Yesterday's hearing in the Chapman divorce trial was mostly taken up with the evidence of the co-respondent, A. C. Martin, the close cross-examination to which he was subjected by Mr. E. C. Davis bringing out many things that seemed to be interesting to the spectators who crowded the court room. The case for the petitioner was closed by the examination of two witnesses, one of them Nellie Margaret Leason, being an employee of the Irving house at Tacoma. She said that Martin and Mrs. Chapman came to that house in the early part of September and asked about engaging a room. She took them to be a newly married couple. Cross-examined by Mr. Fell, the witness stated that she had been promised $3 a day and her expenses to come over and give evidence and that the girl Amelia and Mrs. Keller had also been brought over by Duffield for the same purpose, and on the same terms.

Wm. P. Allen, the gaoler of the Victorial city lockup, said that he had by arrangement with Mr. Chapman kept an eye on the house during Chapman's absence in England. He had once and he thought perhaps twice, seen Martin going into the Chapman house during that time. He had not told Chapman that Martin had gone there on an average of once or twice a week and in cross examination by Mr. Bodwell the witness said he had never had any suggestion made to him by Mr. Chapman that he would be paid if he gave favorable evidence.

This closed the case for the petitioner, and without any preliminary remarks by counsel for the other side the co-respondent, A. C. Martin, was put in the box.

Mr. Martin at the outset told of Mr. Hedley Chapman meeting him at the corner of Menzies and Belleville streets in 1895 and in reference to a former meeting Chapman saying it was a good thing that he had not a gun in his pocket at the time or Martin would be a dead man. Chapman said he would throw green vitrol in Martin's face and had a friend who would do it for him. Chapman asked him why he kept seeing Mrs. Chapman and Martin had replied by asking why Chapman did not treat his wife properly. To this Chapman answered it was none of Martin's business. Chapman had never charged him with doing wrong with Mrs. Chapman nor had Martin ever admitted it. Mr. Martin went on to tell about the tar and feather incident at the Chapman house. He went there on the morning in June, 1895, in response to a message that Mrs. Chapman wished to see him. He was shown into the breakfast room and then in came Chapman asked what he meant by "carrying on" with Mrs. Chapman. Martin replied that he had done no wrong, and Chapman calling in Mrs. Chapman asked if it was no wrong to kiss another man's wife. Chapman called out for some one to come in with a rope and a man came in with one. Chapman caught hold of him and told the other man to get the rope over Martin's head, but he (Martin) broke free before this could be done, and escaped through the window, Chapman calling out as he made off for the Chinaman to stop him. Afterwards Mrs. Chapman told the witness that she had been called in to set fire to him. As to the other encounter with Chapman, Martin said that about three months later he met Mrs. Chapman out walking and escorted her home. Opposite the house Chapman met them and made a cut at Martin's head with a stick, and he thereupon hit back. Chapman resorted to his nails next and scratched witness' face; Mrs. Chapman coming in between, Chapman hit her knocking her on her knees. At this Martin called the husband a coward and Chapman opening a pocket knife stabbed him on the hip. Mrs. Chapman begged Martin to go away, and he did so.

"I said I would go for her sake and I did," he explained.

In going Martin picked up a hat and afterwards found that he had taken Chapman's hat and left his own by mistake. On another occasion Martin said he had gone one night to the Chapman house in response to a message and met Mrs. Chapman and as it was raining they adjourned to the wood shed for shelter and talked there five or ten minutes. He did not want to go into the house because there was some one there.

As to Mrs. Roger's story of the kitchen scene, Mrs. Howard Chapman and himself had walked home from a concert and they sat in the kitchen. In reference to one of the Chapman letters to him, the witness said the copy read in court seemed to have additions to it; he had not the original, however, for he destroyed it. In regard to the gloves he had offered Mrs. Rogers, that lady had not refused them as she said in her evidence, but had accepted them.

