

# The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FORTY-THIRD YEAR

THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1901.

VOLUME XLIII.

Camps,  
Carts,  
Supplies,  
Machinery.

amlooms

For Valdez Isle  
and Valdez Isle, B.  
115

Explains how we teach  
eight weeks, saving  
tree Miller's Barber  
Co., Ltd., 100  
who intend to as-  
of our glorious coun-  
those tributaries  
which are  
suitable during the  
seventh century, to  
the best and com-  
themselves strong  
days may be long  
a great day by  
providing the body  
us and invigorating  
as well as electric belts, etc.  
trunks of the above  
Year and purchase  
best, pork and mut-  
400 lbs. per ton, the  
best, the country  
most weight guaran-  
is the genuine mag-  
at their C. Mark-

first class cow,  
less than ten pounds  
Grade Jersey or  
W. W. Williams,

APRIL—Experienced  
references; wished  
to apply  
20

and sheet music to  
the Colonist Book  
24

LEASE.

ed or unfurnished  
housekeeping; location  
Colonist, 127

Catherine and Ed-  
test; also suitable for  
low rent. Apply  
37

contage on Superior  
street, 127

s. good cleared land,  
building; rent \$18 per  
100 Yards street,

housekeeping rooms;  
126

44 Broad street, rent  
by Geo. de Wolf,  
couvert, or to T. P. Plim-  
20

house, contains seven  
c. situated near  
names' wall front  
1st. Address E.  
20

use centrally situated,  
blue. Very reason-  
M. Grahame, 41 G-

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e boarding house with  
so, also comfortable  
Pandora street. Ap-  
18

nished front rooms,  
if required. 133

ard and room, \$20 per  
month; \$1.50 and \$2  
and see us. Cor. Pa-  
d streets. Mrs. Phil-  
20

SALE.

1/4 acre, under cul-  
lings, \$1,000. Fine  
under fence, 200 acres  
very good land, all  
good land, cleared,  
only \$1,100. 50 acres  
10. Snaps, 6 lots and  
from City Hall, \$2,300,  
one, 5 yards, and  
the condition; and  
104 Yards street, 127

five rooms cheap-  
lets. Address at once,  
office. 127

ILL HEALTH—Sacri-  
fication street, the  
best, price, \$125  
refused. N.B. A fine  
mattress, water colors,  
frames. 127

ALD—Bargain spot  
Johnson street, 127

last milch cow and  
milk, suitable for  
W. Cardew. Topaz  
20

An English upland  
and cheap. Apply  
224

ukinson, Kokslah, 128

FOUND.

white English set-  
ins, answering to 17 Yards  
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ANEOUS.

usage and vapor baths  
week in town, at  
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BY MACHINERY &  
12 Church street; of

TIONAL.

C. G. Fox has re-  
22 Mason street, 27

OL-15 Broad street, true-  
90

## Preparing Funeral

The Dead Queen Will be Carried in State from Cowes.

Lines of Warships Will Salute as the Royal Yacht Passes.

Great Precautions to Guard the Foreign Royal Personages in London.

Cowes, Jan. 29.—Duke Albrecht will represent the King of Wurttemberg at the Queen's funeral. The Crown Prince Ferdinand of Roumania is expected on Thursday night in London. The Orleans family will be represented by the Duke of Chartres, younger brother of the late Count of Paris, the Duke of Alencon and the Count of Eu, sons of the late Duke of Nemours, between whom and the late Queen, Louis Philippe, in 1838, tried hard to arrange a marriage. The King's order directing that the draping of buildings be purple has created no little consternation. Many buildings here and in London and other places are already covered with black. It will cause no end of expense to make the necessary alterations. In addition the purple of purple is getting short.

The Queen will board from Osborne House by the Queen's Highways on Friday at 1:45 p.m., to a gun carriage.

The household of the late Queen, the royal train and the tenantry will be drawn up on the ceremonial drive. The Queen's pipers will lead the procession through the King's Gate to Trinity pier. There will be an imposing military display along the route, mace-bands and drummers playing stirring marches. Behind the coffin will walk Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour (first and principal) and the Queen's Highways on Friday at 1:45 p.m., to a gun carriage.

King Edward's Words to the Crown Prince Breathe Friendship.

Hope That the Countries May Go Forward Hand in Hand.

London, Jan. 29.—The following is the text of the address of King Edward VII, to the Crown Prince of Germany, Frederick William, on the occasion of His Majesty putting the insignia of the Order of the Garter on the Crown Prince in the Council Chamber of Osborne House yesterday morning:

"Sir, I am gratified on your Imperial Highness' arrival to find that the most noble Order of the Garter, which was founded by my ancestor, Edward III, in 1349, many centuries ago, I understand you with the Order of Knights not only as the heir to the throne of a mighty empire, but also as my dear mother, the Queen, to bestow it upon you, as a mark of her favor. I am glad to say that our wishes and I am glad to do so to one of my illustrious relatives."

"To the German Emperor, to whom I wish to express my sincere thanks for his kind words. I am sorry to say that my ancient order may yet further expand and strengthen the feeling which exists between the two great countries, and that we may go forward hand in hand in the high object of insuring peace and promoting the advance of civilization of the world."

King Edward and the Duke of Cambridge arrived in London at 10 o'clock yesterday. A large crowd welcomed the King at Victoria station. His Majesty will finally approve of the procession passes here. After the procession has passed, the battleship Majestic and the forts and ships in Portsmouth harbor will commence firing.

The entire naval force has been concentrated for the ceremony of presenting the Queen with the insignia of the Garter. Sir Francis Laking, for many years surgeon to the late Queen, is attending him. Duke Johann Albrecht of Mecklenburg-Schwerin was taken down with the measles ten days ago.

The entire detective machinery of Cornwall and York and the Continent has been set in motion to protect the royal personages and other notable people now gathering in London. Unwieldy as the Continental secret service often appears to be, every effort is made to unify them in order that no injury may befall any royal personage attendant on the queen.

As the funeral will be of a military character, there will probably be no pallbearers, although at Windsor several regiments are in capacity while the strain enabled recent events, and has been confined to his room since Thursday. It is feared he will be unable to take part in the ceremonies of Friday.

