

The Daily Colonist.

THIRTY-NINTH YEAR. VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA MONDAY JANUARY 4 1897. VOLUME XXXIX. NO. 6

SYMPATHY OF EUROPE.

Senor Sagasta on the Hispano-Cuban Question—Captains Weyler to Be Recalled.

Rains in India—Irritation in Germany—Caucasian Brigands.

London, Dec. 30.—El Liberal, of Madrid, publishes an interview with Senor Sagasta, the Liberal leader, in which he is quoted as saying that Spain has the sympathy of Europe in maintaining her sovereignty in Cuba, but that Europe desires the establishment of reforms in that island. Senor Sagasta is also quoted as saying that he believes Senor Canovas del Castillo is only waiting for a reply from Captain-General Weyler to the effect that he has cleared the province of Pinar del Rio of insurgents in order to grant reforms which will be followed by autonomy. Continuing, Senor Sagasta declared that Captain-General Weyler is himself an obstacle to the pacification of Cuba, as he is impotent to quell the rebellion, adding: "Diplomacy is more able to secure peace than force of arms. The vacillation of the government and waste of time is exhausting the resources of the country. The Liberal programme concedes immediately the most ample constitutional tariff reforms."

The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says there is much agitation in political and military circles where the tide is setting against Captain General Weyler, who it is expected will be speedily recalled unless he gains striking successes. The government has authorized General Polavieja, captain general of the Philippines, to borrow several million dollars from the banks of Manila and Hongkong to continue the campaign until the Cortes meet.

A Times dispatch from Calcutta reports that there have been rains varying from one half to one and one half inches over a wide area and a heavy snow fall in the western Himalaya region, which is expected to produce rain in upper India.

A St. Petersburg dispatch to the Times points out as a peaceful moment that the Russian budgets for war and marine in 1897 show no extra warlike credits.

The Times Berlin correspondent records the extreme irritation manifested by the business men that the regulations for the new bill and produce exchanges in 1897 will be a serious hindrance to the operations of the bill and produce exchanges.

The Times correspondent says the regulations, "are pervaded by a drill sergeant spirit of an acutely galling character. The measure is a gigantic experiment, instituted in the hope of satisfying the demand of the agrarians, but its prospects are not rosy. The Prussian estates, which have already been dissolved, and the Stettin and Brunswick exchanges have decided to create free associations of their own, and it is not unlikely that the government will soon be yielding to the agrarian claims."

The members of the Berlin bourse, at a meeting to-night attended by all of the firms interested in the grain trade, unanimously decided to establish a new private organization, despite the difficulties raised by the government. It is expected that the rape oil and spirit markets will follow suit.

The corn exchanges of Berlin and Stettin, Germany, have decided to suspend business as a protest against the new law prohibiting speculation in futures.

An explosion of dynamite took place to-day on board the British ship Delta, at Plymouth harbor. The vessel had 40 men on board, but only two of them lost their lives.

A Daily News despatch from Odessa reports that Caucasian brigands have raided a lot of government magazines and secured large quantities of arms and ammunition.

Joseph A. Springer, U.S. vice consul-general in Cuba, leaves for the United States on the steamer Olivette. By the steamer Sauteing there will be sent to Chafarinas sixty prisoners and Fernando nine cattle thieves and fifty-five negroes. Two brothers, named Fernando and Amido Pino, negroes and naturalized Americans, and Tomaso Amala, of Colombia, have been expelled from the island.

NEW YEAR'S HONORS.

Some of the Marks of Distinction to Be Conferred by Her Majesty.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Among the New Year's honors announced is the elevation of Sir Joseph Lister, Bart., president of the Royal Society, to the peerage as Lord Lister. Mr. James Macpherson, ex-president of the Royal Society of Canada, is knighted, and Sir F. O. Lancelotti, the British ambassador at Berlin, is made K.G.O.B. (Knight Grand Cross of the Bath).

SERIOUS ACCUSATION.

An Ottawa Liquor Dealer Charged With Grave Offences.

OTTAWA, Dec. 31.—(Special)—A summons has been issued against David Ranger, liquor dealer, of Sussex street, charging him with having in his possession a duplicate of the seal used by Walker & Son, distillers of Walkerville, and also with opening liquor barrels, adulterating the liquor and sealing them up again.

COMPROMISE SUGGESTED.

Maximo Gomez Wrote to General Campos Suggesting to End the War.

New York, Dec. 31.—A special to the World from Madrid says: "The Times publishes the alleged text of a letter addressed by Maximo Gomez to Marshal Campos at the end of January, 1896, a few days before General Campos left Cuba, to which Campos replied that he could do nothing as he had resigned his commission, but would communicate the letter to his successor. The letter ran thus: 'General, as you are a gentleman, and owing to your high qualities deserve the sympathy of the whole country, I appeal to you. I would not do so to any other person representing the authority of Spain on the island. We must all lament the shedding of blood and the ruin of Cuba. For my part I would wish to contribute to stopping so much desolation. If you can find some means for working out peace have no scruples in telling me, because I will make any sacrifice to devise on my side some form of compromise.'

Strangely enough General Campos was not allowed to carry out the home rule of Gomez, which might have checked the uprising. Most Spaniards, especially the liberals, cannot help thinking now how practical and politic it would be under the present instance to send the gallant marshal back to Cuba. There is a widespread rumor in military circles that General Weyler will be recalled and will be succeeded by Marshal Primo de Rivera, captain-general of Madrid, who will have two able assistants in the persons of Lieut.-Generals Macia and Correa.

BISHOP'S MANDEMENT.

The "Mail-Enterprise" Denounces Ecclesiastical Censorship—"A Case For the Courts."

Can the Ban Be Legally Resorted To?—Killed by the Cars.

TORONTO, Dec. 31.—(Special)—Neither the Globe nor the Mail-Enterprise had full particulars of the Laurier banquet this morning, owing to the lateness of the hour. Both have editorials on the action of the Quebec bishops. The Mail-Enterprise referring to the rumor of further mandements to be launched, and more newspapers to be proscribed, says the writing out of a public journal by an episcopal pen, even where the paper is not carried, is intolerable. It is not to be any more of it; but there should be none of it at all. Surely the readers of newspapers have some discrimination, and the press is not to be held under a censorship not acknowledged or practiced elsewhere. The Mail calls on Mr. Geoffroy, as a member of the government, to carry the case to the courts and find out if the bishops really have the power and right in this matter to do as they have done, and whether in this country the ban, which in its operation wipes out private property, limits discussion and restricts the freedom of the people, may be legally resorted to.

William Cameron, aged 13, was cut to pieces on the Grand Trunk track last night while returning from visiting his brother in the east end. His remains were found this morning scattered along the track for a couple of hundred yards, seven trains having passed over the spot.

Charles Sheridan, aged 38, a gardener, employed by John F. Taylor, of Don Mills, and whose mind is supposed to have become unbalanced through the excessive use of tobacco, cut his throat and then walked a quarter of a mile to a neighbor's house, where he was found dying in the back yard. He expired a few minutes later, having first muttered that he had done the deed himself.

SHOT IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A Leader of the Rebels Shot by Spanish Authorities.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says: Dr. Rizal was shot at Manila to-day, in the presence of an immense crowd. He was sentenced under Gen. Polavieja's new policy of vigorous repression and summary carrying out of sentence. General Polavieja absented himself during the execution. Great precautions were taken to prevent a popular demonstration. Dr. Rizal reconciled himself with the church of Rome, and begged to be allowed to take part in a civil marriage with his Canadian mistress before he died. His request, however, was refused, as well as the petition of his relatives to be allowed to take charge of the body, lest the funeral should be made a pretext for a demonstration. On his trial by court-martial, Dr. Rizal admitted that he was the author of the constitution of the Philippine league, the object of which was revolutionary, but denied he had taken any active part in the rebellion.

An editorial in the Daily News, says: "If Spain were better informed on foreign opinion, they would see that the cruelties raise the strongest prejudices against them in the United States. Rizal, executed at Manila, may do his captors more harm dead than alive." The government authorizes General Polavieja, to borrow several million dollars from the banks at Manila and Hongkong to continue the campaign until the Cortes meet.

Sudden Death.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 29.—Alex. Bleaker, of New York, who has been in the city for some weeks as agent of a leading hair-work establishment, died suddenly to-night while taking a Turkish bath at the Manitoba hotel. His remains will be taken east by his companion Theo. Newton.

THE ROYAL CITY.

Statistics as to the Trade of Westminster in the Year Just Closed.

While Not Showing Increases, the Fraser River City Is Holding Its Own.

WESTMINSTER, Dec. 31.—(Special)—This city has held its own well through the past year and one matter for congratulation is the fact that though the salmon pack on the Fraser was expected to be a very light one it far exceeded expectations, being more than double the estimate made at the opening.

The depressed state of the lumber industry is responsible for the fact that the exports do not figure up higher, but when all is said and done the year is not so far behind 1896, when the total was 2,939,447, against 2,090,037 in 1896. The exports by quarters in 1896 were: January, February, March, \$479,284; April, May, June, \$570,565; July, August, September, \$378,507; October, November, December, \$511,671; total, \$2,420,037.

Coming next to imports it will be seen that they do not compare unfavorably with 1896 when they footed up \$690,461. For 1896 they were: January, February, March, \$73,510; April, May, June, \$121,932; July, August, September, \$344,617; October, November, December, \$99,542; total, \$639,501.

The duty collected in 1896 was by quarters: January, February, March, \$18,755.18; April, May, June, \$23,290.50; July, August, September, \$50,774.80; October, November, December, \$22,975.49; total, \$114,486.11.

The statistics for 1896 were: Births, 32; marriages, 64; deaths, 147.

DROPPED THROUGH A BRIDGE.

St. Louis, Dec. 30.—A special to the Republic from Birmingham, Ala., says: The death list from the wreck at Cahaba river, whereby a Birmingham Mineral railroad train dropped through a bridge 110 feet high on the Southern railroad, has grown to twenty-four. This includes the death of W. D. East, a bridge foreman, who was killed in a second wreck, and this morning, that he knows very exactly as they do. He maintained that the concessions were more than what were asked for by Sir Donald A. Smith's commission.

ROBBING THE U. S. MAILS.

Arrest of a Wagon Driver Charged With Stealing a Letter Pouch.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—William H. Post, a mail wagon driver employed by the general post office, was arrested to-day on suspicion at the general post office of having robbed a mail pouch which arrived from abroad on the steamer City of Paris on December 2. It is said that subsequently, while en route to the Jersey City postoffice, he threw the pouch of registered letters into the North river. A bundle of letters recently found on the shore of Coney island, is believed to be a part of the stolen letters. The post-office inspectors made a search of the room and found a miscellaneous collection of articles and a mail lock key, which they believe to be the stolen articles. He was arraigned before a U. S. commissioner and held in \$5,000 bail.

LITIGATION IN ROSSLAND.

Manifesto of a Committee of Citizens Regarding Land Titles.

ROSSLAND, Dec. 31.—The Miner tomorrow will contain a manifesto of the settlers' committee to the citizens of Rossland asking for funds to resist evictions on the lands crown granted to the Nelson and Fort Sheppard railway until the title is cleared. The committee suggests that the rival claimants should get together and make the title good, pending the settlement in the courts, that the legislature should appoint a commission to place a value on the lots and the bank for the credit of the owner when the courts finally determine which claimant is entitled to hold the same.

PRENDERGAST RESIGNS.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 30.—(Special)—The Tribune announces to-night that Mr. Prendergast, member for the Manitoba legislature, has tendered his resignation to St. Boniface constituency. He has been a member of the Legislature for several parliaments. There will be several aspirants for the vacancy. Mr. Prendergast is a Liberal, but opposed the Green government on the separate school question until the recent settlement was effected.

Michael Joyce and Michael Burr were today sentenced to ten years' imprisonment each, for assaulting and robbing an old man named F. Kirby last month. G. B. Anderson, charged with inciting deputy returning officers in the Winnipeg election to fraudulently insert in the ballot boxes papers which they knew were not proper ballots, was up for trial in the police court this morning, but the case was remanded till to-morrow.

The petitioner in the Marquette election case is appealing to Ottawa against the recent decision confirming Dr. Roche, M.P., in his seat.

TO CLEAR FOR CUBA.

JACKSONVILLE, Dec. 30.—The collector of customs has received instructions from the treasury department to clear the Dauntless for Neuville, Cuba. No application has been made for a clearance by the master of the Dauntless, W. A. Biabe, the owner of the boat says it has gone on a wrecking tour, and will not be back for several days. He did not expect to hear from Washington for several days. It is believed the boat is now off on a filibustering trip although there is no positive information on this. Application has been made by the agent of the Commodore for clearance with a cargo of arms and ammunition to Cienfuegos, Cuba, and the application has been wired by the collector to Washington.

CHINESE REVOLUTIONISTS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—According to Wong Ching Foo, editor of the Chinese News, Chicago is to become the headquarters of the Chinese revolutionary junta. This body plans the overthrow of the present Chinese dynasty by an armed invasion from a convenient island in the South seas. Rooms for the junta have already been engaged in this city and the Mongolians here are now awaiting the coming of Sun Yat Sen to set the machinery in operation which is to open China to Western civilization. Sun Yat Sen is the Celestial revolutionist who was recently kidnapped in the streets of London, and whose release was effected by Lord Salisbury. He is now collecting money and organizing his followers in England. He will sail for America within two or three weeks, where he will confer with Wong Ching Foo, of Chicago, and other leaders of the Chinese reform party in this country.

EXTENSION TO HULL.

Ottawa Electric Railway Crosses the River by a New Bridge.

Rifling a Till in the Patent Office—Major Kitson at the Capital.

GRAND OURN CONVENTIONS. OTTAWA, Dec. 31.—Ottawa and Hull were connected by electric railway to-day, the Ottawa Railway Co. having built a bridge to enable the tracks to be carried to the Transponteau City.

Henry Dostaler, messenger of the agricultural department, was arrested to-day on the charge of rifling a till in the office of the cashier of the patents branch.

Major Kitson, the new commandant of the Royal Military College, paid his first visit to the Capital to-day.

MR. LAURIER'S BANQUET.

The Premier Contends That He Had Kept Good Faith in the School Settlement.

MONTREAL, Dec. 30.—The Laurier banquet this evening was largely attended by Liberals, including Hon. R. W. Scott, W. S. Fielding, Sidney Fisher, Sir H. G. Joly, J. Israel Tarte, Thomas Greenway, W. Paterson, Sir Richard Cartwright, Dr. Borden, L. E. Davies, W. Mulock, C. A. Norton, Senator Power, and Senator Thibaudaud.

Hon. Mr. Laurier spoke for over an hour before a cheering audience, and was well kept good faith in settling the Manitoba school question. He was, however, compelled to acknowledge that the commission of the Manitoba government did not appear sufficient to "the highest authority which we Roman Catholics are accustomed to revere, and which I revere even when I don't see in politics exactly as they do. He maintained that the concessions were more than what were asked for by Sir Donald A. Smith's commission.

NO MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 30.—The Porte has granted the demand of the envoys of France and Italy that their dragomans be present at the trial of Mazhav Bey, charged with being responsible for the murder of Father Salvatore, an Italian priest, who was killed in the convent of Sordjele at Marsa in March 1896, by Turkish troops commanded by Mazhav Bey. Italy demands the punishment of Mazhav Bey, and the Turkish government has promised to put him on trial, but the representatives of the powers suspect there will be nothing more than a farce. Some days ago when it was proposed to include Mazhav Bey in the general amnesty, the French and Italian envoys requested their governments to insist on the trial of Mazhav Bey, in view of this possible miscarriage of justice, which Italy and France are resolved at all hazards shall not happen.

SERIOUS CUTTING AFFRAY.

ROSSLAND, Dec. 30.—At an early hour this morning a serious cutting affray took place in the barroom of the International hotel, Victor Capobianca, an Italian harpist was on a spree all the evening, and about five in the morning got into quarrel with a fellow named Hancock. Drawing a razor he attacked Hancock violently and cut him across the head and arm. Officer Webb, who saw the scuffle, attempted to arrest the infuriated Italian; but as he had no weapon, was at a disadvantage and the Italian succeeded in getting out to the street, when he made a dash down Spokane street and thence along Columbia avenue. Officer Webb kept after him and finally knocked him down with a club. Hancock's condition is still critical.

IT IS NOW THE TAILORS.

BUFFALO, Dec. 30.—The merchant tailors of Buffalo have decided that, as it seems to be the fashion for everyone on this side of the line to do all they can against Canada, they will follow suit. They have in consequence held a meeting and subscribed considerable money to send delegates to Washington, who will appear before the ways and means committee and draw attention to the fact that American tailors in the border towns are suffering from Canadian competition. They claim that it is quite a common practice for residents to take a flying trip to some Canadian city and being back with them sufficient clothing to last a year.

THE DUKE'S ZEAL.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—The Duke of Orleans has written a letter stating that, knowing the French republic is engaged in diplomatic negotiations of a delicate nature, he does not wish to excite internal difficulties, but places the seal of his family connections at the service of the French interests abroad. The letter was written to decline an offer of candidature for a seat in the chamber of deputies from Brest.

CHAMPIONSHIP HOCKEY MATCH.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 30.—(Special)—The championship hockey match here to-night for the Stanley cup between the Victorias of Montreal, and the Victorias of Winnipeg, was won by the Victorias of Montreal by a score of 5 to 3. It was the most exciting game, the score being tied two minutes before time was called. In the next minute Montreal scored, and will carry east the much-coveted trophy.

Highest of all in Leavening Power—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

VANCOUVER.

Increase Shown in the Trade of the Terminal City in 1896.

Customs and Internal Revenue Figures Considerably Larger Than a Year Ago.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 31.—(Special)—That Vancouver's trade is growing and that, even in spite of the depression that spread over the continent last year, is shown by the extent of trade as shown by the record of imports and exports, which are very appreciably larger than in 1896. Consequently a brighter feeling exists, and the volume of business done during the holiday season proves that people not only have more money to spend than a year ago, but they look forward to the future with a hope that the "hard times will come again no more."

Taking the figures as given by the customs, the export for the whole year are \$1,044,347, as compared with \$897,035 in 1896. By months the figures for 1896 are: January, value, \$47,755; February, \$50,140; March, \$174,180; April, \$38,112; May, \$90,180; June, \$68,485; July, \$91,320; August, \$94,487; September, \$88,905; October, \$81,358; November, \$134,618; December, \$76,850. Total, \$1,044,347.

The imports for the year 1896 were by quarters: January, February and March, \$391,079; April, May and June, \$358,879; July, August and September, \$417,785; October, November and December, \$433,564. Total, \$1,561,303.

The duty collected, as shown by the following is greater than last year, when the collections were \$301,487.80: January, \$391,079; April, May and June, \$358,879; July, August and September, \$417,785; October, November and December, \$433,564. Total, \$1,561,303.

During 1896 the births in Vancouver were 308; deaths, 230; and marriage, 150.