He did not know anything about the occasion when Howard Chapman had tried to peep into the window—it might have happened. He had only visited Mrs. Chapman as a friend and he made no secret of his going to the house. He was in Tacoma on September 7 to 9 last; October 2 to 6 and October 28 to November 1, but had been in Victoria on October 13, the day the girl Amelia said she saw him at the Irving house, Tacoma, and also on Thanksgiving Day, on which date Mrs. Keller had said she saw him in Tacoma. He saw Mrs. Chapman in the parlor of the Tacoma hotel on the first visit and on the last visit at the Irving house, one time in the hall and another time in Mrs. Chapman's room with the door open. The Irving house was a very respectable place.

Mr E. P. Davis, Q.C., in his cross-examination brought out at the start that Martin had kissed Mrs. Chapman—he could not say how many times. The witness, however, denied that he had ever done anything wrong.

"Would you admit it if you had?" asked Mr. Davis.

"I probably would," replied the witness, "or rather probably would not have appeared in court at all."

He had kissed Mrs. Chapman as a friend and after a little pressing he admitted that he had put his arm around her and squeezed her.

"As a friend, I suppose?" asked Mr. Davis.

"Yes, as a friend," the witness admitted. He was very fond of her, and in fact was in love with her. It was probable, too, that Mrs. Chapman was fond of him, but he could not be sure, as he could not tell what passed in ladies' minds. On being questioned, the witness admitted that it was wrong to kiss another man's wife. He knew Mr. Chapman objected to his going with Mrs. Chapman and asked if he thought his action did not compromise her, he said that she seemed to have no other friend and she wanted him to confide in. He knew after the tar and feathers time that Mr. Chapman wanted him to keep away from Mrs. Chapman.

"That would be a pretty strong hint, would it not?" asked Mr. Davis. "There would be no mistaking that?"

Witness admitted this to be so.

"Why did you agree not to see the wife any more and then go back between June and September?" asked Mr. Davis.

"I don't know," replied the witness.

"Why did you not keep the promise you made?"

"I don't know why."

The witness had a regard for Mrs. Chapman and though he did think it safe to go and kiss her when she was alone in the house it occurred to him that it might come to something worse.

Mr. Davis wanted to enquire if during Chapman's visit to England the witness had hugged and kissed Mrs. Chapman as a friend during his visits to the house.

Mr. Bodwell objected to this as a compound question, when amid some amusement Mr. Davis said he would make a simple one by confining it first of all to the hugging.

"That is a peculiar question," said the witness.

Mr. Davis—"Yes and the circumstance is peculiar."

"Yes, I did," was the witness's answer to the question.

Mr. Davis then wanted to know if the witness had lived anywhere where it was looked upon as friendly attention to hug and kiss married women.

The witness created a laugh by saying he had often seen married men kiss single women. On further questioning he admitted that he had kissed other married women.

"Ah, a sort of practice of yours?" asked Mr. Davis.

The witness would not say that.

Mr. Davis—Well how many women would you have to kiss before it became a practice?

The witness not answering Mr. Davis remarked as he passed on to another question:

"Well, perhaps you don't know."

The witness had given presents to Mrs. Chapman of collars—samples he had in his place—slippers, a ring and other articles and he did not think it extraordinary to give her presents of this kind. In regard to the Dallas road incident he repeated that he had gone away for Mrs. Chapman's sake.

Mr. Davis—You didn't seem to have so much regard for her sake when Chapman was away.

The witness did not think there was anything strange about Mrs. Chapman receiving him in the wood shed.

Mr. Davis—Would you not be rather surprised if you went to call on a lady and she received you in the wood shed?

The witness admitted having kissed Mrs. Chapman farewell at the door. As to the Tacoma trips, Mr. Davis put a great many questions and elicited the information that the witness had met Mrs. Chapman there morning, afternoon and evening, and had made trips every day out to the various parks.

The only other witness examined was James Sharp, who gave evidence that Martin was in Victoria on Thanksgiving Day and had been here ever since.

The case was then adjourned till Wednesday at 10:30 a.m.

TERRIBLE TORTURES

Inflicted by Rheumatism on Young and Old.

How Mr. M. L. Hinchey, of Levis, P.Q. Vanquished the Monster—He Used Dodds' Kidney Pills, the Only Sure Cure.

