

ALPHA IS GOING TO PIECES

Steamer's Back Was Broken in Three Places and Coast is Strewn With Wreckage.

FIREMAN'S STORY OF THE WRECK

Owing to Storm the Helm Would Not Answer—Capt. York and Mr. Barber Were on Bridge When First Crash Came.

(Special to the Times.)

Vancouver, Dec. 18.—Steamer Coquitlam arrived this morning from Union with further particulars of the disaster to the Alpha.

Capt. Goss says the Alpha is a total wreck and fast going to pieces, even the tops of her masts being under water at low tide. The vessel's back was broken in three places and parts of her house and portions of her cargo are strewn along the rocky coast for three miles.

A fireman told a thrilling story of the disaster to Capt. Goss. He was in the stock hole and clambered out as the vessel was going down. He dropped his jacket as he clambered out, and was swept by the suction of a heavy wave. He was carried against the rocks, where his feet caught. By a supreme effort of his own and the assistance of a wave he pulled free and left both boots in the rock crevice. He was dashed repeatedly against the rocks, and his legs were frightfully lacerated before he finally was able to obtain a footing. All his clothes had been torn off except a remnant of a shirt.

He said that at the time of the disaster the helm refused to answer, so great was the force of wind and wave. Then the engines could not be quickly reversed and delay followed. The captain and Barber were on the bridge at the time of the first crash.

Capt. Goss says the night was the most terrible he ever saw in ten years' navigation of the Gulf. Other steamers were lying in coves for shelter.

There was no insurance either on vessel or cargo. The total loss is placed at \$300,000.

The third engineer's name was Moore, not Murray, as at first reported, and he was a former resident of Westminster avenue, in this city.

Mr. Gennell, part owner of the Alpha, had two unsigned life insurance policies of \$10,000 each in his favor drawn by the Barbers, but were not completed in the hurry of the last moment.

TO BRING DOWN SURVIVORS.

D. G. S. Quadra, Captain Walbran, leaves at daybreak for the scene of the disaster to the unfortunate Alpha to render assistance to the living, and do all possible to recover the bodies of the unfortunate who lost their lives.

The plan was the one decided on by Capt. Gaudin, the local agent of marine and fisheries, who, with commendable promptness, wired to the representative owner, J. Gennell, proffering the steamer's services. In reply he received the following self-explanatory telegram:

"Chief officer and survivors of Alpha reported at Union. Can get no port here. Can you proceed to scene of disaster and bring bodies here? Will greatly oblige. Answer, J. Gennell."

In answer to the above Capt. Gaudin wired back to Mr. Gennell that the steamer will be dispatched to-morrow morning as stated.

Scene of Disaster.

Speaking of the disaster to the Alpha this afternoon, Capt. Walbran said:

"Yellow rock where the disaster to the Alpha has occurred is a small precipitous island about 1,000 feet from the eastern end of Denman Island. There is no safe passage between the rock and Denman Island. At low water this channel is nearly dry. On Yellow rock there are situated two lights, one showing a brilliant light all round the horizon, and the western one in conjunction with the first named is so placed as to guide vessels up the Sound, the direct route to Comox. In a strong southeast gale the sea beats heavily against Yellow rock and the adjacent shores."

News was received in the city last evening of the total loss of the steamer Alpha, together with nine members of her crew. She struck Yellow Island, it is said, at the base of the lighthouse

ago after long service between Halifax and the West Indies, and shortly after arrival was sold by Messrs. Pickford & Black to Captain J. D. Warren and others. Later she passed into the hands of Mr. Gennell and other Vancouverites, and the present would have been her first trip in the trans-Pacific trade. Since being brought out to this coast, the steamer has been engaged principally in the Northern trade, being first employed in the Skagway trade and afterwards in the Nome trade. She was, it will be remembered, among the first vessels to reach Nome last year, when scores of craft were striving for the honor. With Captain Otto Buckholz in command she forged her way through the ice, which encompasses Nome in certain times of the year, and was the second vessel to make port. She landed cargo, and because of this, without proper compliance with the customs regulations, as alleged, she brought about legal proceedings instituted in Seattle against her, and which are now occupying the attention of court there.

TOPEKA ALSO WRECKED.

Familiar Alaskan Liner Runs Ashore on Sullivan Island and in Bad Position.

The bad weather which has prevailed for the last week or so all along the coast is proving disastrous to shipping. Simultaneously with the receipt of the news of the total loss of the Alpha, comes word of disaster overtaking the veteran Alaskan passenger and freight ship City of Topeka, which has for years called regularly at the outer wharf on her way to and from the North. The information is received in the following dispatch from Seattle: "The Pacific coast steamer City of Topeka, Captain Olsen, was wrecked on December 8th while on her way down Skagway. She was lightly loaded, and a terrible gale was running. She struck on the southern end of Sullivan Island and what seemed to be a table rock. All the passengers were taken safely ashore, and 22 of them, with the purser and freight clerk, came down on the Dolphin. She has two large holes stove in her through which the sea washed in and out. Her chances of being saved depend entirely on the weather. If the calm weather lasted through the week she could have been safely got off and taken to Juneau. No lives were lost."

The Topeka was built at Chester, Penn., in 1844, for a Boston firm, who sold her to the Atchafon, Topeka & Saco P. & N. Co., of Seattle. She was brought around to this coast in 1886, and was in the employ of the Pacific Coast Steamship Co. She was placed in the Alaskan business. Her dimensions are: Length, 198 feet; beam, 35 feet; and depth of hold, 12 feet.

TOPEKA PASSENGER'S STORY.

(Associated Press.)