Vancouver had a smaller fire loss than last year, though the loss has not been estimated yet. The officials are either rushed with work or sick with gripe, and though the Communist representative went to each place four or five times, he was positively refused accurate returns until next week. The fire loss was \$6 in number. An increase of \$20,850.43 is shown by the inland revenue returns, which were as follows:

1896	1896	
6,517 06	January	9,388 49
8,767 49	February	10,100 74
8,178 46	March	12,422 13
10,654 66	April	10,654 66
8,008 55	May	9,264 27
10,638 54	June	13,018 31
10,638 54	July	12,066 14
10,638 54	August	14,438 20
10,638 54	September	10,638 54
10,638 54	October	12,178 46
8,027 06	November	10,628 46
10,854 87	December	(estd) 13,000 00
111,518 91	Total	\$18,469 34

MACEO STILL LIVING.

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 31.—Senora Deloras Mirabel, widow of Lieut.-Col. Mirabel, of the insurgent army, who was killed in a machete charge in September last, arrived here last night on the steamer Oliveette en route to Tampa, Fla. It was at first reported that Senora Mirabel claimed to have come from the western part of Cuba, and that she had been attending on Antonio Macreo. Now, however, it appears that Senora Mirabel did not see Macreo; but she says that just before her departure from Cuba, she was informed by a gentleman from the staff, who had just returned from the field, that Macreo was alive, but seriously wounded, with four of the physicians in attendance on him. Senora Mirabel's informant added that Macreo was recovering slowly, and he further stated that during the engagement between insurgents and Spanish troops under Major, now Colonel, Ciruela, Dr. Zertuche, unobserved, shot Macreo and afterwards hastened to join the Spanish. For this the doctor is said to have received \$50,000.

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CHICAGO, DEC. 30.—According to Wong Ching Foo, editor of the Chinese News, Chicago is to become the headquarters of the Chinese revolutionary junta. This body plans the overthrow of the present Chinese dynasty by an armed invasion from a convenient island in the South seas. Rooms for the junta have already been engaged in this city and the Mongolians here are now awaiting the coming of Sun Yat Sen to set the machinery in operation which is to open China to Western civilization. Sun Yat Sen is the Celestial revolutionist who was recently kidnapped in the streets of London, and whose release was effected by Lord Salisbury. He is now collecting money and organizing his followers in England. He will sail for America within two or three weeks, where he will confer with Wong Ching Foo, of Chicago, and other leaders of the Chinese reform party in this country.

OTTAWA, DEC. 31.—(Special)—A summons has been issued against David Ranger, liquor dealer, of Sussex street, charging him with having in his possession a duplicate of the seal used by Walker & Son, distillers of Walkerville, and also with opening liquor barrels, adulterating the liquor and sealing them up again.

NEW YORK, DEC. 31.—A special to the World from Madrid says: "The Times publishes the alleged text of a letter addressed by Maximo Gomez to Marshal Campos at the end of January, 1896, a few days before General Campos left Cuba, to which Campos replied that he could do nothing as he had resigned his commission, but would communicate the letter to his successor. The letter ran thus: 'General, as you are a gentleman, and owing to your high qualities deserve the sympathy of the whole country, I appeal to you. I would not do so to any other person representing the authority of Spain on the island. We must all lament the shedding of blood and the ruin of Cuba. For my part I would wish to contribute to stopping so much desolation. If you can find some means for working out peace have no scruples in telling me, because I will make any sacrifice to devise on my side some form of compromise.'

TORONTO, DEC. 31.—(Special)—Neither the Globe nor the Mail-Enterprise had full particulars of the Laurier banquet this morning, owing to the lateness of the hour. Both have editorials on

THE B. C. SOUTHERN RAILWAY GRANT.

There has been a material modification in the tone of the press regarding the B. C. Southern land grant. To Mr. Blair it was "appalling," and immediately after his opinion had been publicly expressed all his admiring political friends discovered it to be "appalling" too, although it had been legislated upon for a series of years, and the facts must have been familiar to them long before Mr. Blair ever came to the Province. The Victoria Times, however, after promising what threatened to be a "revelation" is very mild indeed, and as a result of the more mature consideration of the editor remarks: "If the British Columbia Southern Company had gone to work and earned the grant by building the railway, we do not suppose there would have been any great objection to its possession of the property."

There is, therefore, nothing so very "appalling" about it after all; but that there might be some excuse for justifying the former hostile criticism that had been indulged in, the Times says: "If the inner history of the concern were written in detail, it would probably be found that the efforts of the company were far from being confined to the securing of money for road-building purposes." That is scarcely a manly way of dealing with the matter. The Times confessedly knows nothing about the "inner history" of the Company, and yet it says if it were known it would "probably" reveal other reasons for the road not being built. We fear that representations not more substantial in fact than these, must have been made to Hon. Mr. Blair by over-zealous friends, when in this Province, to cause him to take the position he did.

We are not familiar with the "inner history" of the whole affair, but it will "probably" be found when all the details are made known that the several charters now being applied for to build railways, covering very much the same territory as is proposed by the B. C. Southern, have had a great deal to do with the "appalling" effects which were produced by an examination of the legislation bearing on the matter, as well as with the startling suddenness and unanimity of expression of opinion which followed in a section of the press politically supporting the Honorable Minister of Railways.

With respect to the land grant under the legislation of 1894, the Colonist finds that by reason of a clerical error the act does appear to include the whole of the line to the Coast as carrying with it a subsidy; but we proceeded on the general understanding at the time of and since its passing. In using the expression "a clerical error" we mean that the act does not convey the intention of the Legislature at the time it was passed. Section 2 provides that "the grant in favor of the B. C. Southern Railway Company is hereby extended and applied to the several sections of said railway as described in sub-sections (a), (b) and (c) of section 6 of the 'British Columbia Southern Railway Act, 1894.'"

Now it is certain that it was not intended, and not so understood, that section (c) should be included, and therefore an error in printing or transcription was made. That that is a true statement of the case is evidently not only what was stated in the House at the time, which will be in the remembrance of the members who sat in the Legislature, but from the fact that the promoter of the railway in question had not been aware of the effect of section 2 as it reads, and have never, so far as we are made any representations not in conformance with the original understanding referred to. Moreover, at the last session of the Legislature a land grant was given to the Columbia & Western railway, which, under the act as it stands, would have belonged to the B. C. Southern Railway Co.

No protest was made, and no objection raised on the score that the land grant to the Canadian & Western already belonged to another company. In fact, it was taken for granted that no such legislation existed. The Colonist, therefore, while technically in error when it contradicted the statement of Mr. Blair, regarding the extent of the land grant, was nevertheless substantially and practically correct. Mr. Blair was substantially, though not literally incorrect in his main statement, but as to that we attribute no motives, and attached no blame except on the score of his having been misinformed. Coming, as he was, a stranger to the Province, he could not be expected to be acquainted with all the circumstances connected with any matters of purely local interest; and he certainly was imposed upon in this instance by some of his friends, who were not wholly disinterested in endeavoring to create prejudice against an existing railway charter which appears to stand very much in their way. It is quite apparent from the editorials in the Times and the Province that they did not themselves seriously accept the statement of Mr. Blair that the land grant to the B. C. Southern was 15,000,000 acres; and what is more, the Times admits that the road had been built under the terms of the existing legislation, which it must be remembered was passed in 1894,

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

It is announced that the Postmaster-General, accompanied by his Deputy, Mr. White, will attend the International Postal Convention which is about to be held in Washington. The occasion will be an important one, inasmuch as there is so much in the ramifications of the system in vogue in the various countries that it is possible for something to be learned and profited by. Improvements and economies in parcel postage are, among other things, unquestionably to be attained, while, as far as concerns this country, lower rates and augmented facilities are, or ought to be, possible of early attainment. It has not unfrequently been replied, when representations have been made asking for a more extended and efficient service in Canada that the cost would be more than the country could afford or that the conditions warranted; but liberal postal facilities are undoubtedly one of the most efficient aids to the education of the people, besides being a factory in business and industrial development. For these reasons it is urged that all over the land the processes of collection and transmission be made as perfect as possible, and the Canadian representatives who visit Washington in the interest of reforms and improvements will no doubt endeavor as much as possible to profit by what they see and hear.

In regard to the plea that the revenues of the department would not warrant the incurrence of the expenditure involved in more extended facilities, it may be said that outside the Post Office there are departments which are not expected to be money making, or even to pay their working expenses, and why so in every way beneficial a branch of the service should be considered exclusively from the point of view of a revenue contributor it is difficult to see. Appropriations are given without a grudge to much less important and generally useful services, and we doubt not that it would be possible to make an advantageous departure in the direction just indicated. The more distant provinces, as, for instance, British Columbia, have special requirements for services which may not at the moment make returns such as economists of the more rigid school may conceive to be due from them; but they are doing a work that will eventually, and that are long-let to the great advantage of the Dominion.

DEPRESSION IN JAPAN.

The world has, for some time, been amazed at the wonderful development of Japan, whose trade and whose industries have grown in a most remarkable manner of late years. The Japanese were formerly heavy consumers of English manufactured goods, particularly cottons. Indeed, in 1882 they had only 1,500 spindles running, the total production that year being 70,000 pounds of cotton yarn. Ten years later in 1892 the product had increased to over 80,000,000 pounds. And this was due to the substitution of labor saving machinery for the hand labor that had been previously employed.

Not satisfied, however, with supplying their own demands, the Japanese, with their natural enterprise, turned their attention in the direction of supplying the Asiatic markets and of competing with Great Britain and the United States for what had been practically their exclusive field. As a consequence, in 1892 they operated forty mills twenty-two hours per day during 292 days of the year with an output of 122,000,000 pounds of yarn made up into fabrics of the most beautiful design and sold at extremely low prices. These were marketed in China, Korea, India, Siam, and Australasia, while their silk and high-class cotton goods found extensive purchasers in Canada, the United States and Europe. They also turned out a variety of other articles, whose presence upon their own markets caused alarm to European and American manufacturers, even Germany exhibiting dissatisfaction, if not alarm, at the prospect.

But, at the opening of 1897, what do we find? That the import and export trade of the land of the Mikado is most depressed, not less than 40,000 bales of raw silk lying in one warehouse at Yokohama, with no one to buy it. Every branch of trade is depressed; money is scarce and only to be obtained at enormous rates of interest. Numerous extensive and well appointed factories and workshops are closed, spindles are idle, and for thousands of people there is neither work nor any immediate prospect of it. This condition of things is not likely to be more than temporary; but it will doubtless have the effect of inducing the Japanese to hasten a little more slowly.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

In a recent letter Mr. Alexander Del Mar, a well known American authority on financial subjects, said that the rapid increase of the world's product of gold will prevent the revival of the agitation for the free coinage of silver, which was so prominent during the late presidential campaign. Mr. Del Mar says that, since the demonetization of silver, the mine owners have turned their attention so largely from the production of silver to that of

FLOWERS AND VASES.

REMARKS BY ONE WHO ENJOYS MAKING BOUQUETS.

The Arrangement of Flowers—An Old Time Nosegay in a China Bowl—What to Do With Chrysanthemums—How Heliotrope Is Most Effective. Although we of the present generation have learned something from the Japanese in the art of arranging flowers, there have, mothers and aunts who still arrange nosegays exactly as

did their grandmothers before them. These days, however, the little beauty in a bouquet limited to but one or two varieties of flowers. With respectful obedience to the shade of a certain great aunt—a maiden lady with a tangled garden, but a firm believer in her parlor arrangement of flowers, I do love to arrange an old time nosegay—principally roses of every color that in the garden grow—and I put it in an old china bowl.

And then, sometimes on the polished top of an ancient "chick," I do love to see the reflection of a conventionally arranged mass of snowballs, lilacs, bleeding hearts, feathery "sparrow grass" and half yard lengths of ribbon grass. There are some flowers that appear at their best intermingled with other varieties, notably our wild flowers, while most fruit blossoms and that pot of fashion and queen of blossoms, the chrysanthemum, one of the "eight princes in the flower kingdom of Nippon," should be given a vase or a bowl by itself.

Let each maid within the garden live up to her own light, yet allow me to obtrude certain simple arrangements that have proved satisfactory to a lover of bouquet making in the land of sunshine and flowers, southern California. As clear glass detracts not at all from the beauty of fine flowers, I usually put my finest roses in unadorned, clear glass vases, in which also hydrangeas and carnations look well, although for the hydrangeas the water must be changed frequently. Heliotrope discolors the water. A mass of this delightful bloom is most effective in a plain brown jar, arranged sometimes with pink Dutch roses or with Marechal Niel roses. A Chinese ginger jar, unstripped of its wicker net for wild flowers, for daisies and for red roses, is especially pretty in an old blue and white "chippy" pitcher or bowl. Marechal Niel and the other yellow roses are lovely in dark brown pottery; red roses in the same, and also in dull blue. Single flowers are best in vases with straight lines. Heliotrope requires severe, long necked vases. Shal-

low roses are especially pretty in an old blue and white "chippy" pitcher or bowl. Marechal Niel and the other yellow roses are lovely in dark brown pottery; red roses in the same, and also in dull blue. Single flowers are best in vases with straight lines. Heliotrope requires severe, long necked vases. Shal-

THE CASE OF LOUIS ILL.

To the Editor:—How do you account for the excess of economy displayed by the city on the occasion of the unfortunate suicide of Louis Ill? Would it not be better to have had a photograph taken of all unexpended cash, for the sake of subsequent identification? It was thoughtfully suggested by the undersigned, and the idea was rejected on the score of expense! The city of Victoria could not afford \$2 for a dozen photographs of the unfortunate, and to characterize it as a neglect of duty as extraordinary as the conduct imported to Canon Paddon. We are told "charity shall cover the multitude of sins." Whichever way this passage is read—and there are two readings—to refuse burial to a misguided fellow-man for an act of despair, is surely outside of the feeling inculcated, "I will have mercy and not sacrifice."

EXPLANATION.

To the Editor:—In a late issue of your paper appears the following: "Canon Paddon, who has a standing arrangement with the city to officiate at the funerals of the friendless dead," etc. Allow me to point out that, though it often happens that I officiate at such funerals, I do so by arrangement with the city, but simply at the desire of my Bishop and certain other friends, who, moved by the fact that until recently such funerals were sometimes conducted without any religious rite whatsoever, raised a fund to enable a clergyman to devote a portion of his time to this, and the far more important duty of visiting the sick and dying. It is true that, in consequence of representations, the city authorities have forbidden the burial of the unknown poor with the friendless dead. In the case of the unfortunate man Louis Ill, I was applied to by Undertaker Hanna, evidently in error, and simply referred him to the clergy in charge of the locality, at the same time informing him that the funeral office of the Church of England cannot be used in the case of those who lay violent hands upon themselves. W. E. L. PADDON.

Mining Companies' office stationary a specialty at the Colonist office.

VICTORIA COLLEGE.

Progress Shown in All Studies, and Satisfactory Increase in the Attendance.

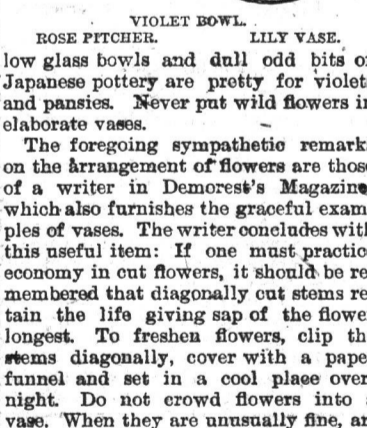
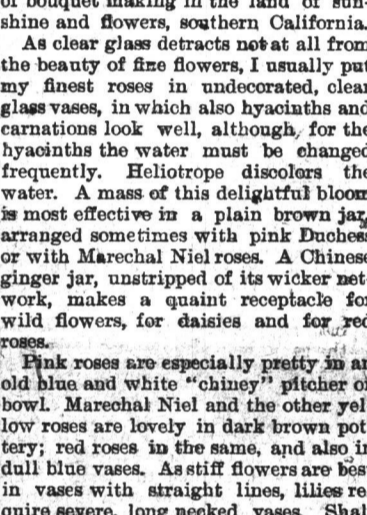
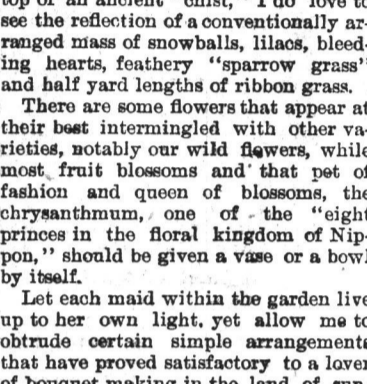
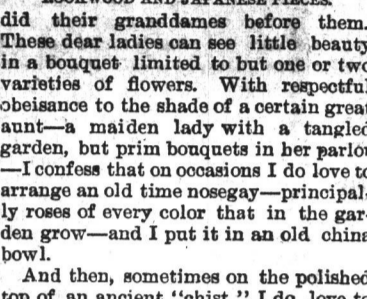
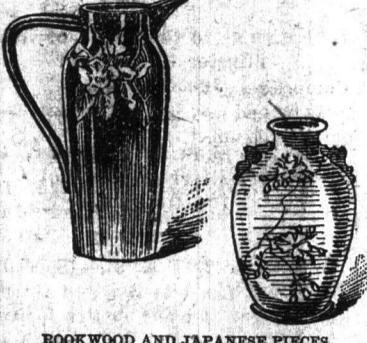
Old College Boys Continue to Distinguish Themselves at Home and Abroad.

The Christmas reports of Victoria College, with tabulated lists of the results of the recent examinations, have just been issued by the board of examiners. Principal Church first dwells upon the steady progress of the college, the attendance during the past term having been larger than in any previous one since the smallpox scare of 1892; every seat in forms five and six being filled, with the prospect that forms three and four will soon be in the same condition. The continued success of the old college boys is most gratifying. The little group at Cambridge University last term received an addition when W. Pemberton entered and matriculated at St. John's; the LeLand-Stanford and Berkeley group also being increased. Most satisfactory reports are received from F. W. Green and C. P. Higgins at McGill University and from J. Peters at Kingston Military College. Meanwhile, although it has become quite usual for Victoria College boys to be in the provincial and professional examinations, yet S. Child deserves a passing note for the excellence of his work in the legal entrance, since the last college report.

The board of examiners have again endeavored to maintain the standard of the Oxford and Cambridge local examination board in Forms VI, V, IV and III. They report on the work of these forms very favorably; the general averages are excellent and there are hardly any failures, even in single subjects. They select for special commendation: In Form VI, H. Wilson and R. Fell, whose grand totals were 1,868 and 1,908, representing and general averages of 88 and 84 per cent. throughout the entire examination; in Form V, A. Johnston, with an average of 78 per cent.; and in Form IV, V. Harrison, whose general average was 79 per cent., and who also sent in singularly good papers throughout.