Levis, P. Q., Dec. 16.—The climate of this province is such that Rheumatism is a very common disease.

Almost every family in the province suffers from its ravages. Young and old are victims.

Thousands of people are cripples for life by it.

A medicine that can cure Rheumatism is a God-send.

Experience has proved that liniments and oils are of no more value than is cold water rubbed on the cheek to cure toothache.

That Rheumatism is due to diseased kidneys allowing poison to remain in the blood, instead of filtering it out, has been abundantly proved by the remarkable success of Dodd's Kidney Pills, which act solely on the Kidneys, and which have cured every case of Rheumatism for which they have been used.

A Specimen case is that of Mr. M. L. Hinchey, of this town.

Mr. Hinchey says: "I have for years been tortured by backache and Rheumatism.

"My case was very severe, and my sufferings very great.

"I tried several kinds of medicine, but they did me no good.

"I was induced to use Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I am happy to state that three boxes cured me, fully and thoroughly."

If Dodd's Kidney Pills cured this severe case of Rheumatism, they will certainly cure others.

Are you a sufferer from Rheumatism?

If you are, use a box or two of Dodd's Kidney Pills. They will certainly cure you.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists at fifty cents a box, six boxes $2.50, or sent, on receipt of price, by The Dodds Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

A MERRY EVENING.

Duncan Residents Enjoy a Dramatic Entertainment Followed With Dancing.

Duncan, Dec. 16.—The Cowichan Institute held one of their pleasant entertainments last night at the Agricultural hall, when a fair audience viewed the force of "Poor Pillicoddy," and indulged afterwards in the mazy waltz. The following was the cast of the farce:

"POOR PILLICODDY."

John Peter Pillicoddy.....Mr. S. Hadwen
Capt. Fitzgerald O'Scuttle....Mr. F. Lomas
Mrs. Pillicoddy.....Miss A. E. Carmichael
Mrs. O'Scuttle.....Miss A. Jaynes
Sarah.....Miss L. Jaynes

THE ALIEN LABOR BILL

Premier Semlin and Mr. Helmcken Speak Briefly of the Japanese Protest.

Trades and Labor Council Will Discuss the Question in the Near Future.

A few days ago a despatch from Ottawa stated that the Japanese government had entered an emphatic protest against what is known as the alien law, passed by the British Columbia legislature last session. This statute is intended to prohibit the employment of Chinese or Japanese on works carried out under charters granted by the province, and, with the other statutes passed during the session, was forwarded to Ottawa for the Governor-General's assent. This assent has not yet been received, nor has the bill been disallowed, and the year in which this action may be taken has not yet expired.

Premier Semlin, when asked for his views on the subject yesterday, said that his opinions were very strongly to the effect that the Japanese, as well as Chinese, were not desirable settlers, and he heartily approved of the bill. He had no idea yet as to the course that the Dominion would take with respect to the matter, for no decision had yet been announced by the Dominion.

Mr. H. Dallas Helmcken, M. P. P.-elect, who fathered the bill through the local house last session, wrote to the Japanese consul in Vancouver a few days ago in regard to the Japanese government's protest, and asked for copies of the protest and of any communication on the subject that might have been made by the Imperial government in forwarding the protest to Ottawa. Yesterday Mr. Helmcken received a reply from Hon. Mr. Shimizu, stating that he was unable to forward copies of the protest, but the grounds of the protest seemed to be that the Japanese subjects in Canada are not numerous; that they have been law-abiding, and have done nothing that might necessitate a legislative attempt to Canada's detriment.

The consul added that such measures, if allowed to become law, cannot but injuriously affect the commercial relations between Japan and Canada, which have the prospect of extensive development in the near future.

Mr. Helmcken, in speaking of the matter yesterday, said that he was still of the opinion that the province had the right to pass the law, or that the question was within the power of the provincial legislature. However, if the Imperial government had any reason for asking its repeal on the ground of Imperial policy, their views could be considered at the coming session of the provincial house.