The outer coffin arrived last night. The non-commissioned officers detailed to carry the coffin rehearsed to-day with a dummy coffin, filled with sand and water over the top, and the Queen's

The main wine of Osborne House is expected to become the residence of Princess Beatrice, Princess Henry of Battenberg, in her capacity as governor of the Isle of Wight. The other part of the house will be reserved for the King.

General Sir Digton Probyn, controller and treasurer of the household, has been appointed legal adviser to the Transvaal administration. His appointment is commended as demonstrating the desire of the Imperial government to conciliate the Dutch.

Berlin, Jan. 29.—A despatch to the Lokal Anzeiger from The Hague says Mr. Kruger's almost impossible demand for the restoration of the exiled, which the recent slight operation entirely cured. The despatch adds that according to information the Boers do not intend to move to-day, and the march is suspended until further notice.

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Prince Henry of Prussia sailed from Kiel yesterday, accompanied by the Generalissimo, who is reported to have a wider acquaintance with the rogues of Europe than any other police chief in Europe.

Mafatesta and other anarchist residents in London assert there is not the slightest probability of violence, because England is an asylum for the persecuted of the Continent.

At Cowes detectives are stationed in large numbers on both sides of the Medina river, enquiring into the antecedents of strangers, and watching all who approach the royal personages.

Prince John George will take his place.

The precautions are applied in the case of all royal personages, and the prince of Wales, the crown. Southampton Yard maintains the most intimate and secret affiliation with every detective agency in the world, and its devices for tracing Continental suspects are not to be equalled. The British residence is suspended night and day by constables in plain clothes and detectives, and that no person is allowed to approach unless his card has been passed in.

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## Canadian Industries

Strong Speeches by Presidents of the Toronto Board of Trade.

Mr. Kemp Advocates Warmly Preferential Trade Within the Empire.

Dominion Should Adopt Tariff Against Lumber and All Wood Products.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Toronto, Jan. 29.—Following are the results of the election of officers of the board of trade, most of whom were elected by acclamation at the nomination last week: President, A. E. Ames, acclamation; first vice-president, W. E. Massey acclamation; second vice-president, J. F. Ellis; treasurer, J. L. Spink, acclamation. The address of the retiring president, A. E. Kemp, M.P., dealt with the prosperity of the country as shown by trade and banking statistics and the healthy condition of the lumber trade, desirability of improved methods of municipal taxation, and the necessity of checking the disposition of railways to obtain greater rates.

During the session, subject of foreign trade, Mr. Kemp said:

"MILITARY COURTESY.

Manila, Jan. 29.—Gen. MacArthur has issued orders that all duty throughout the division, excepting necessary guard and field duty, be suspended on the day of Queen Victoria's funeral. At reveille a national gun salute will be fired, and single guns will be fired half-hourly from sun-down to sundown.

Great Britain To Germany

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## Queen's Funeral

Thirty-Eight British War Ships Will Take Part in Naval Display.

Drapery Displayed by London Citizens Will be of Purple.

The King Will Reach the Capital To-day to Decide Arrangements.

Cowes, Jan. 28.—The funeral procession will leave Osborne House Friday at 2 p.m. The route to the pier will be lined with troops and the royal persons will follow the coffin on foot.

An order issued by Admiral Sir Charles Frederick Hotham shows that thirty-eight British vessels will take part in the naval display.

London, Jan. 28.—It was announced last evening that King Edward had ordered Saturday to be observed as a day of general mourning. All the banks will be closed and business suspended. The arrangements for the funeral have been only partially determined. Almost everything thus far is provisional and subject to the approval of the King, who will be in London to-morrow to look over what has been proposed and to give his decision.

By order of the King, the office of war directs that drums and trumpets be sounded throughout the land. The procession from St. George's Chapel Royal at Windsor to Frogmore has been abandoned, and the coffin will remain in the vaults of the former until the day of interment, which will be Monday.

Emperor William has commanded Count von Wedel, master of horse, to direct six of the Maestris to march from Berlin to meet the Crown Prince and the other Germans in official attendance at the funeral will ride in the procession. The royal carriages to be used at Cowes and in London will be painted the color of khaki and fitted with rubber tires.

King Edward has commanded M.A. Ponsonby to lead the guard of Black and White, to draw the honor of the Kaiser and the Queen, with the Crown Prince and the other German members of the procession.

The King and Queen, with the Kaiser, will attend the memorial service at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on Sunday.

In order to give Londoners a full opportunity to witness the funeral procession, it has been decided to extend the route, which is now fixed between the Palace, through St. James' Park and past St. James' Palace to Piccadilly, then along Piccadilly to Hyde Park, through Hyde Park, ending at the Marble Arch, and along Oxford Street to Paddington station. This is double the length of the route originally intended, and will occupy fully two hours. For safety reasons the route at Paddington has been extended to include High street, Park street and Long Walk, before entering the Castle.

### MINISTERS' TRIBUTE.

New York, Jan. 28.—The Methodist preachers, meeting here to-day, passed the following: "Whereas, in the providence of God, the great and good Victoria, Queen of England, died yesterday, therefore, members of the New York Methodist Preachers' Meeting, hereby express our gratitude to God for her long and spotless life, and her like unto Christ example before the world, and the blessed legacy she has left to humanity."

### MEMORIAL SERVICE.

Nanaimo, Jan. 28.—(Special)—All the city churches agreed to-day to hold a union memorial service on Saturday. Everything will be closed on Saturday, and the city council has voted to declare Saturday a civic day of mourning.

The Miners' Union to-day sent the Governor-General a resolution of sympathy with King Edward and the royal family.

Every church in the city held a memorial service yesterday for Queen Victoria; there was a large attendance.

### STORMS IN GERMANY.

Wind and Snow Playing Great Havoc in Some Parts of Fatherland.

Berlin, Jan. 28.—Hurricane-like snowstorms prevail in many parts of Germany, and considerable damage has been done. The weather is particularly violent on the East Friesian coast, where the city of Leer and surrounding districts were struck by a tidal wave.

At Frankfurt-on-the-Main snow is falling heavily this evening. Despatched from Berlin say that the northernmost west wind is blowing the waves into the Weser until it nearly reaches the edge of the dykes.

A night train near Dresden was partly buried from an elevated track on the line from Potschappel to Wilkendorf, and five cars were badly wrecked. The river Elbe and its tributaries have overflowed, threatening railway traffic, and high water is threatened in the Silesian streams.