In class subjects the following students lead with marks of distinction: GROUP ONE—ENGLISH. Language and Grammar—Form VI: D. Hunter, 87; H. Wilson, 85; R. Fell, 80; Form V: A. Johnston, 82; R. Goodacre, 75; Form IV: B. Wilson, 81; B. Prior, 84; P. Harris, 83; B. Johnson, 82; W. Todd, 80; Form III: V. Harrison, 78; C. Harrison, 80; A. Dorman, 80. History and Literature—Form VI: H. Wilson, 85; R. Fell, 80; D. Hunter, 82; C. Harris, 78; Form V: D. Marpole, 77; A. Johnston, 76; Form IV: P. Harris, 80; H. Wilson, 81; Form III: V. Harrison, 80; C. Harrison, 80. Writing and Correspondence—Form VI: H. Wilson, 85; R. Fell, 80; D. Hunter, 82; C. Harris, 78; Form V: A. Johnston, 82; R. Goodacre, 81; D. Marpole, 80; Form IV: P. Harris, 80; B. Johnson, 82; Form III: V. Harrison, 80; A. Dorman, 80. Spelling and Dictation—Form VI: H. Wilson, 85; R. Fell, 80; D. Hunter, 82; C. Harris, 78; Form V: A. Johnston, 82; R. Goodacre, 81; D. Marpole, 80; Form IV: P. Harris, 80; B. Johnson, 82; Form III: V. Harrison, 80; A. Dorman, 80. Geography—Form VI: R. Fell, 86; H. Wilson, 85; Form V: A. Johnston, 83; D. Hunter, 82; Form IV: P. Harris, 80; B. Johnson, 82; Form III: V. Harrison, 80; A. Dorman, 80.

GROUP TWO—MATHEMATICS. Mental Arithmetic—Form VI: R. Fell, 90; H. Wilson, 88; J. Lawson, 82; D. Hunter, 79; G. H. Wilson, 78; Form V: R. Goodacre, 88; B. Johnson, 76; Form IV: P. Harris, 80; W. Todd, 75; Form III: V. Harrison, 80; A. Dorman, 80. Written Arithmetic—Form VI: H. Wilson, 85; R. Fell, 80; D. Hunter, 82; C. Harris, 78; Form V: A. Johnston, 82; R. Goodacre, 81; D. Marpole, 80; Form IV: P. Harris, 80; B. Johnson, 82; Form III: V. Harrison, 80; A. Dorman, 80. Euclid—Advanced—H. Wilson, 90; R. Fell, 85; D. Hunter, 81; Intermediate—J. Lawson, 80; H. Wilson, 80; C. Harris, 78; Form V: A. Johnston, 82; R. Goodacre, 81; D. Marpole, 80; Form IV: P. Harris, 80; B. Johnson, 82; Form III: V. Harrison, 80; A. Dorman, 80. Algebra—Form VI: R. Fell, 88; H. Wilson, 78; Form V: D. Marpole, 75; J. Hayward, 80, commended. GROUP THREE—LANGUAGE. French—Form VI: H. Wilson, 78; R. Fell, 80; D. Hunter, 82; C. Harris, 78; Form V: A. Johnston, 82; R. Goodacre, 81; D. Marpole, 80; Form IV: P. Harris, 80; B. Johnson, 82; Form III: V. Harrison, 80; A. Dorman, 80. Latin—Form VI: H. Wilson, 80; G. H. Wilson, 80; D. Hunter, 76; Form IV: P. Harris, 80; Form III: V. Harrison, 80; A. Dorman, 80. GROUP FOUR—SCIENCE. General Science—R. Fell, 83; R. Harris, 83; H. Wilson, A. Johnston and D. Marpole, commended. Physiology—R. Fell, 87; R. Harris, 84; H. Wilson, 80; D. Hunter, G. H. Wilson and D. Marpole, commended. Science Drawings—R. Harris, R. Fell and D. Hunter, C. Harris, A. Johnston, D. Marpole, H. Wilson, J. Hayward, highly commended. GROUP FIVE—BOLY SCRIPTURE. Form VI—H. Wilson, 91; R. Fell, 83; D. Hunter, 82; R. Child, 81; Form V: A. Johnston, 84; D. Marpole, 75; J. Hayward and B. LeNeveu, commended; Form IV: P. Harris, 87; B. Wilson, 86; B. Prior, 80; Form III: V. Harrison, 82; C. Harrison and A. Dorman, commended. GROUP SIX—HISTORY. Reading—Form VI: R. Child, 80; D. Hunter, 85; H. Wilson, 80; J. Lawson, 79; Form V: A. Johnston, 82; W. Glaholm, 80; Form IV: B. Johnson, 82; W. Todd, 80; B. Prior, 80; Form III: V. Harrison, 79; Form II: V. Harrison, H. Johnson, A. Dorman and E. Todd, commended. Education—Form VI: R. Child, 85; J. Lawson, 82; D. Hunter, 82; A. Wilson, 81; C. Harris, 80; Form V: D. Marpole, 88; W. Glaholm, 81; A. Johnston, 80; J. Hayward, 80; Form IV: B. Johnson, 88; B. Wilson, 87; P. Harris, 80; W. Todd, 81; Form III: V. Harrison, 80; V. Harrison, 80; A. Dorman, 88; E. Todd, 80. GROUP SEVEN—ART. Map Drawing—Form VI: H. Wilson, 98; R. Fell, 94; D. Hunter, 83; R. Harris, 80; R. Child, 83; C. Harris, 80; Form V: T. Lubbe, 90; A. Johnston, 85; J. Hayward, 82; B. LeNeveu, 80; Form IV: B. Wilson,



THE IRISH L...

Causes Intense Terr Not Allow U.S. In Cu. Sentiments of Loy Schools—The Zax Buhonic. LONDON, Jan. 2.—Lakes of Killarney, w tion of the week, is e that about a week p noises were heard in time, which the peaa describe as resembling a banhee. These pears aroused a feeli numbers of the peo who endow them. Subsequently ever, caused univer among the peasantry, ly convinced that the natural connection bea. A great area seven hundred acres which has already sili has begun to slide a dred of a still more t. The Spector, in position of the Unit rope as effected by the after remarking that government has had prise in the attitude powers, proceeds to ex the European. The United States, and Pa great financiers of Irish bonds are alarmed that Spain, owing to bitter end, might suspend paym subsequently they French government to Washington and Mad William, it is said, al for apart from his drea passion, it is not to Brazil he is not f diplomacy. The Ital according to the Spee Spain, owing to t United States being negroes or Red. The Spector conti States could concea and might, if it defeat a single U cannot defeat all the seven English coa remained neutral. all that the United allowed to order Sp without removal to Europe, which might of the combined fleet and the landing of a the French Navy. The Spector is d attacks on U. S. A which have appeara sention of the cour pointing out the gra which the English surrounded by cr tives, grand dukes, and napp which he fed, he distracted infant wa It is further stated highly delighted at the which sums up a tion in Russia. A special dispatch to the Cologne, whi sention of the Cour court with the obje of much of the work Eastern Canada, asking for information regarding lands in Manitoba. The greater number of letters from the United States are sent by Michigan farmers, who seem to be dissatisfied with their lot. J. B. Lazon will probably be the Conservative candidate for the legislature in the vacancy for St. Boniface caused by the retirement of Mr. Prendergast.

Winnipeg, Jan. 2.—A telegram has been received at the Bishop's Palace, St. Boniface, from Ottawa, suspending Rev. Father Cloutier as chaplain of the Stony Mountain penitentiary. Father Cloutier is at present in the East with Mgr. Langevin. Politics are supposed to have something to do with the suspension. A protest has been entered in the courts against the election of W. P. McCreey as mayor of Winnipeg on the ground of insufficient property qualification. The provincial department of agriculture is daily in receipt of letters from people living in the United States and Eastern Canada, asking for information regarding lands in Manitoba. The greater number of letters from the United States are sent by Michigan farmers, who seem to be dissatisfied with their lot. J. B. Lazon will probably be the Conservative candidate for the legislature in the vacancy for St. Boniface caused by the retirement of Mr. Prendergast.

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OLD FRIENDS RETURN.

H. M. S. "Amphion" Goes Into Commission to Replace the "Satellite" on This Station.

The Second Move in the Improvement Plan-The "Hope" Is Stranded.

The second move in the well considered plan for increasing the efficiency of Her Majesty's North Pacific Squadron, as outlined in the Colonist several weeks ago, is the commissioning of the well remembered Amphion to replace the Satellite in Admiral Palliser's fleet.

The ship herself is especially well remembered, for the joyous departure of her former commander and company, her light desertion list and the exceptional neatness of her every appointment; as well as for her adventures in the fog while proceeding to Vancouver with Lord Stanley, the governor-general of Canada, and the members of the viceregal party.

The Behring Sea Claims Commission sitting yesterday was taken up in the hearing of evidence as to the various vessels for which claims are made.

Mr. J. WILL LYONS and a number of associates from Port Townsend are visiting Victoria at present for the purpose of securing the right to try the country with a newly invented machine for saving gold from black beach sand.

Mr. JUSTICE WALKER yesterday gave judgment in the case of Kokshil Quarry Co. v. Queen, awarding to the plaintiff \$12,412.90.

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THE CITY.

St. Barnabas Sunday school enjoyed their Christmas entertainment at Fernwood hall last evening.

The amateur minstrel contingent gave a good show to a well-pleased audience at Saanichton last evening.

The next examinations of the British Columbia Medical Council are to be held in this city on the 23rd inst.

Next Tuesday evening the annual Morris rowing competition in No. 1 Company will be inaugurated and all members are requested to be present in order that the various classes may be made as complete as possible.

The children of St. Paul's Presbyterian Sunday school enjoyed their annual reunion last evening, a well-laden Christmas tree, with an incidental musical and literary programme, being provided in Scribner's hall.

The calling and remanding of the charges preferred by J. A. Lawrence against Capt. A. E. McCallum is now a weekly formality in the city police court.

The Thompson River Hydraulic Mining Co. will present a consolidation bill during the session of the local legislature opening on the 8th proximo.

Progressive whist parties were numerous and well-contested last Wednesday evening, that in the J. B. A. A. series being won by Mr. E. Brown of the post office staff, with 8 out of 11 games to his credit.

A special meeting of the executive committee of the Victoria Liberal-Conservative Association is called for Monday evening at 9 o'clock.

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A FATAL PHANTOM.

While Suffering From Mental Malady, John W. Griffith Ends His Own Life.

A Letter Left Behind Shows That His Mind Had Become Temporarily Unhinged.

Hardly had the news of the shooting of Constable Smith begun to circulate in the city yesterday morning than people were shocked to have the additional news that John W. Griffith had been found dead in bed with a bullet hole through his head.

At a few minutes before 10 o'clock yesterday morning the Chinaman went up stairs to clean up Mr. Griffith's room and soon came running downstairs, saying there was something wrong.

Mr. Griffith was born in Manchester, England, but when a child his people removed to Indiana, and at the age of 17 he came to British Columbia.

He lived in Victoria for many years, being at one time bookkeeper for Mr. L. Goodacre, and also engaged at the Albion Iron Works a few years ago.

He was a man of a very healthy condition. It was dated 8:30 p.m., December 30, and in it Griffith stated that he had been insane for some time and did not know it.

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Advertisement for Castoria, a vegetable preparation for assimilating food and regulating the stomach and bowels. It is a fac-simile signature of Charles H. Fletcher, is on the wrapper of every bottle, and is a perfect remedy for constipation, sour stomach, diarrhoea, worms, convulsions, feverishness, and loss of sleep.

Advertisement for Albion Iron Works Co., Limited, Engineers and Iron Founders. They are boiler makers and manufacturers of marine and land engines, boilers, fish canning and mining machinery, hydraulic giants, pipes, and sinking pumps for mines.

Advertisement for B.C. Iron Works Co., Ltd., featuring a roller flour mill. The mill is a best family flour, superfine flour, whole wheat meal, Graham flour, self-raising flour, ground feed, bran, shorts, rice meal, and broken rice.

Advertisement for Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce. The advertisement features the signature of Lea and Perrins and states that the sauce is now printed in blue ink diagonally across the outside wrapper of every bottle.

HIS STORY. Police Officer Alcega receives a letter. He says it was But the del... By strange coincidences, the last day of the year, Victoria some suit had been for the past several days, the remarkable rule, the witnessing not on shooting affairs. A discovered of these city police constable death in one of the wards, the surgeon recovery is possible. All the facts in case are peculiar, as to whether poor Smith had been shot or not, or whether he had deliberately planned or caused by a shot, or whether he had been shot by a coward. Those who believe in a revengeful, but his opinion is that the shooting was a deliberate act. He himself, in a station taken by Magistrate, who incline to the view that the shooting was a deliberate act. The majority of his own testimony of circumstantial evidence of the injured man, the shooting was a deliberate act. The majority of his own testimony of circumstantial evidence of the injured man, the shooting was a deliberate act. The majority of his own testimony of circumstantial evidence of the injured man, the shooting was a deliberate act.

SEE THAT THE AC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF Dr. H. P. Little is ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-ounce bottles only. It is sold in bulk. Do not allow anyone to sell anything else on the "see or promise that it is just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get O-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

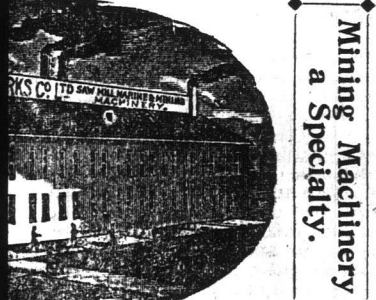
Works Co., Engineers and Founders. Boiler Makers.

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VICTORIA, B.C.

J. E. MACFARLANE, Mgr. Tel. 440. WORKS CO., LTD.



Manufacturers of all classes of Machinery. Mill Supplies, Pipes and Fittings, Brass Goods, Estimator for Millers and Pliation. 1100-1102 Water Avenue, Vancouver, B.C. Cable address, "Corve." 316.

PERRINS' IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE SIDE WRAPPER Bottle of the BOTTLED BY ROBERTS & CO. SAUCE.

and Urquhart & Co., Montreal.

HIS STORY DISPUTED.

Police Officer Alexander Smith Receives a Bullet in His Breast.

He Says It Was an Enemy's Deed. But the Detectives Contradict it.

By strange coincidence, or as the superstitious might agree by fateful influence, the last day of each year sees in Victoria some suicidal tragedy. So it has been for the past five years, and yesterday proved no exception to the remarkable rule, the early morning hours witnessing not one, but two ghastly shooting affairs.

Those who believe Smith was the victim of a revengeful, murderous enemy, base their opinion upon the wound inflicted by the shooting given by the wounded officer himself, in an ante-mortem deposition taken by Magistrate Marree, further, who incline to the self-murder theory among them Chief Sheppard and the majority of his men—prefer the silent testimony of circumstances to the statement of the injured man.

The shooting occurred just after yesterday's Colonist went to press, at about 2:30 or 3 o'clock in the morning, and the first intimation that a tragedy had been enacted at the constable's cosy home on Michigan street was given by a printer passing the place on his way home after the labors of the night. He heard Mrs. Smith's hysterical weeping, investigated, and telephoned to two Colonist reporters were next on the scene, and with one of them Smith discussed the shooting at some length before the police arrived with Dr. Fraser, the city medical health officer.

He was coming home for lunch, he said, and in the point of entering at his own back door—his hand being in fact on the knob—then without a word being spoken some one fired at him from only a few feet away. He turned at once and recognized his assailant, who had evidently lain in wait for him at his own door, knowing that he would return home for a light lunch before completing his watch. Then, as he saw that the man intended to fire again, he got inside the house as quickly as possible; told his wife not to venture outside lest she too might be shot; and removing his coat and vest lay down upon the bed.

This is the version of the shooting given by Smith to the Colonist. He did not feel much pain at this time according to his own statement, and seemed surprisingly unconcerned as to the character of the wound, and the apprehension of his assailant.

"Oh, I know who it was," he said. "It's not the first time he's laid for me, and I'll get even with him all right if I get over this. I'm not going to give his name till I can get after him myself, though. If I am done for, I'll talk myself him—it's a friend of his."

Whether Smith or the Chief is right remains to be disclosed. The medical men share the opinion that the wound was self-inflicted, and rather expect a confession to this effect from the patient before 24 hours have passed.

A LARGE and merry company danced the old year out and the new year in at the Mount Baker hotel last evening.

NEW YEAR SERVICES.

Many People Keep Watch Night at the City Churches.

The death of the old year and the birth of the new has a solemn significance which many churches recognize by holding "watch night" services, that the new year may be entered into with prayer and hopefulness. At the Metropolitan, Centennial and other Methodist churches watch night services were held ushering in 1897; and at Emmanuel Baptist church, where the home congregation and that of Calvary church combined.

Rev. J. B. Haslam conducted mid-night services at St. Barnabas, and in St. James' and other Anglican churches the New Year was ushered in with appropriate services. The Salvation Army, too, had their Watch Night service, conducted after the usual and hearty manner characteristic of the Army.

Thursday being the usual prayer meeting night many of the churches, instead of waiting till mid-night, at the Reformed Episcopal church Rev. Dr. Reid, of Westminster, gave a New Year's Eve address, and at other churches the occasion was improved by the pastors by addresses up to the time. The congregations were large and to suit the convenience of the public the street car service was continued until 2 o'clock this morning.

There will be a New Years service this morning at 11 o'clock in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church conducted by the pastor.

The Strawberry Vale school house looked its prettiest on the evening of Tuesday last, when the ladies of the district, foremost among whom were Mrs. Daley, Mrs. Coverdale and Mrs. Porter, entertained the children of the school to a tea and a Christmas tree. The latter was tastefully decorated, and afforded much pleasure to the young people assembled. Many presents were also present, and among the features of a very pleasant evening were the carols and songs by the scholars, and Master James Daley's performance on the violin. Towards the close of the evening, the members of the Strawberry Vale singing class (most of whom were present) took the opportunity of presenting Mr. J. H. Monk, the school-teacher, with a very handsome writing desk, in recognition of his services during the past nine months, a kindness which he recognized in a short, but appropriate speech. More songs by local celebrities followed, and at 10 p.m., the singing of "God Save the Queen" ended a very enjoyable and sociable evening, for which the ladies of the district deserve great credit.

A FEW INCHES OF PLAIN ENGLISH.

Nowadays men are doing all sorts of work by means of electricity, both in mechanics and in chemistry. I see by the paper that they expect to be able to produce real diamonds by it. Perhaps they may manage never to cease. But will they tell us to do before we crowd over that job. Up to this time, anyway, everything that is both valuable and useful is made by hand work. Even diamonds are mostly got out of rocky mines. And, while reasonable limits, it is good for us to have to work ten shillings honestly earned is better for the character of the man than the shape of a legacy.

The best opportunity of raising our national character would be in fair wages could be secured straight along, without loss or deduction for any reason. But in the present aspect of human affairs this is impossible. Whose fault is it we cannot now discuss. One source of loss, however, is pointed out, and some remedy for it ought to be found. In England and Wales every working man averages ten days of illness per year, making his total loss of wages from this cause £1,800,000 a year. But inasmuch as all working men do not ill every year, this average does not fairly show the suffering and loss of those who are ill. In any given year many will lose no time at all, while others may lose individually from ten days to six months each. No charity, no savings, no income from clubs, etc., can make up for this seven in money alone—to say nothing of the pain and misery.