Mr. George Colwell, president of the Trades and Labor Council, said yesterday that the question of the Japanese protest was likely to come up very soon before the Trades and Labor Council for discussion. In the meantime he did not feel authorized to express the views of that body regarding it.

MAINTENANCE OF TOMBSTONES.—It will be news to most people that it is contrary to law to leave money in trust for the maintenance of a tombstone or grave. I obtained this news from the office of the Charity Commissioners. In 1816 a lady who was the last of her family, left by her will the sum of £45 in consols, in trust to keep in repair the tombs of her relatives and herself. The money was duly applied to this purpose until 1880, when the Charity Commissioners took possession of the gift and diverted it from the original purpose. On inquiry as to the reason for this, I am told that a trust to keep up a tomb is void in law or equity, as being a trust in perpetuity. In this particular instance the residue of the income of the trust, after being applied to the repair of the tombs, was to be applied for the relief of the poor of the neighborhood; and the Charity Commissioners, on behalf of the poor, claimed that the poor were entitled to the whole of it, the trust for the repair of the graves being void. That, at any rate, is the account of it given to me, but I can not help thinking there must be an inaccuracy somewhere, for plenty of trusts can be found in all directions which are intended to endure soecula soeculorum.

Farmers' Institutes.—Mr. J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, returned by the noon train yesterday from Alberni and Parksville, where he had institute meetings were addressed by Mr. J. T. Collins, of Salt Spring Island, and Mr. Anderson. Considering the the political stir at Alberni and the fact that the meeting at Parksville was only decided upon by the officers of the Nanaimo institute very late in the day, the meetings were well attended and much interest was evoked. Lengthy discussions followed the addresses, which were listened to with marked interest. The isolation of Alberni was commented upon as most detrimental to its prosperity from an agricultural point of view. This is no doubt the case, but with its natural resources, mining, fishing, lumbering and its magnificent facilities as a seaport there is no reason to doubt but that in the near future a local market will be created for agricultural products. The journey between Alberni and Nanaimo occupies about eleven hours, including about an hour's stoppage at McCarter's. The road is good and there is only a very small quantity of snow on the summit. Mr. Anderson left by this morning's boat for Okanagan to attend meetings at Kelowna, Armstrong and Salmon Arm.

The Result in Alberni.—Latest reports from Alberni indicate the re-election of Mr. Neill with a majority of 36, the details of the vote being:

	Neill.	Ward.
Alberni	80	57
Clayoquot	21	4
Eucluelet	8	12
	109	73

A STUDY OF MANKIND.

Some Odd Facts Connected With the Human Body.

London Mail.

Human beings are of all sizes, but the tall man is least common than the short; only one in every 208 exceeds the height of six feet. For every foot of stature a man should weigh from twenty-six to twenty-eight pounds, a proportion that is not the lot of all of these hurrying, scurrying days.

An averaged-sized man weighs 140 pounds; a woman 125 pounds. Curiously enough, the mean weight and height of lunatics are below those of sane people. Another unexpected thing in this respect is that a negro's skeleton weighs more than that of an Englishman.

The vitalizing power is the blood, a drop of which takes but twenty-two seconds to go round to the body. There passes through the heart once in every three minutes an amount of this precious fluid equal to all that is contained in the body.

The mileage of the blood circulation reveals some astonishing and undreamed of truths. It is estimated that, assuming the average speed of the heart to be sixty-nine beats a minute, the blood travels 207 yards in sixty seconds; in other words seven miles an hour, 168 a day, or 6,320 per year.

The average weight of the brain of an adult is 3 pounds 8 ounces, of a female, 2 pounds 4 ounces. The woman's brain begins to decline in weight after the age of thirty, the man's not till ten years later. According to high authorities the nerves, with their branches and minute ramifications connecting with the brain exceed 10,000,000 in number.

The palms of the hands and soles of the feet are composed of cushions of fat, in order that sudden jolts and violent blows may be successfully resisted, and no injury done to the muscles and bones underneath.

The muscles—of which the tongue monopolizes eleven—and bones of the human structure in combination are capable of more than 1,200 different motions.