Telegraphic communication with England is badly interrupted, cables being cut giving many hours late.

### WATER POWER.

Another Company Likely to Start Operations in Kootenay.

Roseland, Jan. 28.—It is stated that the water power in the Elbe-Doretti river is about to be utilized by a New York company. The mill sites and water rights on the river above seven miles up the Elbe were taken out two days since, and the work by the New York company will probably begin at once. Some years ago a plant was put in at this water power by the Kootenay Hydroelectric Co. for the mining, but it was abandoned and the old machinery is still there.

### OPPENHEIMER BROS. ASSIGN.

Vancouver Firm in Difficulties—Liable to a Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Vancouver, Jan. 28.—(Special)—Oppenheimer Bros. assigned to Capt. Tatlow to-day; liabilities \$100,000.

There is a report that Collector of Customs Bowes is to be moved to another city, and Mr. J. G. Grier, returning office in the last Dominion election, is to be appointed here.

Numerous applications for positions on the South African Mounted Police force are still coming in, according to the re-

ports of Lt.-Col. Ponsonby, commanding the Duke of Connaught's Own, and Major Mennett, of the same regiment. The application blanks have not yet arrived, and will appear as soon as they do, and the department were distributing them to the military commands nearest at hand, before sending them to the outlying districts, where, of course, will take longer time to complete arrangements and get the men to the point of mobilization.

Menzel, however, signed his intention of running as a straight government candidate in the Vancouver by-election against R. McPherson, Labor candidate.

SIR FRANK SMITH'S WILL.

His Estate Valued at More than a Million and a Quarter.

Toronto, Jan. 28.—(Special)—The will of the late Sir Frank Smith was probated to-day. The estate is valued at \$1,275,000, and includes bank accounts and stocks in the Niagara Navigation Company, and about a quarter of a million in gas stocks. The rest is in real estate and personalty, and is worth about \$40,000 yearly to his surviving son, and the remainder of the estate is divided into three parts, one going to each of his daughters, Mrs. J. E. Hill and Mrs. Ernest Marshall. The remaining portion is to be divided among grandchildren of his daughter, Mrs. Harrison.

THE STORM'S WORK.

London, Jan. 29.—It is reported from Londonderry that a steam trawler founded off Dunaf Head, all hands being lost.

Despatches from Holland say that a terrible hurricane is raging along the coast. Several small vessels are reported.

### Orders to

#### The Militia.

Instructions from Ottawa as to the Wearing of Military Mourning.

Salute of Hundred and One Guns to Be Fired on Saturday.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Jan. 28.—Black Rod issued an order to-day, that ladies who intend being present at the opening of parliament are to wear mourning costumes; none other will be admitted to the floor of the Senate.

A complete change has been made in the official order for military mourning, which is now fixed in conformity with the custom of the Kaiser and the other Germans in official attendance at the funeral will ride in the procession. The processional will be made by the British Yukon Railway Company for a railway from Dawson to the United States boundary, and from branch roads on Klondike creek.

Dawson was overrun with idle men, according to a despatch of the 22nd instant.

The Amur brought news that after a big fight with the storm, the northern railway system was again running, and trains could run through. The train of the 24th brought among its passengers J. H. Rogers, general manager of the White Pass & Yukon railway, Dawson, H. H. Duley, who made a quick trip over the Rockies, and the Victoria members are due to arrive to-day. Neil Hutton, a Dawson reporter, who was another traveller, left on December 30, and was delayed by the snow blockade.

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Twenty-two sacks of mail came through Dawson, and mails were making good time in. A correspondent, Neil Hutton, Dawson reporter, who was another traveller, left on December 30, and was delayed by the snow blockade.

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## The Colonist.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1901.

Published by  
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No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.  
PEBECIAL E. BROWN, - - Manager.

### THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by Carries at 20c. per week, or mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city) and United States at following rates:  
One Year ..... \$6.00  
Six Months ..... 3.00

### THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.

One Year ..... \$1.50  
Six Months ..... .75  
Three Months ..... .40

Sent postpaid to any part of Canada and the United States.

### TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

### NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All new advertisements and changes of advertising, to ensure their being inserted should be handed in to the business office not later than 6 p.m. Advertising will be accepted up to 8 p.m. at the business office, but insertion cannot be guaranteed. For urgent advertising after 8 p.m. consult the Night Editor.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA IN THE EAST.

I have found in Toronto and in Ottawa the keenest interest in the affairs of British Columbia, and for the most part the interest is of a very intelligent kind, showing that the people keep fairly well in touch with what is going on here. The desire to get information on many points leads to the putting of questions, which it is not very easy to answer. I do not think that the political situation is very well understood here. At least it is not, if I understand it. I am not now speaking of the members of the cabinet, but of the general public. Mr. Dunsmuir has created a very favorable impression at the Capital by his straightforward and business-like way of looking at all questions. He has also created quite an interest in himself on the part of leading Toronto business men. Several gentlemen, prominent in that city in finance and politics, expressed to me their hope that he would be able to spend a few days in that city before returning to the Coast, so that they and others might have an opportunity to form his acquaintance. His health has been very good since he came here, in which respect he has been more fortunate than Mr. Eberts, who has had a very severe cold, and who is not yet fully recovered, although he is sufficiently improved to be able to attend to business.

I think there are signs in the horizon of a storm, which will not be strictly political, although it will get into parliament. It is never well to mention names, and I shall not say anything to suggest to whom I am referring; but if the next twelvemonth does not witness a very lively conflict between two very formidable combinations, the barometer is badly out of order. Canada is a larger country than it used to be.

Very many people, I mean now the people one meets casually, have spoken to me about the question of Oriental immigration, and if there is a man here, who believes it ought to be prohibited, I have yet to meet him. Again let me say that I do not now speak of ministers, with most of whom I have had occasion to speak on the subject. The greatest interest is expressed by persons interested in farming, who said that the lack of labor at prices which Ontario farmers can afford to pay, is becoming a master of national policy. If those with whom I have conversed are a fair sample of Eastern people, there is not the slightest use of expecting any drastic legislation against Oriental immigration from the hands of either political party.

CHAS. H. LUGRIN.