Alluding to an experience of his in 1888 Mr. George Laddon says, "I had to give up my work. How this came to pass is given in a letter dated from his home in White House Road, Stebbing, near Dunmow, August 24th, 1888. He had an inherited disease of weakness, so far as he knew, and was always strong and well up to April of that year—1888. Then his strength and energy began to leave him. He felt tired, not as from work, but as from power gone out of him through some bodily failure. He sat down to his meals, but not with his usual eagerness and relish. There was a nasty copper-like taste in his mouth. His teeth and tongue were covered with slime, and his throat clogged with a thick, sticky phlegm, difficult to "hawk up" and eject. He also speaks of a nagging pain in the stomach, flatulency and much palpitation of the heart as having been among his symptoms. As the ailment—whatever it was—progressed, he began to have a hacking cough which he says, seemed as if it must sleep on account of it. He could scarcely get up stairs, and he was unable to do his work. He showed the existence of a source of weakness which must soon, unless arrested and in total prostration. In fact he was obliged to give up his work altogether. To him—as to any one else—this was like being buried alive.

One doctor whom Mr. Laddon consulted, said he was consumptive, and he did indeed look that way. "For twelve weeks," says, "I went on with this, getting weaker and weaker, and having reason to believe that it would end in my taking the one journey from which no traveller returns. It was now July—summer time, when life to the healthy is so pleasant and full of hope. At this time my sister-in-law got from Mr. Linsell, Stebbing a medicine which I had not tried yet. After having used one bottle I felt better, and when I had used the second I was cured, and have not lost an hour's work since."

The reader will notice that between the date of his taking this medicine and the date of his getting better there is an interval of four years. We may therefore infer that his cure was real and permanent. The medicine by the way, was Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. It is not likely he will forget its name nor what it did for him. His disease was indigestion, but the value of the enemy of every labouring man or woman under the sun, no matter what they work at or work with—hands, brains, or both. Is it necessary to draw a "moral" school-boy style—from these facts? No, it is not. We have talked plain English, and that is enough.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

See the signature of Dr. H. P. Little is on every wrapper.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

More British Capital For Investment in This Province—Chain Gang at Work.

Golden Cache Mines—Held-Up at Cloverdale—The Paris Belle Claim.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, Dec. 31.—Mr. N. Schou talked with the Colonist correspondent to-day in reference to the possibility of English capital being largely invested in British Columbia mines next summer. Mr. Schou, since his arrival here, has kept himself busy in visiting the English reading public by frequent communications to the press of Great Britain, and besides giving voluminous information regarding the mineral wealth of the province, and going into detail in many instances.

He presides at the English and Scotland next summer, basing his opinion on the fact that for the first time the press of Great Britain is noticing the mining industry of this province in extended notices. Mr. Schou said that two years ago it was very difficult for him to get his letters into the Old Country papers, and he invariably receive a polite reply that British Columbia matters were at present of little interest, but he turn politely persisted sending information. Among the numerous letters received by Mr. Schou recently, is one from a well known mining man, which he turn a lot in a small space, is a record breaker. It reads: "Write me at once of something big in British Columbia, and I will invest in it. I have been probably sail for England before many months as a promoter, possibly lecturing through British Columbia's mineral resources."

The chain gang are being worked daily in the city clearing away brush. It has been the rule of the city to right to tag vagrants in the chain gang that the law draws the line at convicts. In this case it is a matter of a few unfortunates vagrants entering the city in the case of the city, as there is no doubt that among those vagrants are the burglars and highwaymen against whom the police have been unable to get a conviction.

The result of the examination for entrance to the High school have been published. The West End school sends ten pupils, nine girls and one boy. The Central sends eight, Fairview three, Mt. Pleasant sends two, and St. John's sends one. Mr. J. M. MacKinnon, president of the Golden Cache Mines Company, in speaking of his trip to England, said that he took every opportunity apart from the business which actually took him to England, to visit the mines of British Columbia and its mining resources and to place them prominently before the English public. Mr. MacKinnon took with him 250 pounds of fine gold bearing, free milling quartz from the Golden Eagle, as a sample of the British Columbia gold produce. The Canadian Pacific authorities in London gave Mr. MacKinnon every assistance in the way of placing the samples before the English public. The MacArthur Cyanide Process Co. of Glasgow, were especially anxious to have some of the samples, and they were obliged by Mr. MacKinnon. The sequel to Mr. MacKinnon's trip is in the widespread news being given by the Canadian mines in particular and British Columbia in general have received from the press of Great Britain. Mr. MacKinnon's trip and the marvelous quantities of gold he has secured in the province are being noticed in all the influential and conservative papers in England and Scotland, many of the more conservative of them for the first time printing a notice voluntarily on British Columbia mines.

WESTMINSTER, Dec. 31.—While J. I. Breen, treasurer of the local lodge I.O.O.F., Cloverdale, was close to the lodge room door in the rear of the premises, a gummy sack was slipped over his head from behind and his pockets quickly rifled of \$100 lodge money. He was thrown violently to the ground. When the sack was removed there was no one in sight.

NELSON. (From the Nelson Tribune.) The suit of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway company against the Paris Belle mining claim, in which the title of the defendant mining company to its mining claim is attacked, will come up for argument at Victoria during the first week in January before a full bench. The railway company claims that every location made subsequent to April, 1895, is null and void, and that the title of the Paris Belle, by an entry bond, is invalid. This is the point raised against the location of the Paris Belle.

Otto Abeling, the well known mill man, has just returned from the Lanark mine near Ileslawet, where he is putting up a 20-hp concentrator for the Lillooet, Fraser River & Cariboo Gold Fields Company, limited. The mill in question is one of the most complete and well connected by an aerial tramway. The property consists of seven claims, and is developed by four tunnels. The larger tunnel has a depth of 700 feet which will face the ore is silver-lead, which will run 65 ounces silver and 75 per cent lead.

J. T. Sullivan, superintendent of the Elsie mine on Wild Horse creek, reports the shaft down 26 feet, showing a foot of solid ore between two good walls. The ore is quartz, carrying sulphurates, and recent assays average about \$300 to the ton. The value of the mine, however, is not known until a shipment or two have been made to the smelter. One sample lot of four tons shipped from the surface two months ago to the Trail smelter ran a little over \$90.

NANAIMO.

Improving Prospects—The Gold Mining Industry—Review of the Coal Trade.

Property Assessments—Customs Returns—Vital Statistics—Mineral Claims Recorded—Building.

(Special to the Colonist.)

NANAIMO, Dec. 31.—(Special)—While in many respects a review of the business activities in this city and district during the year now closing might be much more encouraging, there are also many indications, quite as noticeable, of the likelihood of a change in the tide and a gradual return of its early commercial activity. This, it is believed, will be chiefly the result of the constant extension of the gold mining industry in this and surrounding districts, the importance of which is confirmed by the fact that a large number of citizens are energetically pushing negotiations for the location of a smelter here, the inauguration of which, it is thought, would be a powerful factor in raising the tide of commercial activity. Nanaimo, with its entire dependence upon the mining industry, has felt the wide-spread depression greatly, and for the same reason has been slow in recovering. The foreign market, however, has been considerably below those for the previous year, and though fortunately this year has not been so bad, there has still been a slight decrease from the shipments of 1895.

Though the existing state of affairs be not a permanent one, it is gratifying to note that the year is closing with the prospect of at least several months of demand for British Columbia coal from the American markets, owing to changes in the trade conditions and the lessening of the supply of Australian coal brought over by returning grain carriers as ballast.

The following tables of the foreign shipments from the three collieries of this district explain themselves:

WELLINGTON COLLIERIES. Tons. January 23,042; February 25,925; March 21,086; April 10,127; May 17,183; June 15,528; July 12,799; August 17,110; September 24,800; October 17,532; November 22,828; December 25,063.

UNION COLLIERIES. Tons. January 18,909; February 10,850; March 21,086; April 17,694; May 19,304; June 18,223; July 11,299; August 18,186; September 9,660; October 11,584; November 18,300; December (approx.) 14,800.

NEW VANCOUVER COLLIERIES. Tons. January 14,282; February 18,740; March 23,020; April 22,792; May 24,355; June 28,843; July 24,989; August 14,206; September 17,310; October 11,830; November 31,938; December 15,077.

TOTAL OUTPUT OF COAL. Wellington 337,149; Union 202,330; New Vancouver 320,830. Total 860,309 tons.

The state of the coal trade has naturally had its full effect upon the Nanaimo district with the result that merchants have to receive large numbers of cases which suffered considerably and many express the conviction that 1896 has been a quiet year as any within the limit of the depression of the past few years, but, as at this time last year, a decided depression is noticeable that the ebb has reached its limit and that the new year will bring the prophesied change.

The yearly assessments of property within the electoral district carry out to some extent the statements made as to the general depression which is seen here by no means altogether discouraging. They are as follows:

NORTH AND SOUTH NANAIMO. 1895 Total 1,792,829; 1896 Total 1,792,829. NANAIMO CITY. 1895 Total 1,669,250; 1896 Total 1,669,250.

The customs returns, which are not obtainable in detail at the time of writing, show a uniform and considerable decrease in the amount of duty collected during every quarter of the year and a consequently smaller importation of dutiable goods though goods coming in free of duty are largely in excess of what they were last year. The inland revenue returns will show but very little change from last year.

During 1896 the vital statistics show there were 258 births, 93 deaths and 57 marriages, as against 282 births, 118 deaths and 79 marriages in 1895. The deaths in Nanaimo City during the year were 46, a satisfactory low death rate and one which indicates markedly the state of the public health during the past twelve months.

One very gratifying set of figures is that relating to police matters. During 1896 174 charges were investigated in the city police court, and 209 in the district court, while this year there were only 107 charges in the former and 78 in the latter, and of these 173 at least 113 were breaches of the Liquor and Indian acts.

The number of mineral claims recorded in the Nanaimo mining division is exactly 300, which with 22 recorded before the first of the year and 100 transferred from the New Westminster office

Grip Packed and... Ready for Good-bye to 1896.



We wish to thank our many friends who have been pleased to patronize us in '96. We will exert our every effort to please our patrons in 1897. We want you to understand that we are in a position to take advantage of fluctuations in market values; that we work on a small margin of profit and give you the benefit of our experience and purchases. We shall follow the market closely and keep you posted every week. Our low prices are the result of well bought goods and the power of money.

Dixie H. Ross & Co., Government St.

E. G. PRIOR & CO., LIMITED LIABILITY VICTORIA, VANCOUVER & KAMLOOPS IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE Iron, Steel, Mill and Mining Supplies, Agricultural Machinery and Implements, Wagons, Buggies and Carts. MASSEY-HARRIS BICYCLES

THE FACT REMAINS FOOTWEAR

OUR RUBBER GOODS

JIM MAYNARD'S, 119 DOUGLAS STREET, OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

JUST OPENED... The Meakin Hotel, AT TRAIL, B. C. The best appointed in the Kootenay Country, with all modern improvements. The Choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars. MRS. M. A. MEAKIN, Prop.

MARKED IMPROVEMENT

A Splendid Showing of the Trade of the Port in Customs Returns.

This Year's Exports Amount in Valuation to Over \$500,000 More Than Last Year.

Trade has, according to the customs statistics, been decidedly better in 1896 than in previous years, showing an improvement of over \$500,000 in exports alone. This, too, is in spite of the fact that the seal catch this year has been less than the preceding years. The salmon output, however, counterbalanced this, while the mineral shipments connected with the port have also been very satisfactory. A comparison of the exports as made by months is as follows:

Exports. 1895. 1896. 1897. January 178,206; February 50,971; March 17,767; April 75,838; May 75,646; June 142,499; July 328,187; August 75,343; September 438,688; October 494,419; November 312,299; December 282,221.

INLAND REVENUE. The appended table of Inland Revenue collections in Division No. 37, for the past few years shows a healthy and improved condition of the branches of trade covered by the returns:

Months. 1895. 1896. 1897. January 10,268.98; February 10,224.99; March 13,548.93; April 10,488.75; May 12,710.35; June 13,897.19; July 15,895.14; August 16,404.46; September 15,287.70; October 15,161.44; November 15,781.53; December 11,098.69.

Total 1896 \$154,874 \$168,861 \$188,388. The receipts for 1896 above given are derived from the following sources:

Months. Spirits and Licenses. Tobacco and Cigars. Inp'n and Excise. 1895. 1896. 1897. January 2,070.38; February 2,839.37; March 4,294.91; April 4,286.01; May 4,721.37; June 4,811.20; July 4,880.55; August 4,667.31; September 4,590.55; October 4,267.70; November 4,869.35; December 3,204.35.

January 1,925.97; February 2,862.62; March 3,819.92; April 7,144.36; May 6,281.47; June 2,866.08; July 7,162.49; August 4,871.81; September 4,172.44; October 2,694.28; November 5,532.93; December 6,670.00.

January 45,748; February 28,249; March 28,222; April 69,207; May 61,482; June 61,216; July 61,216; August 60,689; September 62,714; October 61,015; November 64,987; December 58,373.

P. O. Box 188.

E. M. JOHNSON

37 Government Street, Corner of Broughton.

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

CONVEYANCER AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

LOANS EFFECTED, RENTS AND INCOME COLLECTED, DEEDS PREPARED, ETC.

For Sale--1388-Acre Farm

ABOUT 1000 ACRES OF WHICH IS PLOUGHABLE PRAIRIE OF FIRST-CLASS QUALITY.

120 Head of Cattle, x pedigree Hereford Bull. 12 Horses, Ploughs, Harrows, Reaper, Wagon, Sleds, and usual farm implements. Double Harness, Chain Harness, Bull Chains, Saddles (ladies' and gents'), Bridles, etc. Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvil and Tools and Carpenters' Tools. Nine-room House, shingle roofed. Stable for 10 horses, with hay loft above. Stone Root-house, Store Buildings, Dairy, Cow Sheds, etc., etc. About 7 miles Standing Fences, in good order, Corrals, etc. Small lot Household Furniture, Stove and Pipes, Cooking Utensils, Crockery, etc.

THIS PROPERTY is within easy distance of many of the most important Gold Silver and Coal Mines in West Kootenay. The soil is the best bottom land, and the location is one of the few places in the Province where so large a piece of good farm land can be found in one block. A river runs through the property, and rainbow trout are plentiful and afford capital sport. Deer abound in considerable numbers. Bear, Wolf, Coyote and other large game are to be found in the hills. There are two creeks recorded and belonging to the estate; one flows all the year round. Limestone and brick clay are to be had in the valley.

THE CATTLE are well bred. A much larger herd could be farmed with the place. The bunch grass on the hills in the vicinity covers many thousands of acres, and is available to the few land owners in the valley.

THE CLIMATE is not severe. The station was for many years the winter quarters of the H. B. Co.'s pack trains.

THE SOUTH-WEST KOOTENAY AND OSOYOOS Divisions of Yale District, British Columbia, judging from the actual ore products of the mines to date, are destined in the next year or two to be the richest and most important mineral centres in the world.

For Sale--20,000 Acres of Farming Land

IN CONTIGUOUS BLOCKS.

Beautifully watered, forming one of the finest estates in the Province; house and farm buildings; 2,000 head of cattle; 50 to 80 horses; easy approach; good roads; railways projected to property and the estate is in close proximity to some of the best developed and most promising gold mines in the District. The price of the whole is extremely moderate. Principals only treated with.

These localities are rapidly settling up, and as farm land is limited, great inducement is offered to any person or corporation having capital and knowledge necessary to work these Estates. A store, hotel and blacksmith shop could be run in connection with the farm.

THE MERCHANT MARINE

Sardine Packing Contemplated on the West Coast--Heavy Australian Shipments.

Recent Arrivals for Lumber--The "Umatilla" to Resume Her Route.

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A MESSAGE TO MEN.

If any man, who is weak, nervous and debilitated, or who is suffering from any of the various troubles resulting from excesses or overwork, will take heart and write to me, I will send him confidentially, and free of charge the plan pursued by which I was completely restored to perfect health and manhood, after years of suffering from Nervous Debility, Loss of Vigor and Organic Weakness.

THE WHEEL

The 1897 models of the Brantford and the Crescent are already on exhibition at their respective agencies here, the Canadian wheel showing marked similarity to the 1896 design, which gave very general satisfaction. There is slight improvement to the sprocket; the front forks have an increased rake; and wooden handlebars and improved finish catch the eye. The familiar dark red is again the standard Brantford color. The Crescent, too, shows a change in sprocket; final joints; and a narrowed tread. Chain and chain adjustment are improved and the mount on the whole

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Influenza and La Grippe Prevalent in Vancouver and Westminster--Appointment.

Poultry Show at the Terminal City--Serious Accident--House-Breakers Punished.

WESTMINSTER.

New Westminster, Jan. 2.--Rev. Thomas Schouler has been appointed Protestant chaplain of the penitentiary at Cowe Bay, resumed. The appointment gives general satisfaction. The new engineering shops and foundry for Mr. John Peck are rapidly approaching completion, and will apparently be equal to the large business they are intended for.

La Grippe is epidemic in the city. The customs house is actually decimated by the scourge, only Mr. Grant, the new collector, and one clerk being equal to the discharge of their duties, while the one clerk is really too ill to be out of his room. The work at this season of the year is very heavy, and the enforced

FELL THROUGH A RAILWAY BRIDGE.

THAMESPORT, Dec. 30.--J. McKay, formerly of Woodstock, fell down the railway bridge, while walking along the track, and was instantly killed.

SARDINE PACKING PROSPECTS.

The Ties left for Quabino and way ports last evening, carrying among her passengers several representative sailing

WANDERERS AND VIOLETS.

The first of the series of the Association cup tie matches was played yesterday at the Hill between the Junior Wanderers of this city and the Northfield Violets. The game was interesting from start to finish, the Wanderers in the first half scoring two goals to their opponents one, but in the second half the Violets evened up matters and ending the match in a tie.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

THE BARRACKS V. COLUMBIAS.

This match was played Friday afternoon at the Barracks, and after an exciting game resulted in a win for the Barracks by 9 goals to 1. The Barracks have now scored 106 goals this season, having played 16 matches with the following result: Won, 14; lost, 1; drawn, 1; 6 goals only having been scored against them.

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WERE SIMPLY NOT IN IT

Victoria's Rugby Team Defeats the Combined Forces of the Mainland Cities.

Minor and Maclure at the Traps--A Live Bird Championship Contest.

In the long looked for match, which was played yesterday at the Caledonia park, the New Westminster Rugby Football Club received a crushing defeat at the hands of the Victoria team. From the personnel of the Westminster team, as previously announced, it was thought that the home team would have only players from the city to contend against, but upon that arrival of the visiting team it was found, much to the surprise of the Victorians, that their opponents included no fewer than seven players from Vancouver, who, since the disbandment of their own club, had become members of that of their neighboring city, and including in their number Woodward, the formidable three-quarter back of the Vancouver team.