The teaching of experience indicates that accidents are far more liable to occur to the right leg and arm than to the left. Further evidence of this fact is supplied by the makers of artificial limbs; they dispose of many more appendages to the right side of the body than to the other. Statistics show that in fifty-four cases out of a hundred the left leg is stronger than the right.

If a man could move his legs proportionately as fast as an ant, he would travel not far short of 800 miles an hour.

THE BATTALION BALL

Non Coms. and Men of the First Entertain Their Numerous Friends.

A Great Gathering of Guests at the Ball in the Drill Hall.

The Drill hall is a fairly commodious building as everybody knows, but last night it was so crowded with people that there was little space to spare. It came about in this way.

The First battalion, Fifth regiment, Canadian Artillery, has a name for smartness and success that is certified to by the big silver challenge shield that the regiment won from the whole Dominion and hangs a trophy in their hall. Well, last year the non-coms. and men of the battalion made such a huge success of their ball that this year when over 1,900 invitations were sent out everybody was in a fever to accept and consequently the big hall was barely large enough to hold them all—that is when it came to dancing, although everybody was out for a good time and had it. In fact it was about as pleasing a spread on the train of some lady's gown just to see her turn round and say with the sweetest smile: "Pray don't mention it," just as if the great clumsy male object had done it on purpose instead of being, as he was, consumed with confusion and sorry he could not sink into his patent leather dancing shoes—which unfortunately were a size too small and cramping his pet corn unmercifully.

The hall looked "just elegant" as a United States lady visitor put it in her best American, and by the same token the fair visitor should have felt pleased for the First are strictly up-to-date and consequently had the Stars and Stripes hanging side by side with the good old Union Jack here, there and everywhere around the hall, in token of the new brotherly feeling.

The decorations were decidedly military ones, for besides the flags there were "stars, beautiful stars," of the most innocent and bright new-fangled Lee-Enfield bayonets twinkling here and there the utmost innocence, just as if they would take perfect pleasure in poking their shining edges through a man's body on the least provocation, if he dared to look cross-eyed for a moment at the good old flag that waved over head. There was lots of work to get the hall looking so nice in its holiday attire, but even the grim cannon that usually look so solemn and business-like as if their duty was too serious for anything but one of a space partitioned off or a supper room and the sight of that was enough to make a small boy cry "O my eye," and to make a fellow of experience resolve in his own mind that it was strictly all right—and then to make a bee line to hunt a girl with a red ticket and secure her for supper—that is not to eat her, of course, but just to make sure she took him in. For be it known to all that the supper room was laid out with tables to seat four hundred—quite a symbolic number, a wrinkle learned from Ward McAllister of elite memory—and only the people with the red tickets were allowed to get a seat at the first table. There were no wall flowers among the girls with red tickets, though the yellows being but one remove from this were also in demand and the other two colors came along somewhere in the rear but still not unacceptable.

"Have you got a meal ticket?" a young lady asked a young barrister of a retiring disposition, and an innocent nature.

"What!" he ejaculated in surprise, "do you take me for the C.P.R?"

"Well, even the C.P.R. could not get in first without that red ticket"—happy red ticketers.

The men of the First looked particularly well last night for the same permission as was granted last year was again accorded, for the men to turn back the fronts of their tunics and face them with red in quite a natty style.

The Battalion orchestra played splendid dance music and the floor in spite of its being "new laid" an excellent thing in an an egg, but not desirable as a rule for a flood, was really good for dancing.

The quadrille of honor composed:

The Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Geo. Langley.

Sergt.-Major Mulcahey and Mrs. McInnes.

Mayor Redfern and Mrs. P. AE. Irving.

Lieut.-Col. Gregory and Mrs. Redfern.

The committee who undertook the arduous work of looking after all this success was composed of Sergt.-Major Mulcahey (chairman), Sergt. Watts, Sergt. Nevin, Sergt. Hollyer (secretary), Gunner Stevenson, Gunner Williams, Gunner Howell, Gunner Lawrie, Corp. McTavish, Gunner W. Williams, Gunner. Stack, Bomb. Bodley, Gunner Anderton, Bomb. Short, Corp. Dickinson. Corp. Wilson, Gunner Black, Gunner Holmes and Gunner Vigor. Gunner Stevenson as head of the culinary department gained a reputation last night that even the great Vatel of happy memory might have envied.