### GLASGOW EXHIBITION.

In an address before the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in Toronto, last week, Mr. W. D. Scott, Canadian Commissioner for the Glasgow International Exhibition, called attention to the splendid opportunity presented for placing Canadian industries and resources before the British public. The times are propitious, for never before has Canada held so high a place in the esteem of the Old Country people. The mingling of the blood of men from Canada, the British Isles, Australia and other parts of the Empire, on South African battle-fields, has cemented the "feeling of brotherhood and drawn closer the ties of common citizenship." As Mr. Scott pointed out:

Canadians never had a better opportunity to introduce their goods on the British market. The feeling in Britain just now is intensely Canadian. Everything is Canadian, and the business people are too anxious to get Canadian goods to sell.

Twenty thousand feet of space has been devoted to Canadian exhibits at Glasgow, and a Canadian pavilion containing 10,500 feet of space is being erected. In addition to this, 8,901 feet will be devoted to Canadian exhibits in the main Industrial building. In the pavilion will be exhibited forest products, carriages, canoes, bicycles, pub, agricultural and horticultural products and canned goods.

In the Industrial hall will be exhibited an ingot of gold sent from British Columbia, value \$100,000, besides a large mineral collection, musical instruments, heating appliances, office and school furniture, household furniture and a cold storage case, with butter, eggs, cheese, etc.

Here is a splendid opportunity for British Columbia. Her mineral resources and forest products would attract widespread attention and an adequate display should have the effect of drawing settlers from among the best class of Scottish people who may be seeking to emigrate. What could more appeal to a Scotsman than to show him that in British Columbia oats are produced the equal of the finest grown in the land of oatmeal? We sincerely trust that this province may be well represented in the Canadian section at Glasgow when the exhibition opens next May.

### THE DEMISE OF THE CROWN.

The law does not speak of the death of the sovereign, but only of "the demise of the crown." The instant the heart of the reigning monarch ceases to beat, the royal power becomes vested in the legal heir. No proclamation is necessary to effect the transfer of sovereignty. The old proclamation: "The King is dead; long live the King," or, as it originally was declared: "Le roi est mort; vive le roi," was simply the public announcement of a fact, and had no legal character.

Mr. Majesty was formally proclaimed Queen, not only in London, but in Quebec, but she was just as much sovereign of British North America during the forty-one days, which elapsed between her accession to the throne and the receipt of the news in Canada, as she was afterwards. The ceremony of coronation is also unnecessary. It may be hard to conceive a report summarily starting as to stir their pulses.

The mining divisions of Skeena, Stikine, Teslin, Atlin, Omineca and Liard are as yet practically unknown. Placer gold and gold-bearing quartz ledges are known to exist there; they have been found wherever the prospector has sought for them, but the means of access is so limited that it is impossible to develop any save those that are found on the bank of some stream or lake, and many of those even are very difficult to get at. The provincial government, with the limited revenue at its command, can do very little towards throwing open this great treasure house, but all that is possible will be done as speedily as may be to enable the prospector and miner to thoroughly explore the country.

The ministry, having a personal relation to the sovereign, ceases to exist, we think, with the demise of the crown; but under the working of our constitutional system, there is no hiatus for the ministers held their places until their successors are appointed, and, although it was otherwise formerly, in these later days the sovereign is not likely to make any changes in the ministry under such circumstances.

When a Prince of Wales becomes king, the title becomes vacant. The son of a Prince of Wales does not become Prince of Wales by inheritance, but is formally created such by Royal Letters Patent. Until these have been issued there is no Prince of Wales.

### MR. SPEER'S DEFENCE.

We publish to-day a letter from Rev. J. C. Speer in defence of his paper read before the Toronto Ministerial Association upon the "Religious Outlook in British Columbia." Mr. Speer says that his paper was not intended for the public, but for the purpose of giving the ministers of Toronto an idea of the religious situation in the West. Surely he should have known that the press would publish reports of the meeting. The trouble seems to be that Mr. Speer, though meaning well, had prepared his paper without sufficient thought and conveyed a somewhat different meaning to what he had intended. That such was the case was proved by the fact that a least two or three Toronto papers gave reports which the Colonist very rightly declared to be slanders on the province.

Mr. Speer's explanation of what he stated regarding the sailors of His Majesty's fleet is by no means satisfactory.

He might just as well make the same remark about men of the garrison of any Eastern town being "at the expense of some of the plague spots of the city."

There is a certain amount of truth in the statement, but the same thing might be said of other classes of people in the East—for some of the "plague spots" are to be found where there are no sailors. It is just such unfortunate remarks that have given Eastern people an erroneous impression of the condition of the West; for hearing them, the people of the East, remembering the horrors of vice and ignorance which obtain in portions of every large city, be it in this continent or in Europe, are apt to apply this in an aggravated form to Western towns—whereas no one can deny that, with all our faults, grinding, horrible poverty, with its accompaniments as witnessed in big cities, is unknown in this province.

S. P. C. A.

The object of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is one which appeals to all classes and all creeds, and which should enlist not only the sympathy, but the active co-operation of every man, woman and child in the community. The work which it has set itself is difficult under the limited powers which it possesses, and without the hearty assistance of non-members, is nullified to a great extent. People witness acts of cruelty to our dumb fellow-creatures and cry shame on the human brutes who inflict that torture, but the case is exceptional where the average man or woman will keep his or her indignation and pity warm long enough to take action and set the perpetrator of the cruelty adequately punished—it is generally a case of out of sight, out of mind.

The Victoria branch, although little before the general public, is quietly doing a great deal of good work, its latest

move being to urge upon the city council certain important amendments to the Cruelty to Animals by-law, which it desires to have incorporated in the new consolidated by-laws of the city.

The Provincial society will hold its annual meeting at Vancouver this week, where delegates from all parts of the Province will attend and exchange views on the best methods of extending the scope of the work of mercy. If the Colonist might offer a suggestion, it would be that the society take steps to establish juvenile branches in every school in the Province. Lessons of kindness to animals learned in childhood have more lasting results than any other method. The co-operation of trustees and teachers should be easily secured, as far from interfering with the work of education, the teachings of the society would prove a valuable incentive to the study of animal, bird and insect life.

### THE GOLDEN NORTH.

The announcement of the discovery of more rich placer ground within sixty miles of Atlin causes neither surprise nor excitement. Mining men generally know Northern British Columbia are so firmly convinced that there are vast stores of the precious metal as yet undiscovered in those regions that it would be hard to conceive a report summarily starting as to stir their pulses.