Miller, the captain of the Victoria team, chose the south goal, and the ball was accordingly kicked off by the visitors, and as the home team were, owing to the late arrival of the Cresce brothers, playing two men short for the first ten minutes, the play was dangerously near Victoria's goal line. Here Woodward and Malins made several determined but ineffectual attempts to score, the Victorians being more than once forced to touch down behind their own goal line, but at last the forwards being reinforced by a series of determined rushes, carried the ball down to Westminster's end of the field, and the Victorians were in turn compelled to touch down. The lack of division of the home team now treated the spectators to some very neat passing and combination, but failed, however, to score owing to the splendid saving and clearing of their opponents. During this half of the game the play was much spoiled by one or two of the visiting forwards persistently lying on the ball, notwithstanding the repeated warning of the referee; and a free kick was finally awarded the home team for this infringement of the rules on the part of their opponents. Half time found the ball in centre field, neither side having scored.

Play being resumed the ball was kicked off by Pettifer and taken at once into Westminster's twenty-five, and it was soon seen that the pace was being upon the visitors. Goward for Victoria secured the ball and by a splendid bit of combination work in which Haines, Miller and Wilson took part, the latter secured the first try for the home team; the place kick was taken by Pettifer, but was not counted. Shortly after Wilson again scored, and Pettifer very neatly converted it into a goal. The next try for Victoria was obtained by Gamble after good combined play, in which Goward and Atkins took part, and the place kick was taken by Haines, who secured the major part. With only five minutes now to play it was seen that the visitors could not avoid defeat; but they nevertheless stuck to it, and made several attempts to pass the Victoria backs; but without success, and before no-side was called Miller added another try to Victoria's score. This, however, was not improved, and at the close of the game Victoria had won the match by 16 points to nil.

Mr. E. E. Billington filled the important office of referee.

WILSON'S WARRIORS WIN.

There was a capital practice game at the Hill on New Year's day between the Y.M.C.A. and a team captained by G. Wilson. The Wilsonians proved too strong for the Y.M.C.A.'s and won by a score of 4 points to 2.

THE NEW YEAR'S MATCH.

The Rugby game between the Fifth Regiment and the Navy, at the Cantonment grounds on New Year's day, was very evenly contested and hard fought, though not roughly. It was only in the last three minutes that the Regiment succeeded in wresting victory from their opponents. The Regiment pressed the Navy hard at the start, but were unable to prevent them scoring a try just before half time. The Navy failed to convert, however, and the game went on without either side scoring until just before time, when Goward by a good run secured a try and Foulkes converted, the Regiment thus winning by two points.

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THE GUN.

MINOR TAKES THE MATCH.

The keen rivalry which during the entire season of 1896 has been excited by the two cracks, Charles W. Minor and F. S. Maclure, was brought to an issue on New Year's day in a championship match on 100 clay pigeons, directed of during the morning at Sidney. Minor, who shot the match through with a new L. O. Smith gun he has just received, again demonstrated his exceptional steadiness, pulling out with a score of 77 to his opponents 66. The contest was for \$50 a side at the usual 16 yard rise, unknown angles, and was shot under highly favorable wind and weather conditions. There from creditable scores, considerably below the average work of either man, may be ascribed chiefly to the fact that the traps worked badly, and the ground was new.

After the big event a couple of sweepstakes were shot, Maclure and Bickford dividing the first on the scores of 9 out of 10, and Weller and Maclure dividing in the other. Then came a live bird match, in which nine good shots participated and which it is agreed to have been the best event of the kind ever brought off in the province. The pigeons, 13 to each man, were a fresh caught and very wild lot, starting away as soon as the trap was pulled in every case but one and flying uncommonly fast. Minor again came to the front in this, killing 12, while Bickford and Maclure followed with 11 and 9 respectively--the others ranging down to 2 or 3. A 25 bird match is now talked of for the championship of British Columbia, to be brought off at Sidney toward the close of the present month. The championship is now held by Mr. F. S. Maclure, who has not been called upon to defend his title since he won it in 1895 during the great S. A. N. W. tournament at Macaulay Point.

RANDOM NOTES

OF GENERAL INTEREST TO ATHLETES.

The projected benefit to Bob Fieger, arranged for last evening at A.O.U.W. hall, did not come off, owing to the departure of the fleet, from which the benefit was to have been drawn.

In the billiard tournament at the Hotel Vancouver, Messrs. Curtis and Sharpe meet to-morrow night, and the final will be played on Wednesday.

NEW YEAR RECEPTIONS.

Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney Receive Many Visitors at Government House.

Temperance Societies and Christian Associations Keep Open House Afternoon and Evening.

There were many callers at Government House on New Year's day to pay their respects to the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney, who, according to the hospitable custom of former years, were at home during the afternoon, and in the kindest manner received callers. Captain and Mrs. Richardson assisting to make the visitors feel at home. The naval and civil officials and the members of the Behring Sea Claims Commission were among the guests, and perhaps there were even more than the usual number of citizens who called to wish the Hon. and Mrs. Dewdney a very happy New Year.

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If any man, who is weak, nervous and debilitated, or who is suffering from any of the various troubles resulting from excesses or overwork, will take heart and write to me, I will send him confidentially, and free of charge the plan pursued by which I was completely restored to perfect health and manhood, after years of suffering from Nervous Debility, Loss of Vigor and Organic Weakness.

THE WHEEL

The 1897 models of the Brantford and the Crescent are already on exhibition at their respective agencies here, the Canadian wheel showing marked similarity to the 1896 design, which gave very general satisfaction. There is slight improvement to the sprocket; the front forks have an increased rake; and wooden handlebars and improved finish catch the eye. The familiar dark red is again the standard Brantford color. The Crescent, too, shows a change in sprocket; final joints; and a narrowed tread. Chain and chain adjustment are improved and the mount on the whole

ty as a marriage bell. Dancing, and singing were indulged in, the blue band from the barracks giving great pleasure. Songs by Mrs. Thos. Mr. Geo. Penketh, Mr. and Gunner Lovell, and recited by the Misses Munn, being commended.

During the month of December, 1896, books were loaned from the Victoria public library--894 to boys and 1,035 to gentlemen. The maximum number in one day was 132 and average issue 78. Thirty-five new were enrolled their names on the list, 14 of these being under 21 years of age. Four new books were do by different friends: "Wonder" by N. Hawthorne; "Theory of" by Thompson; "Marine Paints," "Water Colors," by Carmichael; "In the Reign of Terror," by G. A.

THE YUKON GOLD FIELDS.

THE EDITOR.--Referring to the efforts to open up a route to the Yukon territory, I may say that during the portion of the day engaged in calling on the principal merchants and business men of Victoria certain views on the desirability of opening up a new route to the Yukon, over sixty of the most influential were called on. They were unanimous in their support of the project to secure a share in the trade of Yukon, and cheerfully made a memorial to the government that a sufficient sum be included in the appropriation for the year's public works to cover the expense of making a preliminary survey of that portion of British Columbia which lies between the Stikine river and Teslin, as the location best suited to open the country, and become the route of proposed new road. This will place government in possession of valuable information, such as they do not at present possess, and which can be used to advantage in opening up that important territory generally believed to be rich in gold and other valuable minerals.

IDENTIFIERS EQUALS

Calvert's Carbolic Tooth Powder

Calvert's Carbolic Tooth Paste

Preserving the Teeth and Strengthening the Gums.

CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER.

Established 1850. Sampling Works.

WE CAN GIVE POSITIONS--To persons of all grades of ability. Agents, Book-keepers, Clerks, Farmers, etc.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I will apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situated on the south-west corner of Lot 7, Range 2, East District; thence easterly along the boundary to the southeast corner of the lot; thence south 80 chains, more or less, to shore line; thence north and west along shore line to point of commencement, and containing 180 acres, more or less.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

By the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, etc., etc.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS We are desirous of providing for the better government of the Province of British Columbia, and to have their views on the subject of the Province of British Columbia, to be conveyed, and by these presents we do hereby give notice that on Monday, the 15th day of the month of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, you meet us in our said Legislature or Parliament, for the purpose of considering the same, and we do hereby give notice that on Monday, the 15th day of the month of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, you meet us in our said Legislature or Parliament, for the purpose of considering the same, and we do hereby give notice that on Monday, the 15th day of the month of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, you meet us in our said Legislature or Parliament, for the purpose of considering the same.

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MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1897.

Published Every Monday and Thursday

The Colonist Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Publishers.

W. H. ELLEN, Manager. A. G. SANDERSON, Secretary.

TERMS: THE DAILY COLONIST.

For year, postage free to any part of Canada.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.

For year, postage free to any part of the Dominion or the United States.

Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly in advance.

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Not more than nineteen years, \$142.50.

Not more than twenty years, \$150.00.

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Not more than twenty-two years, \$165.00.

Not more than twenty-three years, \$172.50.

Not more than twenty-four years, \$180.00.

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Not more than twenty-six years, \$195.00.

Not more than twenty-seven years, \$202.50.

Not more than twenty-eight years, \$210.00.

Not more than twenty-nine years, \$217.50.

Not more than thirty years, \$225.00.

Not more than thirty-one years, \$232.50.

Not more than thirty-two years, \$240.00.

Not more than thirty-three years, \$247.50.

Not more than thirty-four years, \$255.00.

Not more than thirty-five years, \$262.50.

Not more than thirty-six years, \$270.00.

Not more than thirty-seven years, \$277.50.

Not more than thirty-eight years, \$285.00.

Not more than thirty-nine years, \$292.50.

Not more than forty years, \$300.00.

Not more than forty-one years, \$307.50.

Not more than forty-two years, \$315.00.

Not more than forty-three years, \$322.50.

Not more than forty-four years, \$330.00.

Not more than forty-five years, \$337.50.

Not more than forty-six years, \$345.00.

Not more than forty-seven years, \$352.50.

Not more than forty-eight years, \$360.00.

Not more than forty-nine years, \$367.50.

Not more than fifty years, \$375.00.

Not more than fifty-one years, \$382.50.

Not more than fifty-two years, \$390.00.

Not more than fifty-three years, \$397.50.

Not more than fifty-four years, \$405.00.

Not more than fifty-five years, \$412.50.

Not more than fifty-six years, \$420.00.

Not more than fifty-seven years, \$427.50.

Not more than fifty-eight years, \$435.00.

Not more than fifty-nine years, \$442.50.

Not more than sixty years, \$450.00.

Not more than sixty-one years, \$457.50.

Not more than sixty-two years, \$465.00.

Not more than sixty-three years, \$472.50.

Not more than sixty-four years, \$480.00.

Not more than sixty-five years, \$487.50.

Not more than sixty-six years, \$495.00.

Not more than sixty-seven years, \$502.50.

Not more than sixty-eight years, \$510.00.

Not more than sixty-nine years, \$517.50.

Not more than seventy years, \$525.00.

that his impulsive expression of sympathy with the Boers was not intended as a menace or an insult to her, and his actions since have not contradicted the truth of his protestation.

The Armenian problem is still unsolved. In spite of eloquent appeals from statesmen of both parties and men of letters, the government of England has not yet justified in interposing single-handed to save Armenia, and in the absence of force, threat, and remonstrance have alike been idle.

There has not, perhaps, been as much bloodshed this year as last, but the massacres at Constantinople have taken from the Sultan even the wretched excuse that he was not able to control the fanaticism of his own subjects. When in the streets of his own city defenceless men and innocent women and children were slaughtered before the eyes, if not by the orders, of his own officers, no reasonable being can believe that his will was not obeyed. Rumors reach us from time to time of an agreement between the powers by which this terrible tyranny and oppression shall be made to cease, but still Abdul Hamid retains according to the manner of those kings of old of whom it need be said that they did evil all the days of their lives.

Near the close of 1895 an expedition was sent under the command of Sir Francis Scott to march to Commaise and establish British sovereignty in Ashanhee. King Prempeh submitted without a blow, and the only losses which the British army experienced were those from malaria. Among the victims of that terrible disease was Prince Henry of Battenberg, the husband of the Empress, who had joined the expedition and whose loss the Queen and her daughter mourn as that of a considerable and attentive son-in-law, a kind husband and a loving father.

In March all the world was astonished by the news that an army, composed of English and Egyptian soldiers, had been ordered into the Sudan. It was prophesied that England would find a very formidable foe in the dervishes, and that the Egyptian troops were not to be depended on. But General Kitchener advanced up the Nile, winning several victories on his way in. On the 23rd of September he took and occupied Dongola. The success of this expedition has been uninterrupted, and the Egyptian troops have won praise by their gallant and soldierly conduct.

The present has been a quiet year in Great Britain. There have been no great political changes, and no burning political questions agitating the public mind. Early in the year, Mr. Justin McCarthy, finding the duties and responsibilities of the leadership of the Irish parliamentary party inconsistent with the leisure which his age and his literary pursuits rendered necessary, resigned. Mr. Sexton was elected to take his place. Mr. Sexton, however, not only declined the honor, but resigned his seat in Parliament, whereupon Mr. John Dillon was elected leader of the Home Rule Party. Mr. Gladstone, roused by the Armenian outrages, has shown that even at eighty-six he has intellectual vigor and physical energy enough to address large audiences and to write long magazine articles. His attempt to bring about a recognition of the Anglican orders by the Pope has excited a good deal of comment, friendly and the reverse, but has produced no other result.

In October Lord Rosebery, feeling that he did not agree with other members of the Liberal party, notably Mr. Gladstone, as to the duty of England alone to interfere to force the Sultan to cease his persecution of his Christian subjects, resigned the leadership of the Liberal party. His place was taken by Sir William Vernon Harcourt, who was already leader in the House of Commons and who, therefore, was able to take up the work which his chief laid down, without any disturbance of the party machinery.

This year the Queen celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of her coronation and the 23rd of September was marked as the day when the length of her reign had exceeded that of any preceding English sovereign. The occasion was marked by many congratulations on the progress which had been made, both in the prosperity and the extension of her empire since her accession, and attention was directed to the great moral and social benefits which England has derived from having had so long in the highest place in the realm a woman who has performed the duties of wife, mother and Queen as purely, as faithfully and as conscientiously as any monarch who has done. The birth of a second son to the Duke of York has added another member to the royal family, and in the little daughter of the Czar of Russia Her Majesty welcomed another great-grandchild.

England has this year entertained many noble and royal visitors. Among these may be mentioned Li Hung Chang, the great Chinese envoy, who visited Her Majesty, the Prince of Wales, Lord Salisbury and Mr. Gladstone, and did not forget to show that he still loved and privileged which it is impossible for the most tyrannical of governments to withhold much longer from free, intelligent and law-abiding citizens. Meanwhile the Transvaal suffers from the narrow and arbitrary policy of the Boer President and his government. In this connection it may be noted that the German Emperor hastened to assure England

Whether that visit had any effect on European politics or not does not yet appear, but it is surely a good sign when the autocratic ruler of a country which has for many years looked upon England as a power to be circumvented and opposed in every way possible, visits her shores and partakes of her hospitality.

In labor circles an unusual quiet has reigned. There have been strikes, it is true, but none that has disturbed greatly the progress of the manufacturing and commercial interests of Great Britain during the past half century, and afforded the protectionists, who are increasing in numbers and influence, a chance of pointing to the great agricultural depression of the country, and of showing that Free Trade was not a panacea for all economic ills under the sun.

As the close of the year news has come that there is great distress in the West of Ireland, and that there has sprung up a strong agitation in that island against the heavy taxation imposed by the Imperial Government. Speeches have been made by the Duke of Devonshire and others, recognizing the duty of the colonies, as well as the Mother Country, to promote in every way possible the unity of the Empire, and a treaty has been signed by France and England which settles the Siam and Mekong questions.

In France very little has gone on which concerns the outside world. There has been no important revolution. A cabinet has fallen and another taken its place without any great excitement. There have been some whifflings of combinations, and the Duc d'Orleans has declared that he is not satisfied with the laissez-faire policy of his supporters. France has not been very successful in her colonial policy. Madagascar was hard to conquer and is still harder to rule, and it is said that she is not increasing in population at home at a sufficiently rapid rate to make it incumbent upon her to seek new homes for her people in strange lands. The important thing with regard to France so far as the outside world is concerned is that she is still good friends with Russia. The Czar and Czarina were welcomed there with every demonstration of delight, and the young Emperor seemed to appreciate and to respond to the cordiality with which he was received.

Germany too, has since the episode of the Kruger telegram, been pursuing the even tenor of her way without interfering greatly with outside affairs. The Czar and other great visitors have come and gone and the young Emperor has paid visits, made speeches, reviewed troops and watched the progress of affairs with the keen eye of one who is determined not to lose sight of any opportunity of using his power and influence to advance or to prevent the execution of plans of which he disapproves. But it is not always that even the Kaiser can have everything his own way. He has resolved that the German navy shall be as efficient as the German army is now, and there is a strong opposition in the Reichstag to passing the estimates which he considers necessary for his purpose. A good deal of excitement was caused a few months ago by the revelations of a secret treaty which was made in 1888 between Russia and Germany, and which was supposed to be incompatible with the then existing Triple Alliance. The newspapers gave their authority Prince Bismarck. But beyond affording a theme for newspaper discussion very little result has followed the disclosures.

This has been a busy year in Russia. The Czar, who succeeded to the throne in 1895, was crowned with his young wife at Moscow in May with a pomp and splendor that made the descriptions of the ceremony read like an eastern fairy tale. A terrible catastrophe, caused by a panic, in which two thousand spectators, lost their lives, marred the joy of the festivities. The subsequent visit of the royal couple to Austria, Germany, and France has been already referred to. The Trans-Siberian railroad has been pushed steadily forward, and a treaty has been made with China by which Russia will be allowed to extend her great railroad through Chinese territory and so obtain an outlet to the warm waters of the Pacific ocean. The death of Prince Lobanoff, the great reformer of Russia, was a great loss to the empire, but some one else will be found to carry on his work. Altogether the powerful influence of the Russian empire is extending very fast, and it is to be hoped for the future of mankind that knowledge and enlightenment will spread as fast among her subjects.

The kingdom of Italy is not in this year in the happy condition of the country that has no history. In December of last year her troops were defeated by King Menelik of Abyssinia. When news of the disaster arrived in Italy the Crispien minister was overthrown and the Marquis di Rudini took his place. But the change of ministry did not bring success to the Italian arms and their soldiers were withdrawn from Abyssinia.

Spain has for the last two years been sending out forces to conquer her rebellious colony of Cuba. General Weyler has this year had at his disposal a great army and an immense amount of money, and still at the end of the year Cuba seems as far from being conquered as

she was at the beginning. The other great Spanish colony in the East, the Philippines Islands, has taken up arms and is so far successfully resisting all the attempts made by Spain at subduing the insurrection.

In Crete the Christians have with some success revolted against the rule of the "barbarous Turk," and the Powers have intervened to gain the appointment of a Christian governor of the province.

In Asia there have been no great wars or revolutions. China has made friends with Russia, and Japan, in her independent way, by extending her commerce and improving her manufactures, Western nations in the industrial world. The famine in India, though not so severe as was at first expected, will tax to its utmost capacity the ability of the Government to afford timely and complete relief.

The prosperity of the South African Company and the progress of Rhodesia, received a severe check by the troubles in the Transvaal and the rising of the Matabele; but Cecil Rhodes is still there, and it will be a wonder if his wonderful energy, enterprise and powers of organization do not find a way to recover lost ground, and to set things on a better footing than they were at the beginning of this year. He is one of those men who do not know what failure means.