MALAHAT SCHOOL.

Closing Exercises and Presentation of Christmas Presents.

At the closing exercises of the Malahat public school, Shawnigan Lake, Mr. Netherby, the inspector, was present, together with many of the parents of the children. After the classes had been examined by the teacher, the Inspector took charge, asking questions and giving information useful to the children. He expressed himself as very much pleased with the prompt and intelligent answers of the pupils. The afternoon session ended with the reading of compositions on the subject, "An Imaginary Trip Around the World," by the Misses Mary, Elizabeth and Gertrude Rivers, and which were highly complimented by the Inspector. The children were then sent home to admit of the tree being put in place and trimmed. The teacher, with the assistance of Messrs. R. Frayne, T. and L. Hooper, Mesdames Taggart, Cheals and Welsh, then prepared the tree for the evening. Presents continued to arrive until after the programme had commenced, and the tree fairly groaned under its beautiful load. When the programme began at 8 o'clock with a short address of welcome by Mary Rivers, the room was crowded. Mr. Netherby was chairman. During the last recitation Santa Claus heralded his arrival by several blasts of his trumpet, and after a few remarks to the children, Santa Claus and the teacher delivered the presents. After the tree, to her great surprise, Miss McIntyre, the teacher, was presented with a beautiful toilet and manicure set by some friends, and also a box by some of her little pupils.

After refreshments, which were in abundance, thanks to the kindness of Mrs. Koenig and others, a vote of thanks was tendered by the teacher to parents and friends for their interest and encouragement, and also to the musicians; a vote of thanks to the chairman was also passed, and with "God Save the Queen," to close, all went home well satisfied with the evening.

The following was the programme: Address, Mary Rivers; speech, chairman; recitation, Pearl Frayne; recitation, Ethel Rivers; recitation, Edith Freeman; song ("Birdie's Ball"), school children; recitation, Mary Rivers; recitation, George Taggart; recitation, Mary Burnham; violin and guitar, Messrs. Barry and Frayne; recitation, Olive Cheals; recitation, Gertie Rivers (best); mouth-organ duet, Messrs. Elford and G. Frayne; recitation, Daisy Freeman; duet (guitar ac.), Pearl and Bert Frayne; exercise song, school children; recitation, Willie Rivers; song, T. Barry; recitation, M. McIntyre; song (guitar ac.), Pearl Frayne; recitation, Lily Freeman; violin, Barry and Frayne; recitation, Alice Burnham; song ("Britannia"), school children; recitation, Lizzie Rivers.

CHRISTMAS CHEER.

Children's Donations of Food, Clothing and Money for the Needy.

The Friendly Help desire to thank all those kind friends who have so generously contributed Christmas cheer to be distributed amongst the poor and needy, especially the public school children of Victoria. These contributions as received from the different schools are as follows:

Spring Ridge School.—Clothing, two perambulators, seven books, eighteen pots jam, three packages raisins, one pound tea, two sacks rolled oats, apples, four loaves bread, one package rice and $3.30.

Victoria West School.—Thirty-six pots jam, fourteen loaves bread, one package raisins, one fruit cake, four cans salmon, one corn beef, three cornstarch, one tin corn, vegetables, apples, ten rolled oats, one flour, one rice, clothing and shoes, ten pounds beans, toy-boats, two dozen boxes wax matches, cornmeal, twelve pounds tea and twenty pounds sugar.

South Park School.—Toy broom and clothing, doll's perambulators, doll and toys, eight cups and saucers, two pounds tea, twenty cans milk, a few bags potatoes, onions, apples and oranges, seventeen bread tickets, three pieces soap, one package raisins, six jam, one tin preserved fruit, grapes, nuts, Union Jack, prunes, one can salmon, four packages candles, five sacks meal, one package flour, $7.30.