The mining divisions of Skeena, Stikine,

Teslin, Atlin, Omineca and Liard are as yet practically unknown. Placer gold and gold-bearing quartz ledges are known to exist there; they have been found wherever the prospector has sought for them, but the means of access is so limited that it is impossible to develop any save those that are found on the bank of some stream or lake, and many of those even are very difficult to get at. The provincial government, with the limited revenue at its command, can do very little towards throwing open this great treasure house, but all that is possible will be done as speedily as may be to enable the prospector and miner to thoroughly explore the country.

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Teslin, Atlin, Omineca and Liard are as yet

able prices. The result of removing the import duty off lumber was therefore disastrous to those of their citizens who were engaged in the lumber business. The United States manufacturers saw their opportunity, and used it to the best advantage. Under their high tariff all the machinery used in lumbering, and the manufacture of wooden goods, can be produced at a considerably less cost than in Canada, and consequently less wood was done in the woods;

more wood, and that had been working overtime, shut down or greatly reduced their output, and hundreds of men were left idle, and their families caused to suffer. This state of affairs has existed for some years now, and it is time that a powerful body like the Toronto Board of Trade should "insist" upon the government applying a remedy. It seems monstrous that Canada, which has been called with truth a "wooden country," should be allowed to suffer a serious injury to one of her chief industries to benefit a small portion of her population. If Manitoba and the Territories must have cheap lumber—and it is generally conceded that it is necessary to their progress—surely the government can devise some better plan of regulation for it than by keeping a regulation in force which is sapping the life of a great industry.

Of all the provinces affected by this mistaken policy, British Columbia has suffered the most. Her position is peculiar from the fact that her lumbermen must procure a large portion of their plant in the United States. The Canadian manufacturers of lumbering machinery cater to the Eastern trade. The machines they make are of good quality for the purpose for which they are designed, viz., to deal with the timber of the Eastern provinces; they are useless when put to the task of manufacturing the big timber of British Columbia. The United States machinery men learned the necessities of the West many years ago, and produce machines which are practically unknown in Eastern Canada; consequently British Columbia lumbermen have to buy from them and pay a high import duty upon nearly every article which they use in their business. Under such circumstances it is nothing to wonder at that the lumbering business of British Columbia has fallen to a low ebb. The mills have been restricted to supply only a portion of the local demand, for with free lumber to compete with them they find themselves undersold in their home market, and the long haul and high freight rates practically bar them out from the interior and the prairie country beyond the mountains. Mr. Wills' words will, therefore, be welcomed by the British Columbia lumbermen, and they should incite the boards of trade throughout the provinces to take immediate steps to co-operate with the Toronto and other Eastern boards in their efforts to secure such a readjustment of the tariff as will remove the disabilities from which our lumber trade is now suffering.

About a week ago Premier Dunsmuir accompanied a delegation of British Columbia lumbermen who waited upon the Minister of the Interior for the purpose of urging that the same customs treatment be placed upon United States lumber and shingles entering Canada as are levied upon Canadian lumber and shingles when going into the United States.

It is a noteworthy fact that the latest discoveries are nearer the coast than the Atlin mines, and therefore the easier of access. This should stimulate further exploitation in the vicinity of the Lynn Canal and attract large numbers of prospectors at the opening of spring, adding greatly to the trade of Victoria.

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## Mackintosh Gives Evidence

First Witness for Defence in Le Roi Case on the Stand.

Is Subjected to a Severe Cross Examination by Mr. Bodwell.

Yesterday's proceedings in the famous Le Roi case were full of interest. Mr. Mackintosh was placed on the stand by the defence and told their side of the story in the examination by Mr. Davis. In the afternoon he was taken in hand by Mr. Bodwell and subjected to a severe cross-examination.

The examinations under commission of Whitaker Wright were put in by Mr. Davis at the morning session. The evidence of Wright was to the effect that at no stage of the negotiations was it understood in London that the Peyton's were to be received more than \$5 for their shares.

Upon which call came the counsel representing the B. A. C. as a resident director in May, 1899. The meeting with the Peyton's at Spokane on the 23rd of May, 1898, arose out of repeated offers made by Valentine Peyton urging the purchase of the majority stock. The transaction was not strictly business one. The attitude of the Turners, Whitaker Wright and local issues was discussed. The price of sale of the majority stock, witness had remitted to him present that he had no authority to make a binding contract with them. He said he would cable to London and ask for instructions. The cable was sent, but for some reason the same was not to be found.

At this stage the court rose for lunch.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

In the afternoon, Mr. Mackintosh was questioned by Mr. Davis regarding the sending of the cable to London, which closed the deal. He could not find the cable, but had a copy of it in communication to the manager of the B. A. C. to London, which say possibly what the sense of the cable was. After handing it he met Messrs. Wakefield, Williams, Valentine Peyton, Hoyle, Heyburn and Armstrong. They discussed the agreement to transfer a majority of the Le Roi shares to the B. A. C. Valentine Peyton said he could get \$200,000 for the shares he controlled but not 240,000. There was a heated discussion, in which witness said he would do nothing but serve the former interests without consulting those present at the meeting.

The agreement which was drawn and signed by him contained all the terms arrived at. He returned to Rossland next morning and found a cable from London, but had no copy of it in communication to the manager of the B. A. C. to London, which say possibly what the sense of the cable was. After handing it he met Messrs. Wakefield, Williams, Valentine Peyton, Hoyle, Heyburn and Armstrong. They discussed the agreement to transfer a majority of the Le Roi shares to the B. A. C. Valentine Peyton said he could get \$200,000 for the shares he controlled but not 240,000. There was a heated discussion, in which witness said he would do nothing but serve the former interests without consulting those present at the meeting.

On the 27th at Spokane, he did not, as alleged by Col. Peyton, agree to pay him more than \$5, nor did he commit himself to pay the majority shareholders more than \$5 per share, nor had he ever done so. On May 29th, he received a cable from Whitaker Wright, telling him Le Roi shareholders were dissatisfied.