On this side of the Atlantic the year has brought its changes. In South America, indeed, with the exception of the Venezuelan difficulty, things have been wonderfully tranquil, and, perhaps, we may hope that the peoples of that continent are growing tired of revolutions and are setting themselves to work to develop the splendid natural resources of their various countries.

At the beginning of the year the people of the United States were contemplating what they thought might be the consequences of President Cleveland's message to Congress, affirming the right of that country to interfere in the Venezuelan dispute, and of Lord Salisbury's reply. The hot-headed and thoughtless, or the unprincipled, rejoiced in the idea of going to war, and prophesied the speedy discomfiture of the hated English. But the wise and good of all parties hoped that the nation might be spared the horrors of a fratricidal struggle between two powerful and brave nations. Business men mourned over the losses they were already suffering, and looked forward with dread to the prospect of greater misfortunes. As we have seen the storm soon ceased and wiser and better counsels prevailed. The American Venezuelan commission was appointed and went quietly on with its work, unnoted and after a while almost forgotten. In January \$75,000 were appropriated for the expenses of a commission determining the boundary line between Alaska and British America. The commission has finished, or almost finished, its work, and the last disputed boundary line will have soon disappeared from the American continent. A source of disagreement between Canada and the United States, it is expected, being removed by the commission now sitting in our city to settle the claims of the sealing vessels which were unjustly seized by the United States, and whose claims were ordered to be paid by the Paris Arbitration on the seal fisheries.

For many months the United States has been expressing sympathy with the Cuban rebels. Filibustering expeditions were organized, not "of course" with either the knowledge or consent of the government, against the Spanish forces. This has deeply offended the Spanish government and enraged the Spanish people. But their indignation against the United States, after the death of General Maceo a few weeks ago, Senator Cameron proposed a resolution asking Congress to recognize the Cuban Republic. It is not likely that that Congress will take the matter up, and as before the good sense of the nation is against war, but it is well for the peace party in the United States that Spain is not as rich and powerful as she is proud and spirited or the insult would have brought war upon them without delay.

The event of the year, however, in the United States, was of course the Presidential election. Every other interest was absorbed in that, and even the industrial world paused to watch the contest. When it was found that the struggle was to be one between the advocates of free silver and the upholders of a gold standard the excitement rose to fever heat. Every argument was used and every effort put forth by both parties to elect their candidate, and great was the rejoicing and deep the feeling of security when it was found that McKinley had been elected president of the United States. Mr. Bryan and his followers declare their intention of carrying on the struggle, and great pains are being taken to find out just how large was the majority by which McKinley was elected, but the advocates of sound money are satisfied with the fact that they have the reins of power in their own hands and that prosperity and public confidence are likely to be the result.

In Canada there has also been a general election and the Opposition has been returned to power. Early in the year Sir Mackenzie Bowell resigned and Sir Charles Tupper took his place. A short session of parliament was called for the purpose of passing the Remedial bill, intended to give the Catholic minority

in Manitoba the rights to which under the Constitution they were entitled, but the measure was not passed, the Liberal Opposition having by protracted discussions rendered it impossible to adopt it until the life of the Parliament had expired.

In the general election that followed the Liberal party making the reform of tariff and an immediate settlement of the school question the issues, were returned to power. Since then a settlement of the school question has been arranged between the governments of Manitoba and that of the Dominion. Whether that settlement is final or not time will show. Archbishop Langevin and a section of the Catholic clergy of Quebec declare on behalf of the minority that they are not satisfied. A tariff commission has been appointed and has been busy taking evidence for some weeks in Toronto and Montreal. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, the Minister of Railways and Canals and the Minister of Public Works have visited Western Canada and British Columbia and possibly good may result from the knowledge they have gained of our resources and our needs. Apart from politics the year has not been eventful. Canada has been fairly prosperous. Few have grown rich but there has been little distress or poverty. The harvests have been excellent and the various industries have been safely and on the whole profitably carried on. There is one part of Canada of which so moderate an estimate would not be true and that is British Columbia.

The year 1896 will long be remembered as that in which the wonderful mineral wealth of the Province of British Columbia was determined beyond the possibility of doubt, and in which the work of development began. In Kootenay, in Alberta, and in hundreds of other places, capitalists have invested their money, and men have gone to work to get from the bosom of the earth those treasures which have such an attraction for men of all ages and of every country. We have, like the rest of the world, felt heavily the pressure of hard times, but with the new year we have every reason to hope for a return and an increase of prosperity.

During the year Death, though he has been as active as usual has comparatively few shining marks. Among those whom he has laid low during the year was Prince Henry of Battenberg, husband of the Princess Beatrice; he at the end of 1895 sailed for Ashantee, to take part in the expedition against King Prempeh and his troublesome subjects. Hardly had he reached there, however, then he was stricken with a fever and died on board ship while on his way home. Rt. Hon. Hugh Childers, the English Children, died on January 29. Having served for some years as a member of the Victoria, Australia legislature he returned to England as agent general for that colony and subsequently became a member of the Liberal administration in Great Britain as a Lord of the Admiralty, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Secretary of War, in 1890, and Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1893. Thomas Hughes, universally known as the author of "Tom Brown's School Days," and "Tom Brown at Oxford," and who was also prominent in connection with co-operative institutions in the Motherland, died on March 23. Baron Hirsch, the Hebrew philanthropist, and Leon Say, the distinguished French statesman, were both removed from active life on the 21st April, and on the 27th of the same month, Sir Henry Parkes, the distinguished statesman of New South Wales, died at an advanced age; on the 8th June, Jules Simon, the French author and politician, being called away. On July 1, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, the authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and the celebrated sister of the late Henry Ward Beecher bade her adieu to earth, though she and her noble endeavors in the anti-slavery movement will long be remembered, not alone by the race whose cause she so forcibly advocated, but by thousands of admirers of the world over. Among others whose demise is to be recorded are Sir John Penrice (July 7), of Atlantic cable fame; Sir John Millais (Aug. 12), president of the Royal Academy; General Trochu (Oct. 7), the first military governor of Paris; George du Maurier (Oct. 7), the author and playwright; the Most Rev. Dr. Benson, Archbishop of Canterbury (Oct. 21), and on October 23 Mr. Crisp, for some time the suave and dignified Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives.

Among deceased Canadians at one

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR. PRICES' CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

time in public life were Sir John Schultz, formerly Lt.-Governor of Manitoba, who died on April 13. He was also prominently connected with the public affairs of that province, prior to its admission to the confederation, and during the stormy days thereof. In June two former Lieut.-Governors of Ontario were added to the majority. Hon. D. A. Macdonald (June 10) represented Glenora for a number of years, and was a member of the Mackenzie administration, which he left to occupy the more elevated position at Toronto. Hon. John Beverly Robinson (June 20) also represented Toronto in the Commons and acceptably discharged the duties of the gubernatorial position in the province of which it is the capital. Hon. Mr. Ballour, who had made his mark as a member of the Ontario Legislature, died on August 19, shortly after he had been appointed to the Provincial Secretariat.

All that remains for us is now to wish our readers, one and all, A Happy and prosperous New Year.

PALE GIRLS Weak, languid and listless, suffering from heart palpitation, nervousness, stomach troubles or constipation, should use Indian Woman's Balm. It cures.

WEAK WOMEN Run down, easily tired, pain in back or limbs, troubled with dizziness, rush of blood to the head, faint feeling, nervous, try Indian Woman's Balm. It's nature's remedy for women.

Our Christmas Prices. 35 PER CENT OFF FORMER RATES.

1-oz. Solid Silver Cased Waltham or Elgin Watches \$7.00

1-oz. Solid Silver Cased Waltham Watches \$10.00

1-oz. Solid Silver Cased F. S. Bartlett, fine nickel movement \$15.00

1-oz. Solid Silver Cased Appleton, Tracy & Co. \$16.50

1-oz. Solid Silver Cased Crescent \$27.50

1-oz. Solid Silver Cased Elgin Watch Co., 17 jewels \$22.00

All stem-wind. The three last named are adjusted to climate and position, and warranted 20 years.

TO BRITISH COLUMBIANS. Customers will see that prices with us are a clear come-doe of 30 per cent. Any of the above goods will be sent on approval to would-be purchasers.

Gold Chains, Pins, Brooches, Rings, Diamonds, Ruby, Emerald, Sapphire, Opals, Pearls, Settings.

Ladies' Solid Gold, 14 Karat, Waltham or Elgin Watches, from \$25.00

Ladies' Gold Filled, with Jewelled Waltham or Elgin Movement, from \$10.00

S. A. Stoddart WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER, 68 Yates St. Victoria, B.C.

"QUEEN" TOP-DRAUGHT HEATING STOVE. Patented February 1st, 1896.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS: MEYER BROS., 87 Church Street, TORONTO

Good Agents Wanted. NOTICE.

STOCK CERTIFICATES STOCK LEDGERS, STOCK JOURNALS, MINERS' PAY SHEETS, MINERS' CASH ABSTRACTS, MINING REPORTS, MINING MAPS AND PLANS, SEALS.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES TO THE COLONIST, VICTORIA.

B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS, 141 Yates Street, Victoria. Ladies and gent's garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new, and rewashed.

British Columbia looked back with interest when "Golden Day" its ore into the treasury or three millions of metal; and wondered times would ever again see its mining countries of British Columbia as the world over, for he

ing development was Davies, minister of the happily put it in the chapter out of the From the early vinal output of gold ally sank from a million to about half that amount, it suddenly sprang and now for 1896 the output will be the largest ever history of the p

establishment of a by the local government. A Carlyle, who has been eminently suited. Mr. Carlyle, time he has been in tion, has been at great as many of the minis able, to collect data, and by means of public, at as early a correct information, timely report on the

very last summer, the Nelson district, the statistics of the whole of the province, it is expected, by January 10.

Mining progress is fine to any one of the province general. It is a trying too to see the ever before, and as miners further search still continue to grow seems as if the who huge mineral country is satisfactory to during the year just gold, yielded \$10,000,000.

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Statistics GOLDEN DAY

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The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

Statistical Supplement.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1897

Pages 9 to 12.

GOLDEN DAYS RETURN.

British Columbia's Production of Treasure in 1896 the Greatest on Record.

The Entire Province Highly Mineralized and a Tempting Field for Investment.

No Other Section of the World So Rich in Proven Properties.

British Columbians a few years ago looked back with regret to the days when "Golden Cariboo" was pouring its ore into the treasuries of the world, two or three millions a year of precious metal; and wondered if the good old times would ever return and this province regain her place among the great mining countries of the world. To-day British Columbia is attracting attention the world over, for her marvellous mining development which, as Hon. Mr. Davies, minister of marine and fisheries, happily put it the other day, "is like a chapter out of the Arabian Nights."

From the early 'eighties' the provincial output of gold and silver gradually sank from a million dollars a year to about half that amount, until in 1895 it suddenly sprang up to \$3,600,000 and now for 1896 it is said to have reached \$5,000,000, the largest ever attained in the history of the province. The establishment of a bureau of mines by the local government, with Mr. W. A. Carlyle as provincial mineralogist, has been eminently satisfactory in results. Mr. Carlyle during the short time he has been in his present position, has been at great pains to examine as many of the mining districts as possible, to collect data on reliable statistics, and by means of bulletins to make public, as early a date as possible, correct information. His valuable and timely report on the Trail Creek country last summer was received approvingly by mining men and investors alike, and he has now almost completed a report on the Slocan, Ainsworth and Nelson districts which, with reliable statistics of the whole output of the province for the year 1896 will, it is expected, be before the public by January 10.

Mining progress has not been confined to any one or two districts of the province—it has been general. It is particularly gratifying to see that more attention has been paid to the Coast in 1896 than ever before, and as the prospector wanders further afield the mineral regions continue to grow in extent, until it seems as if the whole province is one huge mineral country.

It is satisfactory to know that Cariboo during the year just ended has, in place of the \$1,100,000 in excess of 1895, yielded \$1,400,000 in excess of 1896. The Slocan country output will show an enormous increase over the preceding year, and that district never looks as well as it does at present, with no fewer than 35 shipping mines. The mining output in that part of Kootenay has increased, especially up Springer and Lemon creeks, and at the head of Kootenay creek in the southern part of the Slocan. Then to the east of Kootenay lake, on Crawford and Hooker creeks, the mining area is widening and much prospecting has been done south of Nelson on Hall and Whitestar creeks and the north falls of the Salmon.

The Rossland and Trail countries have attracted a very large share of the attention of mining men, the phenomenal growth of Rossland showing how people are flocking to the mining regions.

East Kootenay, though not yet drawing so much attention as its companion district, bids fair to rival it in a few years, and it may be mentioned that the North Star, one of the larger silver lead mines, has shipped 3,000 tons of ore this season, and has a further large amount of ore in sight. On Perry creek, in East Kootenay, four quartz veins of considerable size have been located, and show good gold values. The northern part of East and West Kootenay has hardly yet been touched by the prospector, and many a rich find is likely to be made during the coming year.

Lillooet has held its own, and through Yale, the Okanagan and Fairview and other parts of the lower districts, many properties have been staked and bonded to outsiders, while the Boundary Creek country is forging ahead, and a sure indication of progress throughout is a tremendous increase in the eastward returns. The big smelter at Trail, with 500 tons a day capacity, and the Hall Mines smelter at Nelson, which handles 140 tons of ore per day, have both been running continuously, and these new concentrators have been built in Kootenay during the year, with the certainty of more being erected in 1897.

Security of water has been a great drawback in Cariboo during the past year, it having been a very dry season for hydraulic mining. However, for all that Cariboo has been turning out very much more satisfactory returns than the year before, and attention is now being directed to her quartz mines.

What is one of the surest indications of the high opinion held of British Columbia mines is the presence in the interior districts of representatives of the strongest capitalists of Europe, the United States and Canada. Next spring will see progress far greater than during the past year, gratifying as it was, and it may be noted that so keen is the competition for good mining properties in Kootenay that whereas in former winters there was an exodus from the districts for the winter, this year the hotels in Rossland, Nelson and other towns are crowded, and will be all winter. On the Coast, Texada Island, Alberni, Sarita, Barclay and other parts have

MEANS MANY MILLIONS OF MONEY.

Joint Stock Companies Incorporated During 1896 to Develop the Resources of British Columbia.

Mining Incorporations Far Outnumber All Others With One Million the Favorite Capitalization.

The wonderful development of Kootenay's resources of mineral, which have attracted to British Columbia the attention of all the world, and which are particularly dealt with elsewhere in this issue, has been chiefly responsible for the birth of the numerous joint stock companies formed during the past year, with capital stocks of from \$75—the very modest amount in the registration of the Tribby Mining Corporation, Foreign—to \$20,000,000, at which the Olive Mining and Smelting Co., Foreign, is incorporated. Rossland, the magic city of the western world, is the first contributor, in number of companies as well as in capital stock, and it is doubtful if any other section of the world can present a more significant testimonial to its progress and prospects as the appended table:

Company Name	Capitalization
Abe Lincoln Gold Mining Co., Rossland	\$1,000,000
Acme Gold Mining Co., Spokane	600,000
Agnes Hydraulic M. & M. Co., North Bend	200,000
Alberni Mtn. Rose G. M. Co., Vancouver	250,000
Alberta Gold Mining Co., Spokane	1,000,000
Allison Gold Mining Co., Vancouver	500,000
Alf Gold Mining Co., Rossland	1,000,000
Allison Gold Mining Co., Victoria	600,000
Alliance Prospecting Syn. of B. C., Vancouver	100,000
Allison Ranch Hyd. M. Co., New Westminster	250,000
Almota Gold Mining Co., Toronto	1,000,000
Alpha Gold Quartz M. Co., Vancouver	500,000
Anaconda Townsite Co., Anaconda	10,000
Anglo-American Canning Co., Vancouver	30,000
Anglo-American M. & S. Co., Rossland	1,500,000
Antler Creek Mining Co., Vancouver	1,000,000
Arlington Hotel Co. (For), Portland	10,000
Westminster	1,000,000
Automotive Car Co. (For), B. C.	300,000
B. C. Exploration Co., of Rossland	100,000
B. C. Development Co., Vancouver	150,000
Badger Tourmaline Consl. G. M. Co., Rossland	1,500,000
Banner Lodge, I. O. O. F., Wellington	10,000
Bean Pot Gold Mining Co., Spokane	600,000
Beaver Quartz Mining Co., Vancouver	1,000,000
B. C. Consolidated M. & S. Co., Rossland	1,000,000
B. C. Exploring Syndicate (For), Vancouver	20,000
B. C. Gold Mining Co., Vancouver	1,000,000
B. C. Mining Co., Vancouver	2,000,000
B. C. School of Mines, Vancouver	30,000
B. C. Surveyors' Association, Vancouver	30,000
Big Buck Gold Mining Co., Rossland	1,000,000
Big Chief Mining Co., Vancouver	1,000,000
Big Three Mining Co. (For), Vancouver	3,500,000
Big Yellow Gold M. Co. (For), London, Eng.	125,000
Black Rock G. M. Co. (For), Seattle	1,000,000
Black Bird M. Co. (For), Spokane	500,000
Blue Bird M. Co. (For), Spokane	600,000
Bonanza Mtn. G. M. Co., Grand Forks	1,500,000
Bon Platan M. Co., Vancouver	1,000,000
Bondholder M. Co., Vancouver	1,000,000
Boundary Ck. M. & M. Co., Greenwood	1,500,000
Boundary Falls M. Co., Vancouver	500,000
Bowling Green M. Co. (For), Tacoma	1,000,000
B. C. Development Co., Vancouver	10,000
B. C. Electric Co. (For), Tacoma	10,000
B. C. Mining Co. (For), London	20,000
B. C. Gold Property Co., Victoria	250,000
B. C. Smelting & Refining Co. (For), Jersey City, N. J.	2,500,000
B. C. Syndicate, Rossland	100,000
B. C. Tunnel & Development Co., Rossland	600,000
British Lion M. & M. Co., Rossland	600,000
Keating house of life, three	500,000
Infraction of Liquor License Act, seven	1,000,000
Infraction of Minors' Act, three	1,000,000
Obtaining money by false pretences, 6	1,000,000
Obstructing the police, 1; and obstructing a provincial land surveyor, one	1,000,000
Pocket picking, 1; possession of stolen property, 14; infraction of Public Morals Act, 19; infraction of Post Office Act, 1; perjury, 3; pointing revolver, 1; possession of stolen goods (Indians) nuisance, 2	50,000
Robbery from the person, 3; resisting police, 2; refusing to pay wages, 1; receiving stolen property, one	1,500,000
Smuggling, 54; and supplying intoxicants to Indians, three	2,500,000
Threatening language, ten	1,000,000
Unsound mind and safe keeping, thirty-two	850,000
Vagrancy, forty-three	850,000
As to race the prisoners placed under arrest may be classified as hereunder:	
Whites, Indians, Chinese	
January	32 6 19
February	22 6 14
March	33 6 14
April	42 2 10
May	62 20 8
June	65 9 2
July	55 5 2
August	60 8 6
September	47 1 1
October	65 29 3
November	46 7 6
December	47 2 2
Total	564 107 91

GOLD MINES NEAR HOME

Richness of the Alberni District Now Past the Point of Conjecture.