Boys' Central.—Two pairs new shoes, clothing, hats, five loaves bread, one piece bacon, ten pounds raisins, fifteen pounds prunes, three pounds coffee, sixteen pots jam, one jar pickles, two jars honey, two jars jar syrup, two packages corn starch, two packages mince meat, eight cans vegetables, twenty cans salmon, two packages rice, one can baking powder, potatoes and vegetables, nine sacks meal, twelve pounds sugar, two pieces soap, wax, bluing, two toys, eleven books, $6.50.

North Ward.—Two 50-pound sacks flour, one 50-pound sack rice, nine sacks oatmeal, four cans salmon, one can corn beef, three packages corn starch, eight pounds tea, fifty pounds sugar, thirteen loaves bread, one pound butter, one box biscuits, coffee, cake, canned corn, three dozen of prepared seeded raisins, ten pounds dried fruit, potatoes, two dozen cases matches, apples, clothing, shoes, stockings, underclothes, clothing, order on grocery ($1), and $3.40.

The Girls' Central school sent about forty new petticoats that they had made themselves.

Captain Stevens sent one box macaroni, one box cornmeal, two sacks flour, one sack rice; and Mrs. O'Brien a sack of potatoes.

"SHAGGLES" IS DEAD.

Pet of the Victoria Fire Department has Barked His Last Bark.

"Shaggles," the ugliest dog in the city, but nevertheless a cherished pet of the members of the Victoria fire department, has barked his last bark. Yesterday morning he was found cold in death, the final alarm, as far as he was concerned, having been rung in during the night. "Shaggles" was sixteen years old and had been an active member of the department during the greater portion of the time, attending every fire, leading the way. The first trap of the bell sent him scurrying to the front of the fire hall, barking sharply as much as to say "Come on, boys; I'm here to clear the road for you." If it was a fire he went off in front of the first piece of apparatus to leave the hall, but for the usual midday alarm he contented himself with joining in the crowd of small boys who gather around the engine house.

"Shaggles" is the hero of many a story told by the members of the department. On one occasion the call men were engaged in a game of baseball at Beacon hill, "Shaggles" going along as mascot. Suddenly he was noticed making all haste towards the city. The men listened and sure enough the bells were ringing. The dog had sharper ears than they and was at the engine house to green them when they arrived. On another occasion a fireman took the dog home and locked him in a room. An alarm was rung in and "Shaggles" being unable to find any other exit, went through the window, carrying sash and all.

SELF-SACRIFICING.

"It's wonderful," said the credulous man, "simply marvellous!"

"Have you been to see that fortune teller again?

"Yes."

"Don't you think most of those people are animated by purely mercenary motives?"

"This one isn't. Just think of his being willing to go on telling fortunes at $1 apiece, when he could give himself a tip on a horse race or a lottery drawing and get everlastingly rich inside of 24 hours!"—Washington Star.

THE ISLAND INDIANS.

Population of the Twenty or Thirty Villages Less Than Two Thousand.

Effective Work of the Roman Catholic Missionaries—The Other Churches.

A report of much interest and more than passing value as a reference, is that which Venerable Archdeacon Scriven presented at the recent meeting of the ruri-decanal chapter, on the subject of the Indian work on Vancouver and adjacent islands.

"I have to report," he said, "that in order to obtain the information which the ruri-decanal chapter desired me to procure, to be laid before the conference, I visited the Indian office, and being referred by Mr. Vowell, the superintendent, to Mr. Ashdown Green, I was permitted by the courtesy of that gentleman to see a copy of the Indian report for 1897, from which and from himself I gleaned the following facts:

"In that portion of Vancouver Island south of a line drawn from Chemainus to Nitinat, which roughly corresponds to the southern deanery of this diocese, there are between 20 and 30 Indian villages, with a population of about 1,750. With the exception of 16 of the Songhees tribe, who are returned as Methodists, all the Indians from Chemainus round to Sooke are, at least nominally, Roman Catholics. At Pacheen-aht, or San Juan, there are 40 Roman Catholics and 31 Pagans; at Nitinat, 80 Roman Catholics, 30 Methodists and 92 Pagans. There are apparently no Anglicans in the whole of this district; and only these 123 Pagans, who are members of tribes among whom Roman Catholic and Methodist missionaries are already at work.