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The afternoon has been left open for the memorial services arranged by the secret societies, which will commence at 2:15 in front of the parliament buildings. The programme arranged by the societies is as follows:

Lodges will meet at their respective lodges at 1:15 p.m. on Saturday, and 15 minutes later assemble at the A. O. U. W. H. Yates street, Grand Marshal Bro. Thomas Ross, assisted by Marshalls, will assign each lodge their place in the procession, which will start promptly at 1:45 p.m. The line of procession will be Yates street to Government and thence to the public grounds. Vehicles will remain outside the grounds. The following is a programme of service:

Worship by His Worship Mayor Hayward. Hymn—"Nearer My God to Thee." Service—90th Psalm. Extempore Prayer. Address—His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. Hymn—First and last verse "Rock of Ages." Address—Rev. Elliott S. Rowe. Hymn—"Abide With Me." Benediction. Dead March.

At the conclusion of the services the societies and general public will form in procession and march to the city hall by way of Government street to Yates, Yates to Douglas, and Douglas to the city hall. At the hall the proclamation will be read by the King, King Edward VII— "To the throne we go, with accompanying ceremonies, and the assemblage will then disperse."

Witness denied the evidence of the Englishman, that he had agreed to pay the Peyton's as much as the Turners. He never entered into any agreement in behalf of the B. A. C. without an agreement in writing. Witness contradicted certain statements of witness on behalf of the plaintiff.

Mr. Bodwell then proceeded to cross examine Mr. Mackintosh. Witness admitted he had not got the letter at the date. After the hearing and freshing his memory, that he had got the letter from Col. Peyton's office. He admitted having an interview with Col. Peyton, and remembered having said he was surprised at seeing the letter one of three days ago.

Mr. Bodwell asked witness if he suggested that the latter clause in the letter he had got from Col. Peyton was to be put to it in his absence. Witness replied that he made no charges, but pressed by counsel, he admitted that he had suggested that the Peyton's put a fraudulent stamp on the document.

Col. Peyton was asked if the hand of conspirators would put a fraudulent stamp on the letter, and give it to him to carry away, and expect him not to read it? Witness replied, "Yes."

He did not deny the first part of the letter. "The Peyton's were relying upon him to do the work in his office." The matter was discussed at an hour or two before the summer. To repeated questions on the 15th of September, he admitted that he had suggested that he would be prepared to put a false statement to the letter. At the meeting in Peyton's office all was quiet.

Upwards of twenty minutes was devoted to an attempt by Mr. Bodwell to get from the witness to give the name of the meeting at Col. Peyton's office. Mr. Mackintosh had a very poor memory.

At a general, at Rossland, at the Allen hotel, Col. Peyton, at the Allen hotel, the matter of the sale of shares to him. He also had a conversation with him, and others going down on the train to Spokane.

Mr. Bodwell submitted the witness, to a series of questions concerning his conduct during his relations with Col. Peyton before and after the commencement of the suit. He was suspended by Col. Peyton. That was on the 15th of September, or about the middle of the summer. To repeated questions on the 15th of September, he admitted that he had suggested that he would be prepared to put a false statement to the letter.

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It related to the same subject. He expected he would have to pay the minority man was paid by the majority, till this morning.

### CAPT. DEBNY DEAD.

Well Known Master of Pacific Coast Company's Steamers.

The death of Capt. Gerard Debney, one of the best-known mariners on the Pacific Coast, is announced in a despatch from San Francisco. Capt. Debney died at San Francisco, at age of 63 years, from a combination of stomach troubles. Few master mariners were better known in this port than Capt. Debney. For more than a quarter of a century he commanded vessels of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, running north and south from San Francisco.

Capt. Debney entered the service of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company 27 years ago. Upon his retirement 15 months since, he was the commodore captain of the fleet, handing over that command to Capt. Alander. For three years prior to his retirement with the company whose officers and employees he was captain of a schooner carrying powder between San Fran and San Francisco.

Capt. Debney was a seaman with a record of never having lost a ship.

He commanded the State of California for 13 years, principally from San Francisco, Portland, Oregon, Victoria, Vancouver, and Victoria, British Columbia, and San Fran and San Francisco.

It was in connection with his mastership of the Puebla that the people of Victoria best remember Capt. Debney.

The Puebla, under Capt. Debney's command, ran aground off the coast of San Francisco and Victoria, during the time in 47 hours and 20 minutes.

According to the weather has been abnormally mild for this season of the year, the temperature rising to or above 40 upon four occasions, and once falling to below 10. The weather was also considerably warmer throughout the other portions of the Territories; it was colder though the lowest temperatures reported were only 20 and 28 below zero.

Victoria, 24 hours and 16 minutes west of San Francisco, had a maximum of .12 inch of rain. The highest temperature was 45, on the 29th; and the lowest, 31, on the 29th.

New Westminster reported .93 inch of rain, the highest temperature 44, on the 28th and 29th, and the lowest, 31, on the 29th.

Pushing the Railway Through to the Pacific Ocean—the Route.

The Canadian Northern and Southern, practically the same road under the same management, is destined to become one of the most important railroads in America, says the Winnipeg Free Press, and yet few persons, even Manitobans, know much about it. Mr. D. B. Hanna, the general superintendent, and Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann, the builders of this railroad, have their offices and staff in Winnipeg, which is the centre of all work done on this line.

The Southeastern section has now reached a point about 150 miles southeast of Winnipeg, on the American side.

Its present objective point is Port Arthur, and soon, no doubt, it will have connect with the Canadian side, too.

There is much timber east of Winnipeg on this line, and already large quantities of wood and logs reach Winnipeg.

A sawmill requiring over 200 men to operate is established at Winnipeg, and the logs for it will come all over this line. The distance from Winnipeg to Port Arthur on this road will be about 1,000 miles.

The Northwestern extension of the road has now reached Red Deer river about 300 miles northwest of Winnipeg.

At present the line is over C. P. R. and M. & N. W. as far as Gladstone, the C. P. R. and Northern.

"The new members want all members of the council elected by the people of the Yukon," the memorandum continues.

"The six districts, containing the time is not ripe for a wholly elective council. The members of the council are appointed by the government, and the members of the minority report will be submitted to Ottawa on this matter."

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## Col. Peyton Under Fire

Submitted to a Very Searching  
Cross-Examination by  
Mr. Davis.