A Vast Mineralized Area Which Promises Heavy Returns to Investors.

The Southwesterly Districts of Vancouver Island in Line as Gold Producers.

While up to a few months ago the Kootenay mining district monopolized the attention of outside capitalists, it has gradually become better known that here on Vancouver Island there is mineral wealth that with the same amount of development will before long cause an influx of investors. It was uphill work for several years for Kootenay to gain its just recognition, and it was not so long ago that the statement that Kootenay's output would reach five or ten million a year, was actually laughed at. Now people no longer sneer, for the millions are mounting up by leaps and bounds with the impetus of judiciously invested capital. Just so will it be with Alberni. Alberni is today just in the position that Kootenay was when it forced the attention of the world towards it. Take for example the Alberni Consolidated mine, an mineral vein of considerable size, on a mineral vein of considerable size, has been spent in opening it up properly, with the result that the vein has been proved to be a large and rich one, a three-stamp mill has been erected, the Consolidated ore put through a week ago gave \$18 in free gold, besides the sulphuric acid which brings the value of the ore up to \$100 a ton. The Mountain Creek is connected with the town of Alberni on sea water by a fine wagon road, so that communication for shipping is excellent. 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WEALTH IN SILVER.

Immense Ore Bodies of the Slooan Making Huge Fortunes for Their Owners.

Demand by Capitalists Has Made a Ready Market for Developed Mining Properties.

(Compiled from the Mining Record.)

Any attempt to enumerate even the main features of the year's progress in the Slooan must necessarily be incomplete with the short space at my disposal. The known mineralized region is becoming so extensive in area and the ore characters met with so varied, that a volume would hardly suffice to describe adequately all that has gone on during the past year, and is still going on. When so much outside capital is flowing into Rossland we may surely be excused if a slight feeling of jealousy occasionally asserts itself here. Without wishing to underestimate the value of the Slooan, it is once more into the background, it is well to remember that the net value of Slooan ore is a long way ahead of that from the more famous Trail Creek district, and whatever advancement Rossland may have made during the year, the Slooan also has certainly shown great strides in its production.

The advent of the iron horse into Sandon and vicinity has worked wonders in that camp, and made it possible to ship ore by means of competing railways at a minimum cost. There seems to be literally no end to the marvellous wealth of high grade ore will leave the mine this winter. The Bondholder and Neepawa will also each furnish work at the smelter before very long. Although the main value lies in the silver which they carry, the ore exhibit a most diversified character, some containing much galena and zinc blende (the latter usually argentiferous), others being a mixture of metallic iron ore carrying the silver in the form of uncombined sulphide and in the native state.

Across the divide we enter the Spring-Creek district, and in this connection it would be timely to refer to the existence of two thriving towns at the lower end of Slooan lake, namely, Sloan City and Brandon—two well built-up towns situated about half a mile apart. The two friends, a name now familiar to all mining men, produce ore resembling very closely that from the Enterprise. Shipments so far have given returns averaging 300 oz. to the ton and it is publicly announced by the company that some 600 tons of ore will probably be shipped from the mine this winter. Although there is no gold found on Ten-Mile creek almost all the ore here entering this province is of the silver class, and in some of them it forms the main value. The Ottawa, Tamarac, Exchange, Howard, Fraction and Crusader are only a few of the claims of great value in this region, and every one should surpass even the present busy season in development done and results obtained. Prospecting was continued as vigorously down the Slooan river beyond Sloan City, and with only indifferent success, and it is now generally conceded that the limit of the ore belt has been reached in that direction. Valuable finds are however reported at several points in the Slooan lake, and free gold productions of wonderful richness are here found.

The Slooan Lake district has at last obtained for which it has been crying aloud for many months, and even years, the much needed infusion of capital to develop its ore to its full value. The number of moneyed men who have either visited the district themselves or sent representatives is almost beyond counting, and now is undoubtedly the most critical time in its history. Should these preliminary investments prove successful the country must inevitably go ahead by leaps and bounds. At any rate the confidence of the people here is such that they are ready to stand or fall by the results of the development which the most important claims are now undergoing.

Transportation facilities, although none too good, have advanced materially during the year, and good wagon roads and trails now render travelling in the mountains comparatively easy; but I think the great saving in this direction in the future is in the introduction of some form of gravity tramway, certainly for those mines whose output is at all considerable. Several mines in the district have already adopted this plan, and it is undoubtedly far ahead of the more primitive methods employed elsewhere.

The beginning of 1896 saw the establishment of the Hall Mines smelter at Nelson. This consisted of a single water jacket furnace with a capacity of 100 tons a day. The ore was brought down from the Silver King mine, 4,800 feet above, by a wire tramway. This mode of transport did not work well at first, but after some time its defects were detected and remedied, and since then it has been easily able to keep the furnace going. The plant has worked so well that during the period it has been running it has treated considerably more than the 100 tons a day it was designed for. Stoppages for repairs have been necessitated from time to time, also during the period of installing new air compressing and other machinery at the mine. Up to 14th November the smelter has treated 26,969 tons of ore, producing 2,131 tons of copper matte. The company is now erecting another furnace with a capacity of 250 tons a day, as well as reverberatory furnaces and other adjuncts. In addition to the ore from its own mine, other ore, especially that from Trail Creek, will be purchased.

While the establishment of the Nelson smelter has been so successful, had Luck has attended the one at Pilot Bay. This was started in 1894 by a strong American company which also owned the famous Blue Bell mine. After running for more than a year the works, both mine and mill, were closed down, with no immediate prospect of their being re-opened. There is no reason that the country's reputation should suffer from the stoppage of these works.

A marked feature of 1896 has been the ready market for mining property. Not only mineral shares, but also gold property largely subscribed for by the public, but everyone who owned a prospect or a mine, or any other intermediate development, had no difficulty in finding a purchaser, provided that he was content to accept a price commensurate with the real value of the property.

Important deals have taken place, indicating the willingness of capitalists to purchase. Kootenai properties, the country has been full of mining engineers and financiers of the highest reputation, sent out by capitalists to inspect the district. Most of them were on the lookout for established mines in full working order, and so far Kootenai has not had many of these to offer. The class of property represented by these engineers is not very varied, but consists of properties costing one or two hundred thousand dollars. They want big things and are willing to pay millions for them. Unfortunately many of these heralds of capital have not been able to purchase the properties only, and much as they would have liked to make purchases in the Slooan they were unable to do so.

Looking back over the year, those who have planned their faith on Kootenai have no reason to be dissatisfied. The time has indeed come when its advantages and capabilities have become known far and wide, and there has been in consequence a large amount of capital being poured into the country for their purchase. The future looks brighter still. The older and well known fields are daily attracting more and more attention, and new finds of rich minerals are being made. It is evident that the wealth of Kootenai is spread over an enormous area. Her rugged mountains and dense forests render prospecting a most difficult task. Only here and there, where the talus or talus has laid bare the naked rock, or where some bold bluff peeks up through the covering of debris and bush can the prospector hope to find his search for minerals. The Kootenai Mountains have been prospected at all, there are still thousands of square miles over which man passes every day, hiding their treasures beneath a deep covering. It is only reasonable to suppose that the country is mineral lying hidden in the covered portions of the country as well as in those comparatively small parts where the bed rock is exposed.

The year has had attracted numbers of men during 1896 are on the north fork of the Salmon River, the South Fork of the Slooan Lake, Crawford Creek, White Grouse Mountains and the Lake Kootenai Mountains. It will be a great surprise if these camps do not, some of them, if not all, rival their elder neighbors next year.

MEANS MANY MILLIONS.

(Continued from page Nine.)

Table listing various companies and their values, including Seattle M. & Smelting Co., Selkirk Lodge, etc.

Table listing various companies and their values, including Spokane-Kastor M. & M. Co., Standard M. Co., etc.

Table listing various companies and their values, including Trail-Bear Creek G. M. Co., Triby Mining Corporation, etc.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Advertisement for Castoria medicine, mentioning its benefits for infants and children.

TRAIL CREEK GOLD.

A Magnet Now Attracting the Wealth of the World to Rossland.

No Limit to the Estimate of Possibilities Following Active Development.

Roseland has attracted during 1896 the attention of the people of two continents who take interest in mines or mining investments. The gold in its ore has given it the pre-eminence; the yellow metal thus again displaying its superior powers of fascination, in competition with the larger and probably more remunerative silver deposits of the Slooan—the neighboring mining region to that of Trail Creek, of which the town of Roseland is the business centre. An unpretentious capital the town is at present, but having acquired within two years a population of about six thousand, it is difficult to place a limit on any estimate of the likely growth during the next few years. Roseland has been isolated from the world, access hitherto having been possible only by roundabout routes depending upon precarious and inconvenient water connections; but all this has been changed by the entry of the Red Mountain railway, whose regular train service commencing less than two weeks ago. This well equipped standard-gauge road gives direct and speedy connection with the United States, transcontinental systems at Spokane. Within a few days the shortest railway construction enterprise will permit—for the Canadian public now demand the road in a manner that will take no refusal—Roseland will be placed upon the main line of the Canadian Pacific transcontinental route, and the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass line. The pioneer railway into Roseland was the Columbia & Western company's narrow gauge road to Trail, and while this enterprise has the smelter for which it has been a feeder have laid the foundation of Roseland's greatness, its usefulness has been comparatively small. The construction of another section of the Columbia & Western, a broad-gauge, and extending northerly from Trail to Robson, the present transfer point in steamer navigation on the Canadian route, and the termination of the C. P. R. branches into the Slooan. The reader who compares the means of communication of 1896 with the outlook in the present time, and the growth of the idea of the development in store for the whole Trail Creek district.

For want of shipping facilities the output of Roseland during 1896 was small, but there were fourteen properties actually shipping, and while these will from this on be in a position to ship their entire output, the properties are bound to rapidly increase as the claims in various stages of development are simply legion. Then many of the claims in this region are of such a nature that the probable location of these has been one of the most interesting subjects of discussion. It has lately been announced that one of these proposed enterprises, in which the Eagle company is concerned, is to be established forthwith at Northport, on the Canadian route, and the distance of some four miles distant from Roseland by the Red Mountain railway. There is a general feeling in favor of the encouragement of this enterprise, and the construction in the vicinity of Roseland, in order to make it possible to profitably treat a great body of low grade ore that will certainly be obtained in the near future, as well as to keep within the camp the vast amount of money that must be expended in the treatment of the ore.

The pioneer smelter of this district is located at the town of Trail, on the Columbia river, about seven miles distant from Roseland by the wagon road, but twice the distance following the circuitous route taken by the railway to find a possible grade. This smelter was built by the British Columbia Smelting & Refining Co., whose president is Mr. F. A. Heinze, a gentleman of successful experience in the ownership and management of similar enterprises at Butte, Montana. It has been in operation since February last, treating mainly the ore from the Le Roi, War Eagle, Iron Mask, and Crown Point, the first-mentioned have been made. What a smelter means to a community may be estimated from the fact that this one with its hitherto unutilized development has given employment to from 175 to 200 men. A great deal of the Trail Creek ore, both low and high grade, is now being smelted at Trail, and the United States for treatment, at the smelters at Tacoma and Everett, Washington, and at Great Falls, West Helena and Butte, in Montana. The cost of freight and treatment has been about \$10 to \$14 per ton, with 95 per cent of the assay value of the gold and silver is paid for and 1.8 is deducted from the percentage of copper present. The ore about Roseland with the exception of the British Columbia Smelting & Refining Co. mine, are thus divided and described by Mr. A. Carlyle, the Provincial Mineralogist of British Columbia.

(a) Those large deposits of coarse grained, massive pyrrhite, locally known as the Iron ore, in which very little or no value in gold is carried.

(b) The ore found in many claims on the south belt, as the Lilly May, Homestake, Mayflower, Curlew, Gopher, E. Lee, etc., in which the sulphides are not pyrrhite but iron pyrites and marcasite (white iron), with in some of these mines much arsenopyrite and also zinc blende and even galena, in which case the silver value exceeds the gold, and the percentage of copper is very small or nothing.

(c) The typical ore of the camp as sold by the Le Roi, War Eagle, Iron Mask, etc., is divided into first-class and second-class, the first-class consists of nearly massive fine grained pyrrhite and copper pyrites, sometimes with more or less quartz and calcite. In this class of ore, as got from the lowest workings of the Le Roi, the amount of silver is about 25 to 35 per cent, silica and

THE GOLDEN NORTH.

Season's Operations in Old Cariboo—Still Further Great Discoveries Reported.

Two Companies at Work in Omineca Hydraulic on a Large Scale.

(Continued from Mining Record.) Developing and equipping of mines in Cariboo has proceeded up till cold weather has precluded further operations this season. Notable exploitation has taken place this year throughout the district, and while the output of gold has not, probably, exceeded greatly that of recent years, it is a fact that the mining interests have been put on a firmer basis and promoters are more confident than they have heretofore been. In addition to the regular Cariboo output of gold, the big "Cariboo" mine, on South Fork of the Quesselle, has turned out its addition of about \$130,000, and a promise of double next year has caused a great deal of attention to be attracted to the Quesselle river. Other big prospects now being equipped the Seymour, Baker, at the mouth of the Cottonwood, Smecker, a ditch to carry 5,000 mine's inches has been constructed, and two tunnels, of 1,300 and 200 feet respectively, through steep spurs, are being cut this winter, through which to carry the water down to the pits. It is expected the mine will be in operation about the middle of next summer.

The work of building the plant on the Cariboo Gold Fields Concessions at Barkerville has been vigorously pushed all summer, and as cold weather comes on the huge pipes are being forwarded under contract from Astoria by S. W. Sully. It will cost at least \$40,000 to lay the pipe down at Barkerville from Ashcroft, and a good part of the summer next year will be encroached upon before the pipe is in line.

On Omineca creek a new hydraulic mine has been exploited by Chicago people and a test run this fall carried the mine to change hands. Fry & Johnson, of Quesselle, handled the deal. The agent from Chicago was well pleased with the operations at the mine this fall.

A good deal of prospecting throughout Cariboo has been done the past season, and some attention has been turned to quartz. The government concentrator has been stamping for some months, and the Island Mountain mill has been renovated and set to work this fall. Some very rich quartz has been discovered in the Little Snow Shoe region, but as a rule prospectors are not looking for quartz in Cariboo. The lodes now being exploited are of decided merit, as samples show.

Several minor discoveries of placer in the Barkerville region of excitingly rich deposits have proved that rich rewards are still to be gathered by the patient seekers who, apparently, never tire in the search for gold.

Omineca, also in the far Northern section of the province, claims recognition, work having been carried on extensively during the past two seasons on alluvial ground operated and abandoned more than twenty years ago. The expense of getting in supplies was the great obstacle then, and even yet it is severely felt, for the scene of operation is nearly 600 miles across country from Ashcroft on the C.P.R., while the only other available approach is by Hazelton on the Pacific coast about 200 miles distant. Says the Record:

"There are at present two companies engaged in hydraulic mining in the Omineca, the Ottawa company, owned principally by Eastern capitalists and the Omineca Consolidated Hydraulic Mining Company, owned almost entirely by Victorians. In the spring of the present year about forty men, under the management of Col. Wright, were sent out to begin work on the Ottawa properties. After a long and tedious trip of forty days via Quesselle and in August Lake, they reached Mansion creek. When they left in the end of September, they had made a very creditable showing. A ditch nearly six miles in length is in course of construction. A portable saw mill has already been erected, which will next season supply their many wants in that line, and lessen the expense of their works considerably. It is expected that in 1897 the claims will be in good working order."

On the return in May, the Omineca Consolidated Hydraulic Mining Company purchased these properties from the Prospecting Company, and in August Captain Black again left for the Omineca, via Hazelton, with 20 men. They arrived early in September, and began work at once. Three miles of ditch was completed, which will bring a sufficient quantity of water from Mansion creek to work the Evans claims on Black Jack gulch. These claims are known to be very rich; prospects were made which averaged \$2.50 per day to the man, and by the economical method of hydraulic mining it is expected that a large amount of gold will be taken from these claims at a very small cost.

THE SALMON.

Increased Pack Made by British Canners.

With Reviving Business Is Hoped that Improvement.

The salmon canning industry is of immense importance to the province, and it is satisfactory to find that the 1896 pack was quite a record for the industry. The pack was not only large, but it was of a high quality, and the estimate in the year was only some 150,000 cases. There is a greater demand for salmon than there has been for some time past, and prices are holding pretty much as in 1895. The reason for this is that the demand in Canada has almost ceased. No doubt the general trade, both on this continent and in Europe, will bring about a greater demand for salmon. There is a greater demand in England, and there is little doubt that the salmon canneries here during the past season have been very busy. The pack for 1896 was increased about 20 per cent over the year previous, and the Pacific Coast total pack of salmon cases of all classes increased a quarter of a million.

It might be interesting to know the progress of the industry as shown by the following figures from the beginning in 1876:

Table showing salmon pack statistics from 1876 to 1896, including cases and value.

The pack for 1896 was increased about 20 per cent over the year previous, and the Pacific Coast total pack of salmon cases of all classes increased a quarter of a million.

Table listing various companies and their values, including Anglo B.C. Packing Co., British Columbia Canning Co., etc.

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OTHER NORTHERN... Advertisement for various products and services, including a vegetable blood purifier.

THE GOLDEN NORTH.

Season's Operations in Old Cariboo—Still Further Great Discoveries Reported.

Two Companies at Work in Omineca Hydraulic on a Large Scale.

(Continued from Mining Record.) Developing and equipping of mines in Cariboo has proceeded up till cold weather has precluded further operations this season. Notable exploitation has taken place this year throughout the district, and while the output of gold has not, probably, exceeded greatly that of recent years, it is a fact that the mining interests have been put on a firmer basis and promoters are more confident than they have heretofore been. In addition to the regular Cariboo output of gold, the big "Cariboo" mine, on South Fork of the Quesselle, has turned out its addition of about \$130,000, and a promise of double next year has caused a great deal of attention to be attracted to the Quesselle river. Other big prospects now being equipped the Seymour, Baker, at the mouth of the Cottonwood, Smecker, a ditch to carry 5,000 mine's inches has been constructed, and two tunnels, of 1,300 and 200 feet respectively, through steep spurs, are being cut this winter, through which to carry the water down to the pits. It is expected the mine will be in operation about the middle of next summer.

The work of building the plant on the Cariboo Gold Fields Concessions at Barkerville has been vigorously pushed all summer, and as cold weather comes on the huge pipes are being forwarded under contract from Astoria by S. W. Sully. It will cost at least \$40,000 to lay the pipe down at Barkerville from Ashcroft, and a good part of the summer next year will be encroached upon before the pipe is in line.

On Omineca creek a new hydraulic mine has been exploited by Chicago people and a test run this fall carried the mine to change hands. Fry & Johnson, of Quesselle, handled the deal. The agent from Chicago was well pleased with the operations at the mine this fall.