"It seems to follow that there is no work for our church to do among the Indians in this rural deanery; and I might here close my report, but I believe it will interest the members of the conference to hear one or two other bits of information which I picked up while making these inquiries.

"The Indians of Vancouver and adjacent islands are divided into three agencies—Kwawkewith agency, in the north; Cowichan agency, in the south and east; and the West Coast agency. The Indians of Kwawkewith agency are almost all Anglicans, falling, in fact, within the sphere of Rev. A. J. Hall's mission at Alert Bay. The Indians of Cowichan agency are all Roman Catholics, with the exception of the 16 Methodists above mentioned, and 20 Anglicans at Nanaimo. The West Coast agency contains the bulk of the Pagan Indians; but even these, in most cases, are simply uncontverted members of tribes among whom the Roman Catholic missionaries are working.

"The Roman church has in fact, to our loss, but to her honor, entered into this field of mission work, and is occupying it with great zeal, and no small success. There is of course a live Presbyterian work being carried on at Alberni; but the work of the Methodists seems to have taken chiefly the form of proselytising among the Roman Catholics.

"I mentioned to Mr. Green the report of the northern conference that there were 200 Anglican Indians scattered along the east coast, which fact he explains as follows: Some time back the Indians of Cape Mudge emigrated to Nanaimo in large numbers to work in the mines, and lived there, not on a reservation, but as squatters on the Newcastle townsite. He supposes that they may have come under the influence of Canon Good, who at that time was doing missionary work among the Nanaimo Indians. The members of the Cape Mudge tribe afterwards returned to their home, carrying with them, it may be presumed, the Christianity which they had learned from the Church of England, and it is probable that some Indians of other tribes along the east coast may have gone through a similar experience.

"As to language, Mr. Green informs me that all the Indians of Cowichan agency (that is—roughly speaking—of this rural deanery) speak the same language, with variations so slight as to be practically immaterial. There does not appear to be any grammar or dictionary of this tongue published, and he suggested that the only way to learn it would be by getting Mr. Lomas to furnish a dictionary of the most necessary words, and then perfecting one's self to intercourse with the Indians themselves. Chinook, though sufficient for ordinary communication, is unsuited for missionary work.

"I add, by way of appendix, a list of Indian villages, with population and religion, between Chemainus and Nitinat:

Village.	Pop.	Religion
Tsussie	49	R.C.
Penn-a-kut	138	"
Lt-mache	24	"
Ly-ach-sin	75	"
Kullect	69	"
Siameen	35	"
Hellett	30	"
Kheniplsin	62	"
Koksilah	41	"
Quamichan	280	"
Somenos	105	"
Clem-clem-a-lit	141	"
Comeakin	71	"
Kil-pan-lis	6	"
Tsaw-out	91	"
Tsartlip	60	"
Panquechin	70	"
Tse-kum	20	"
Malahat	15	"
Songhees	116	R.C. 100 Met. 16
Esquimalt	20	R.C.
Cheerno	57	"
Sooke	28	"
Pacheen-aht	71	R.C. 40 Pgn. 31
Nitinat	202	R.C. 80 Met. 30 Pgn. 92
Galliano, Mayne, Discovery I.	80	R.C.

Cure that Cough with Shiloh's Cough Cure. The best Cough Cure. Relieves Croup promptly. One million bottles sold last year. 40 doses for 25 cts. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

Building Improvements.—The Douglas estate trustees are rebuilding the Merchants' and Cosmopolitan hotels, recently destroyed by fire at New Westminster. The plans for the new hotels, prepared by Mr. J. Gerhardt Tiarks, show a handsome front on Columbia street, in the half-timbered style of the sixteenth century. The contract has been let to George Bishop, and the cost of the building will be in the neighborhood of $10,000. Mr. Tiarks is preparing plans for the new Caledonian hotel, also in New Westminster, while in Victoria the contract for Mr. A. E. Haynes' residence at Oak Bay was awarded yesterday to T. H. Matthew.

Karl's Clover