### A Little Sensational Private History Brought Out During the Day.

In the Supreme Court yesterday the case of Williams vs. R. A. C. was continued. Nearly the whole day was occupied with the cross-examination of Col. I. W. Peyton of Spokane, who was examined for the plaintiff on Saturday. Mr. E. P. Davis, Q. C., submitted the witness to a most searching questioning and succeeded in confusing him in some few particulars, but on the whole the Colonel showed himself to be a master of fence and was agreeably vague and non-committal in many of his replies. The sensation of the day was caused by the afternoon session, when Mr. Davis elicited the fact that the Colonel had not always been known by the name of Peyton and that he had once been indicted by the grand jury at Spokane county. The witness had been allay under Mr. Davis' continuous bombardment of questions, was visibly affected when a personal question was sprung upon him.

The afternoon session was taken up with the examination of Valentine Peyton, of Los Angeles, Cal., another of the interested Le Ro shareholders. Mr. Davis told the witness on cross-examination about 5 o'clock, and had not concluded when the court rose at 5:30 o'clock.

Col. I. M. Peyton in his cross-examination said he was personally interested in the case to the extent of \$170,000. He had forgotten the details of negotiations which he had carried on directly with Mr. Whitaker Wright, and had no recollection of the production of letters and cablegrams which passed between them. He visited London in the spring of 1898 to forward the sale of the coal mine to H. H. Davis, and negotiations with Wright during February, March and April of 1898. Received letter from Wright offering \$3,000,000 payable on terms of the agreed-upon price, but stuck to his figure. Witness did not, while in London, offer to sell Wright enough shares at \$6 per share to control the property. He did not consider Wright's evidence to that effect. After witness' return to Spokane he had a conversation with Judge Heyburn, on June 10, 1898, about the confirmation of the sale and completed the arrangement. He had previous conversations with Judge Heyburn in reference to what had been done during witness' absence in England. He did not remember having committed a proposition to Judge Heyburn for the purchase of stock. Ex-Governor Mackintosh had made an offer for stock, which he had withdrawn.

Witness' response to the written agreement, he understood from his brother and Williams, that a verbal agreement had been made, but nothing had been done toward carrying it out. He did not regard the arrangement as amounting to anything, and did not consider it as an agreement that could be enforced. After witness' return to Heyburn he had a conversation with Judge Heyburn, on June 10, 1898, about the confirmation of the sale and completed the arrangement. He had previous conversations with Judge Heyburn in reference to what had been done during witness' absence in England. He did not remember having committed a proposition to Judge Heyburn for the purchase of stock. Ex-Governor Mackintosh had made an offer for stock, which he had withdrawn.

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Birds and Eggs.—Upstairs in the left wing of the provincial parliament building there is a small room upon the terrace of the upper floor, which contains a number of different kinds and sizes of elk, moose, caribou, large bears, deer, and wolves; also the seals, walruses and other sea animals. Along the sides of the room are numerous cages with innumerable rabbits in them, and a fox standing up to them; in another, an eagle with its prey; and others which are fitted up with wire.

**THE PROVINCIAL MUSEUM.**—The Animals.—The museum is in the left wing of the provincial parliament building. After entering the building you leave a small hall, which leads into a large room containing a number of different kinds and sizes of elk, moose, caribou, large bears, deer, and wolves; also the seals, walruses and other sea animals. Along the sides of the room are numerous cages with innumerable rabbits in them, and a fox standing up to them; in another, an eagle with its prey; and others which are fitted up with wire.

**REFORMED EPISCOPAL.**—The Church of Our Lord (Reformed Episcopal) was heavily draped in black and purple. Special music was rendered by the organ, and appropriate services were conducted in the morning by Rt. Rev. Bishop Brider, who took for his subject, "The Queen: being Dead, Yet Speakheth." He said:

"There is no sorrow that can befall the beloved Queen, who being dead, yet speaketh; people can die, but she cannot die; speaketh by the life she had, and the work she did. For I think one less than our pre-eminence in her history. 'Whoso liveth in the land where three to die, do it with thy mouth.' It is a lesson which young people especially should take to heart. For she began her reign with such a spirit of self-sacrifice, and to the end of her days. Think of it, young people. Three things go to good work. First, a deep sense of the duty which in the sight of God and man you have to do; secondly, a sense of responsibility; thirdly, a faithful perseverance in doing it as long as you live. Owing to the circumstances of the Queen's character, she must have been a woman of great energy, and of excellent character; for the power to detach himself from the evils of his surroundings, and to shape his course, make a man a wise and good man, and a good ruler; according to the law of God, by which rules and princes decide justice. How difficult this is to persons in power! Only a wise ruler can rule well, but with care preventing and following all must admit. That His grace abundantly given to our country, prayer, and supplication should be our constant prayer; and that he may be strong to understand the assaults made on the nation's covenant with God, in which the last of his name, Edward VI, bore so noble a name, and to maintain which has become the sword duty of every British sovereign.

But to return to reminiscences of our beloved Queen, who being dead, yet speaketh; people can die, but she cannot die; speaketh by the life she had, and the work she did. For I think one less than our pre-eminence in her history. 'Whoso liveth in the land where three to die, do it with thy mouth.' It is a lesson which young people especially should take to heart. For she began her reign with such a spirit of self-sacrifice, and to the end of her days. Think of it, young people. Three things go to good work. First, a deep sense of the duty which in the sight of God and man you have to do; secondly, a sense of responsibility; thirdly, a faithful perseverance in doing it as long as you live. Owing to the circumstances of the Queen's character, she must have been a woman of great energy, and of excellent character; for the power to detach himself from the evils of his surroundings, and to shape his course, make a man a wise and good man, and a good ruler; according to the law of God, by which rules and princes decide justice. How difficult this is to persons in power! Only a wise ruler can rule well, but with care preventing and following all must admit. That His grace abundantly given to our country, prayer, and supplication should be our constant prayer; and that he may be strong to understand the assaults made on the nation's covenant with God, in which the last of his name, Edward VI, bore so noble a name, and to maintain which has become the sword duty of every British sovereign.

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**ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL.**—A large congregation assembled at 10:30 on Sunday morning in the St. Andrew's cathedral, under the direction of the Lord Bishop. Mr. Arthur, the pulpit reader, before entering upon the subject of his sermon, spoke of the Queen's death, and of the opportunity afforded us of paying our respects to the memory of one who has been so dear to the world; and of showing our cheerful and faithful march. "God Save the King," said Dr. Campbell, "we should rejoice that her successor, King Edward VII, her eldest son, is a worthy successor to the throne. His character is entirely of a manly character, and next to the late Queen herself, is enthroned in the affections of the people."

**ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN.**—At St. Andrew's Presbyterian church Rev. W. Leslie Clay preached two eloquent sermons, referring in the morning to the dead Queen, and in the evening to Britain's new King. After a few introductory remarks in the morning he said:

"While I have been speaking you doubtless have been thinking that the Queen is dead. Let me assure you that she is not. She, whose personality has been perhaps the most prominent factor in the last fifty years to the world's life, has been given to us in the same emblems of woe. At the morning service, after referring to the many events of the past month, Rev. E. S. Black, in his sermon, said that the Queen had died of a month of a new century, death removes from the highest place ever occupied by human being the most remarkable woman and one of the greatest.

"The organ pipes a laud wreath was surmounted with crepe, and from the very top of the pipes a Union Jack drooped at half-mast. A picture of the Queen later on was placed on the platform surrounded by the same emblems of woe. At the morning service, after referring to the many events of the past month, Rev. E. S. Black, in his sermon, said that the Queen had died of a month of a new century, death removes from the highest place ever occupied by human being the most remarkable woman and one of the greatest.

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## Ward School Is Wanted

Delegation from Victoria West Press Matters Upon the Trustees.

Proceedings at Yesterday Evening's Meeting of the Board.

Outside of the hearing of the views of a delegation from Victoria West on the question of providing a new school for that section. Much importance transpired at yesterday evening's adjourned meeting of the board of school trustees. There were present, Trustee Hall, in the chair, and Trustees Belvoir, Jay, Drury, Huggett, Brown and Mrs. Grant Eaton.

Pal R. Smith, secretary of the Board of Federated Societies, extended an invitation to the members of the board to participate in the societies' demonstration on the occasion of the Queen's funeral.

Orator George Belyea, the minister was accepted without objection. Trustee Belvoir rose and said: "I hope Mr. Belyea expressing the hope that arrangements would be made for the school children to participate in the proceedings."

A. B. McNeil forwarded a communication pointing out the existence of an evil at the North Ward school—the practice of students bringing money to school with which to buy candy.

They often purchased lunches from each other, and the practice was harmful, referred to Superintendent Eaton.

A. G. Tamm, the architect, was next heard on the question of school matters affecting the district. Mr.

Boggs explained that a resolution was passed to build a new school.

The present building was unsuitable in site and accommodation.

An appropriation was now asked for the new school, which will be separate by law—hardly pass the election so they would like the amount indicated in the by-law for the High school.

Mr. Rodding also addressed the trustees to the same effect.

Trustee Belyea pointed out that there were only 285 pupils there, including sides, and a new school at Victoria West was greater than for one in Victoria West. An objection to providing a school at the latter point was that there was no site. The Board reserves discrete right to be satisfied.

Mr. Boggs thought the raters were compelled to give a thorough ward system before providing high schools.

Superintendent Eaton said there was no objection for four years in the recent school corporation at Victoria West.

Trustee Jay wanted to know if the question of site had been considered.

Mr. Boggs explained that a good site was at the corner of Esquimalt road.

Trustee Drury favored the idea of acting upon the deputation's wishes, if the question of site was settled. That was not a business one. As far as the outside scholars were concerned, he rather favored the idea of admitting them to the city.

Trustee Hall did not think the main by-law would be jeopardized by asking in it for the grant for a Victoria West school.

Trustee Brown pointed out that on a previous occasion he had favored building a proper school at Victoria West. He was not afraid of any difficulty about a site, as favored incorporating vote for the school in the High school by a majority.

Trustee Belyea was opposed to building a school on the Indian reserve until the time of its removal.

Trustee Huntress thought the question of a site was the only obstacle in arranging the matter to the satisfaction of Victoria West.

Mr. Painter said the school at Victoria West was in a very unsatisfactory condition—so bad that "cows could not be pastured in the vicinity."

The delegation then withdrew.

The finance committee recommended the payment of accounts amounting to \$510. Adopted.

Superintendent Eaton directed attention to the matter of newspaper advertising rates and it was referred to the finance committee.

The chairman submitted the names of the two finance committees for the year: Finance, Drury, Grant and Huggett; Buildings and Grounds, Brown, Belyea and Jay.

Trustee Mrs. Grant thought that as there were only half the books she should be on the latter committee. There was some discussion but no change was made.

Trustee Belyea gave notice that he would at the next regular meeting move for a committee to amend the regulations affecting teacher salaries.

The board then went into private session and the reporter withdrew.

## Local News.

From Tuesday's Daily Edition.  
To Select Juries.—On Monday the jurors who are to serve during the coming year are to be selected.

Real Estate Sales.—The two lots and eight cottages on the south side of View street, between Cook and Vancouver, changed hands a few days ago.

Has Been Summoned.—The technician who left the coal sacks, over which Mr. L. Seymour fell on Friday evening, on Fort street, has been summoned to appear in the police court for an infraction of law.

Real Estate Transfer.—A further sale of Mr. Tait's acreage property at Beacon Hill took place yesterday, and building operations are to commence, under his supervision as architect.

Meeting Cancelled.—Owing to the recent national bereavement, the meeting of the Historical Society of British Columbia for Friday, February 1, is cancelled. Members will kindly accept this intimation.

Officers' Meeting.—A meeting of the officers of the Fifth Regiment, C. A., will be held at 5½ Government street this afternoon at 4 o'clock, to decide what the regiment will take in regard to the memorial services to be held on Saturday.

Patterson-Walt.—Rev. Dr. Campbell solemnized the wedding of James Patterson, formerly of Nanaimo, and for sometime of the Vernon hotel, to Mrs. Marion Walt, proprietress of the Vernon and

## "Winter Finds Out What Summer Lays By."

Be it spring, summer, autumn or winter, someone in the family is "under the weather" from trouble originating in impure blood or low condition of the system.

All these, of whatever name, can be cured by the great blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla. It never disappoints.

**Bols**—"I was troubled with boils for months, but I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after taking it twice have not since been bothered." E. H. GLADWIN, Trovo, N. S.

**Could Not Sleep.** "I did not have any sleep for months, but I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, took four bottles and it restored me to perfect health." Miss JEAN TURNER, Cranbrook, Ont.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints**

Hood's Cure liver ill; the non-irritating and cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Cures all diseases.

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