A good deal of prospecting throughout Cariboo has been done the past season, and some attention has been turned to quartz. The government concentrator has been stamping for some months, and the Island Mountain mill has been renovated and set to work this fall. Some very rich quartz has been discovered in the Little Snow Shoe region, but as a rule prospectors are not looking for quartz in Cariboo. The lodes now being exploited are of decided merit, as samples show.

Several minor discoveries of placer in the Barkerville region of excitingly rich deposits have proved that rich rewards are still to be gathered by the patient seekers who, apparently, never tire in the search for gold.

Omineca, also in the far Northern section of the province, claims recognition, work having been carried on extensively during the past two seasons on alluvial ground operated and abandoned more than twenty years ago. The expense of getting in supplies was the great obstacle then, and even yet it is severely felt, for the scene of operation is nearly 600 miles across country from Ashcroft on the C.P.R., while the only other available approach is by Hazelton on the Pacific coast about 200 miles distant. Says the Record:

"There are at present two companies engaged in hydraulic mining in the Omineca, the Ottawa company, owned principally by Eastern capitalists and the Omineca Consolidated Hydraulic Mining Company, owned almost entirely by Victorians. In the spring of the present year about forty men, under the management of Col. Wright, were sent out to begin work on the Ottawa properties. After a long and tedious trip of forty days via Quesselle and in August Lake, they reached Mansion creek. When they left in the end of September, they had made a very creditable showing. A ditch nearly six miles in length is in course of construction. A portable saw mill has already been erected, which will next season supply their many wants in that line, and lessen the expense of their works considerably. It is expected that in 1897 the claims will be in good working order."

On the return in May, the Omineca Consolidated Hydraulic Mining Company purchased these properties from the Prospecting Company, and in August Captain Black again left for the Omineca, via Hazelton, with 20 men. They arrived early in September, and began work at once. Three miles of ditch was completed, which will bring a sufficient quantity of water from Mansion creek to work the Evans claims on Black Jack gulch. These claims are known to be very rich; prospects were made which averaged \$2.50 per day to the man, and by the economical method of hydraulic mining it is expected that a large amount of gold will be taken from these claims at a very small cost.

THE GOLDEN NORTH.

son's Operations in Old Cariboo - Still Further Great Discoveries Reported.

Companies at Work in Omineca Hydraulic on a Large Scale.

(Condensed from Mining Record)

Developing and equipping of mines in the Cariboo has proceeded up till now with but few interruptions...

The salmon canning industry is one of immense importance to British Columbia and it is satisfactory to know that during 1896 the pack was quite as large as in the preceding year...

The pack for Alaska, it may be noted, has increased about 200,000 cases over the year previous, and for the whole Pacific Coast the total pack is two and a half million cases of all classes of salmon...

It might be interesting to note the progress of the industry in British Columbia as shown by the following table, which dates from the beginning of the industry in 1870:

Table with columns: Cases, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896.

There are at present two companies engaged in hydraulic mining in the Omineca, the Ottawa and the Omineca Consolidated Hydraulic Mining Company...

Last March Captain Black, in the interests of the Omineca Prospecting Company, made a trip into the Omineca district to locate valuable hydraulic claims...

Wife - Half past 12. I declare! there's a lark here for you to be returning home - don't you think so, John? here have you been any way?

Emerson is reported often to have said six months to a year, the composition of one or two short essays. His subject was the condensation of the greatest possible thought in the fewest number of words.

Slavery has been formally abolished in Madagascar. This is one victory for humanity due to the French occupation.

In some of the farming districts of this pig are harnessed to small wagons and made to draw them.

THE SALMON INDUSTRY.

Increased Pack Made in the Past Season by British Columbia Canneries.

With Reviving Business Prospects It Is Hoped that Prices Will Improve.

The salmon canning industry is one of immense importance to British Columbia and it is satisfactory to know that during 1896 the pack was quite as large as in the preceding year...

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Paris is the paradise of the dressmaker. There are in the city 70,000 persons who make articles of women's dress, and 60,000 dressmakers. It has nearly as many as the yearly amount earned in this business there is over \$250,000,000.

TREASURE TROVE IN PLENTY.

The Channe Mining Company's Valuable Properties on the Contiguous Mainland Prove Veritable Bonanzas.

Victoria Retains Her Proud Position as First Shipping Port of the Pacific.

Victoria's onward march, as shown in the development of her trade relations with the outside world, has not alone brought her to the foremost place among the shipping ports of the Dominion...

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QUEEN OF THE COAST.

Victoria Retains Her Proud Position as First Shipping Port of the Pacific.

Many New Vessels Registered Testifying to the Skill of Local Builders.

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BEST IN THE WORLD.

Victoria's Fire Loss the Lightest of All in Proportion to the City's Population.

Damage During the Past Year Less Than Ten Thousand Dollars.

The past year in Victoria witnessed another remarkable record for losses by fire, which has followed the department under Chief Deasy during ten years. Although seventy-five fires occurred, principally in the residential district, the losses amounted to less than \$10,000 and within the fire limits \$1,500 will cover all damage.

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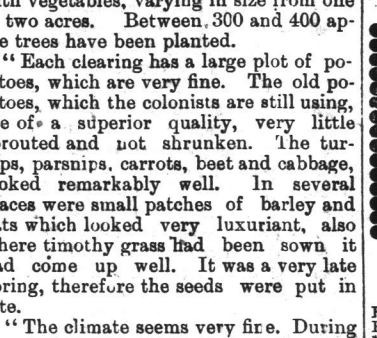
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ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RY

TIME TABLE No. 97. To take effect at 8 a.m. on Monday, November 2, 1896. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

Table with columns: GOING NORTH, Daily, Sat/day, Lv. Victoria for Nanaimo, Ar. Nanaimo, Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria, Ar. Victoria.

For rates and information apply to company's office. J. H. PRIOR, General Freight and Passenger Agent.



THE MINERS' POPULAR ROUTE TO ROSSLAND AND ALL KOOTENAY POINTS. TIME SCHEDULE. In effect November 29th, 1896.

Table with columns: TRAINS LEAVE SEATTLE, For Spokane, St. Paul and East, For Portland, For Gray's H. and S. Bend, For Tacoma, For Astoria.

For full information, time cards, maps, etc call on or address R. E. BLACKWOOD, Freight and Passenger Agent, Victoria, B.C.

VICTORIA'S NEW BUILDINGS.

Post Office and Parliament Buildings the Chief Contributors to a Very Creditable Total.

Building operations in Victoria have been somewhat restricted during the season just closed. Local capital has been largely invested in mining enterprises more attractive avenues of investment for the time being.

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O. R. & N. UNION PACIFIC.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE. S. H. H. Clark, Oliver W. Mink, E. Elery Anderson, John W. Doane, Frederic K. Coward, Seavoy.

IS THE DIRECT LINE TO THE EAST. Ocean Steamers leave Portland every five days for San Francisco.

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VICTORIA'S VITAL STATISTICS.

An Increased Death Rate, Due in Large Measure to the Queen's Birthday Catastrophe.

Last May's lamentable and memorable tragedy at Point Ellice bridge has left its mark on the city's death roll for 1896, which unhappily is longer than that of any previous year in Victoria's history.

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INFLUX OF SETTLERS.

A Large Addition to the Population of British Columbia Last Year.

With regard to immigration and colonization in British Columbia in 1896 it may be noted that there was a very large influx of people, especially from the United States and Eastern Canada into West Kootenay, but there has been large accession to the population in Yale, Cariboo and the Coast districts as far north as Bentinck Arm.

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STILL THE FASTEST.

BUCKET GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY TO ALL COAST POINTS EAST. ROCK BALLAST—NO DUST. The Shortest Route to Kootenay Points.

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FIELD AND FARM.

Fertile Lands of the Fraser to Be Protected by a Comprehensive Diking Scheme.

Creameries Increase in Number and Mixed Farming Makes Material Advancement.

Where agricultural conditions differ as they do in such a large and varied area as the province of British Columbia, it is somewhat difficult to make a general statement that will embrace all the districts. On the whole, however, the farmers of British Columbia have reason for congratulation on the results of the past year, and the prospects for 1897 are decidedly encouraging.

Grain crops on the lower Fraser were very heavy in 1896, as high as 150 bushels of oats to the acre having been obtained on Lulu Island. Damage was suffered by Dewdney and Nicomen Island from frosts, showing the necessity for some systematic plan of diking to protect the land; private diking was carried on at Chilliwack on a small scale, but it has been generally recognized that some large scheme is necessary to ensure adequate protection to the rich Fraser valley lands subject to overflow.

Wheat returns were lighter than in 1895 in the Spallumcheen and Vernon districts, the chief wheat growing centers of the province. Still, on well favored lands the yield was well up to or above the average. A larger acreage of wheat will be put in this year, the price now being paid justifying this.

The prosperity of the agricultural community of the lower portion of the province will be enormously increased should that desirable object, the railway to Southern Kootenay, be attained. This would give an outlet for all the surplus farmers could raise to supply the mining districts, and would mutually assist the farmers and miners by ensuring a ready market for the husbandman a cheaper source of supplies to the miner.

A matter for general congratulation is the increased attention that has been paid to creameries, though as yet that industry is only in its infancy, for there daily goes outside of the province nearly \$1,500 for dairy products. The output now, however, is better than in the Victoria market in the summer months. The output, however, fell off in the fall just when prices rose highest, showing that what is wanted is a larger percentage of cows calving in the fall. Farmers should turn their attention to winter dairying, which provides occupation when they have the most leisure and when prices are better than in summer.

The fruit crop of the whole was light, unfavorable conditions in the spring being responsible for this. On the islands, however, and in the upper country the fruit was up to or above the average. It may be noted in this connection that the fruit exhibit made by the province in Spokane was so excellent that it was awarded a trophy and a silver cup, the apples from the orchards of Mr. Thomas G. Earl, of Lytton, being particularly noticeable. The exhibit in many varieties excelled those shown by Washington and Oregon people, and gained much favorable comment. It may be mentioned, too, that excellent tobacco grown at Kelowna in this province was shown with the British Columbia exhibit. The British Columbia Fruit Growers' Exchange shipped a considerable quantity of fruit to Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and prospects are good for an extension of this branch of industry next season, the organization of the exchange being improved. This exchange is the result of the co-operative efforts of the various fruit growers' unions, and was largely brought about by the Provincial Fruit Growers' Association. There is still great room for improvement in the rates and accommodations given by the transportation companies, but the experience so far has proved that co-operation among the fruit growers is a success.

The Dominion experimental farm at Agassiz continues to do a most useful work, and a much larger variety of fruit trees has been added to it during the year. The provincial horticultural board, too, has been active in preventing the importation of diseased fruit, and Mr. R. M. Palmer, provincial inspector of fruit, has been indefatigable in spreading information among the fruit growers and farmers to assist them in producing the best varieties and in using up-to-date methods of packing fruit.

WEALTH OF THE FOREST.

Substantial Growth of the Lumbering Industry During the Year Now Dead.

"Finest Timber in the World" - Claims the Whole World as Its Market.

By a glance at the appended table it will be noticed that the lumbering industry has made substantial progress during 1896, a gain of 12 per cent. being shown in the number of ships carrying the wealth of British Columbia's forests to the markets of the world, and the tonnage employed in the trade having in the

Table with columns: FLAG, NAME, PORT, CARGO, FEET, VALUE. Lists various ships and their cargo details.

PROPERTY VALUES STEADY.

The Total Worth of Victoria Realty and Improvements is Now Twenty Millions of Dollars.

Victoria property values have for years maintained a reputation for steadiness second to that of no other city in the land. The twelvemonth just past adds to that reputation, for although times have been hard and money generally being overcopied and every year being comparatively little fluctuation. A very conservative estimate of the worth of Victoria property, prepared by Assessor W. Northcott, gives a valuation for 1896 of \$20,888,880, as compared with \$23,069,420 the year previous. Bywards the figures for 1896 are as hereunder:

Table with columns: Land, Imp'tments, Total. Lists property values for different wards and categories.

ON THE BOUNDARY.

A Huge Territory Combining the Riches of Trail Creek and Slooan.

When the cities of the Pacific coast get the much desired direct rail connection with Roseland, there will have been opened up the route a new mining territory that before long will overshadow even the now famous Trail Creek and Slooan. This territory is known as the Boundary country, and may roughly be described as being directly north and parallel to the international boundary line, on both sides of which the precious metals abound in quantities simply prodigious.

Sufficient development work has been done to make it plain that only shipping facilities are wanted to make the Boundary country an immediate producer. One belt in this remarkable country carries gold, copper ore of much the same nature as that of Trail Creek, while in another belt there is found galena rivaling in extent and richness that of the Slooan. The whole territory is estimated at 300 square miles. The season of 1896 has witnessed the presence of a host of prospectors in the Boundary country, and the southerly belt has been pretty well staked, but there is a great new country further north that is bound to receive attention during 1897. In the Mining Record for December a contributor writes:

"There is one feature of encouragement favorable to this country, and such as no other mining country on the face of the earth can boast, and that is: Men who have had a world of experience in mining, and who have viewed all parts of the mining world, say without hesitating that this is the greatest country they have ever witnessed for a surface showing of ore. I say a surface showing, simply because below a 100-foot shaft, but surface work has been done in hundreds of mines where the ore bodies have been exposed for a width of from one hundred to five hundred feet, showing a solid body of ore, and when developed to the stated depth show a continuity of mineral that increases in value all the time. There is an abundance of water and fuel-coal as well as wood—convenient to the mines, so that when the railways to the territory there will be no bar to speedy development.

NEW BY-LAWS PASSED.

- By the Corporation of the City of Victoria During the Year Now Ended. 255—Assessment Roll by-law. 256—Annual Loan by-law. 257—Rose Bay Cemetery Amendment by-law. 258—Market by-law further amendment by-law. 259—Municipal Elections by-law. 260—Real Property Tax Sale by-law. 261—Tax by-law. 262—Bicycle Regulations by-law. 263—Expenditure by-law. 264—Market by-law. 265—Street Railway Regulations by-law. 266—Point Ellice Bridge Traffic Regulations.

RAILWAY BUILDING.

Mineral Districts of the Interior Opening Up With Increased Advantages of Communication.

The Direct Line to the Coast the Road of First and Paramount Importance.

Though the mileage of railways built in British Columbia during 1896 was not very extensive, yet the railway building has had a very important bearing on the development of the province, especially in the enormously rich mining country in Kootenay, by giving facilities for the transportation of ore, without which it would have been impossible to have shipped from many of the mines. Increased attention has been attracted to railways by this very mining development, and at a time, too, when the other countries of the continent are chary of taking hold of railway enterprises, owing to the depression that made railway investments decidedly unattractive. That British Columbia has resources that will well repay the building of railways, and, indeed, require facilities of communication to utilize them, has during 1896 become more apparent than ever. It is only a couple of weeks since Hon. Mr. Blair, the Dominion Minister of Railways and Canals, while in Victoria, expressed himself as perfectly astonished at the marvellous richness of this province, and it is to be expected now that on his return to Ottawa he will point out to his colleagues in the cabinet the necessity of assisting this province to obtain improved railway communication.

The Columbia & Western railway, a distance of 11 miles, was completed in June, and though a narrow gauge road, has been a most important factor in the development of the mines of Southwest Kootenay, having carried many thousands of tons of ore from the mines of that great mining centre to the smelter at Trail. Without some such road the output of Kootenay's mines would not have attained such a satisfactory prominence as they have.

The Red Mountain road, from Northport, in Washington, on the east bank of the Columbia, to Roseland, a distance of 10 miles, eight of which are in British Columbia, has been another road built in 1896. Then the C. P. R. have laid out a line from Slooan City, at the foot of Slooan lake, to the crossing on the Kootenay river, to connect with the Columbia & Kootenay, a distance of 20 miles, and another line has been surveyed from Robson to Trail, a distance of about 25 miles, which will when built, give a rail and water connection with the main line of the C. P. R. that can be used the year round without interruption.

Already steps have been taken towards building a road from the East through the Crow's Nest Pass into the Kootenay country in 1897, for the people of Eastern Canada are thoroughly alive to the necessity of doing something to keep the Kootenay trade from flowing into the States to the south. The Coast cities of British Columbia at the same time feel that if the East is to be assisted by the Dominion Government to secure their road, British Columbia is entitled to look for assistance to build a line from the Coast to connect with the Crow's Nest Pass, so that the people of the province may have their share of the desirable trade of the mining districts. The farmers of the Lower Fraser would especially gain by a road to the Coast, for it would open to them a magnificent market for every pound of produce they could raise. Pulling together, shoulder to shoulder, there is no reason why this desirable end should not be secured by the people of British Columbia. Already men are in the field looking over the route, and it is reported by Mr. Shaw, an engineer who went through from the Hope mountains to the Okanagan valley last summer, that there were indications of minerals met with that go far to show that a road built through that section of the province would open up a mineral district that has as yet been untouched with the exception of a very few prospectors who later have made their way in there. There seems no reason to doubt that with railway communication established, camps equal to Rosland would be nearer the coast to the benefit of not only the coast population but the province at large. An act was also passed last year by the Provincial Legislature to incorporate the Ashcroft & Cariboo railway company for the purpose of constructing a line from Ashcroft or Kamloops to Barkerville and thence to Port Simpson, building to be completed in two years and the road to be completed in ten years, and some attention is being paid to the possibilities of joining Nanaimo with Alberni by a railroad.

THE POST OFFICE.

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Table with columns: Year, Income. Lists post office income from 1884 to 1896.

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THIRD JOURNAL

Labor Struggle Alive in the West. Old Age Pension. Naval Expenditure. London, Jan. 4. The Imperial Government has been criticised from their respective papers have taken the present position of them for severe administration of the conduct of the war. Wales has been interesting struggle terminated by the victory of the London way, Lord Penryn's slate quarries, "establish interference with the first division formed a commission. The body was a painful scene there by the prominent Scotch Helen, who did not interfere the rumors were not true. The body was a painful scene there by the prominent Scotch Helen, who did not interfere the rumors were not true. The body was a painful scene there by the prominent Scotch Helen, who did not interfere the rumors were not true.

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THE BOUNDARY.

A Huge Territory Combining the Riches of Trail Creek and Slooan. When the cities of the Pacific coast get the much desired direct rail connection with Roseland, there will have been opened up the route a new mining territory that before long will overshadow even the now famous Trail Creek and Slooan. This territory is known as the Boundary country, and may roughly be described as being directly north and parallel to the international boundary line, on both sides of which the precious metals abound in quantities simply prodigious.

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NEW BY-LAWS PASSED.

By the Corporation of the City of Victoria During the Year Now Ended. 255—Assessment Roll by-law. 256—Annual Loan by-law. 257—Rose Bay Cemetery Amendment by-law. 258—Market by-law further amendment by-law. 259—Municipal Elections by-law. 260—Real Property Tax Sale by-law. 261—Tax by-law. 262—Bicycle Regulations by-law. 263—Expenditure by-law. 264—Market by-law. 265—Street Railway Regulations by-law. 266—Point Ellice Bridge Traffic Regulations.

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