Tacoma, Dec. 18.—Among the passengers of the City of Topeka, which was wrecked in Lynn canal on December 8th, was Mrs. A. J. Clark, of Tacoma, who has arrived here and tells a thrilling story of the wreck. Mrs. Clark says:

"About 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon it grew dark as night, the wind blew a perfect hurricane and it was bitter cold. The waves dashed eight and ten feet high over the steamer's broad rail and nothing could have lived in these waters. They attempted to run into some harbor or retreat until the storm subsided. The terror of that storm were beyond description. The steamer lost her bearings and I think something was broken about the engine. We were sitting at a table in the saloon when the steamer struck on a reef with a terrible shock, closely followed by another more severe, and a panic was created and excited passengers rushed to the deck. Many were throwing their baggage overboard."

"After the second shock the steamer keeled over on her side. Some of the men got to land and built fires and began carrying things ashore. The women waited until the tide fell, and then we reached shore by stepping on the rocks."

"It snowed all Saturday night and was very cold, and continued so until Sunday night, when it moderated. One of the men walked three miles through the storm to an Indian village, or encampment, and got a tent for the women. Then we found that it leaked. The weather changed and it began to rain."

"We stayed on the island until Tuesday about 11 o'clock the little steamer Alert came by and found us. It transported some of us to Juneau and sent another steamer back after the rest. They expected the Topeka would break her back at low tide."

Since the Alpha met her doom a great deal of comment is heard along the waterfront in regard to the deep manner in which the ship had been loaded, leaving little of her, as one pilot remarked this morning, to offer resistance to a heavy sea. Then again, it is said, that had the steamer had a pilot about the accident might not have happened. One of the men who would not have attempted to land, having been saved by clinging to a door which had broken adrift, and on which he was found in an exhausted condition next morning.

The history of the Alpha is an interesting one. She was built by Barclay & Company at Glasgow in 1863. She was an iron screw steamer of 653 tons gross and 514 net. Her dimensions were: Length, 221.8 feet; beam, 27.6 feet; and depth of hold, 14.8 feet. Her engines were built by J. and G. Thomson, of Glasgow, and her speed about 10 knots. She was brought out to this coast three years

for them, but without avail. The balance of the crew came down with myself to Union in Mr. Ford's boat on arrival here, I find that the wires are broken down. I left one man (the watchman) to stand by the vessel on the island on which the Yellow rock lighthouse stands.

"The hull of the ship is just under water at low water. Fore and after masts gone, and the beach is thick for a couple of miles with wreckage and cargo. I should not be surprised if the bottom was torn out of her. Mind this is only a surmise."

"I came here to wire, but find all the wires broken down. The captain of the boat, hearing of the disaster was about to push off, came down and said that he would deliver this letter. All the crew are here, and I am doing the best for them, so please let me have instructions with the customs regulations, as alleged, she brought about legal proceedings instituted in Seattle against her, and which are now occupying the attention of court there."

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call of Mayor Daniel, to consider the reception of Col. Otter and the men of the first contingent from South Africa. From information received from Ottawa, it seems that the Western man will be here for only a few hours. It was decided that the officers and men while here be entertained by the city. Citizens were requested to decorate the buildings. The city will present an address of welcome to the soldiers. Salutes will be fired as the ship comes up the harbor, and a guard of honor from the militia will receive the troops here. The returned heroes will be tendered a banquet if time permits.

London, Dec. 17.—The Capetown correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The Boers have raided Cape Colony at two separate points, one hundred miles distant. One commando advanced upon Philippstown, between Colesberg and Kimberley. The other, supposed to be Herero's commando, crossed the Orange river between Odendalstrom and Bethulie, northwest of Burgersdorp, its objective apparently being Cradock."

"Gen. Macdonald is engaging the invaders, who have no guns, 20 miles west of Burgersdorp."

"The latest news is that they are being slowly forced back to the Orange river, where a warm reception is being prepared for them."

Lord Salisbury's gloomy reference to South Africa at the conference of the National Union of Conservative Associations causes much heart-burning. The Conservative press is reluctant to admit that the situation is worse, and complains of the Premier's "needless pessimism."

The Daily News asks whether Lord Salisbury's utterances foreshadow the news of another reverse, and suggests that the government has received dispatches from Lord Kitchener asking for more troops, on the ground that the war, instead of being finished, is entering upon a new and difficult phase. All the papers are urging the government to do everything possible to support Lord Kitchener. The Queen's message to the volunteers was evidently designed to scotch the general disappointment over their retention in the field. There are rumors current that the government is not able to respond to appeals from South Africa to send out more regulars.

The contemplated thanksgiving service in St. Paul's cathedral in connection with the return of Lord Roberts from South Africa has been abandoned, owing to the government's announcement that the proposed thanksgiving is to be deferred until the close of the operations in South Africa.

The programme now is for Lord Roberts to debarh in the Solent to visit the Queen at Osborne House on January 2nd to re-embark and finally at Southampton, coming from that point to London.

The Queen's Thanks.

London, Dec. 18.—The government publicly requests employers who have kept open situations for Yeomanry, colonials and volunteers to continue their efforts to minimize the sacrifices of these men in the services of their country.

The war office has issued the Queen's thanks to the Yeomanry, colonials and volunteers, expressing her reliance that those abroad will continue to aid her regulars.

London, Dec. 18.—It is reported this afternoon that Gen. Knox has been forced to abandon the pursuit of Gen. Dewet, owing to the situation created in Cape Colony by the Boers crossing the Orange River.

It is said that 3,000 republicans have entered Cape Colony and that a considerable number have reached Philippstown. The reports add that Dewet, with about 4,500 men, is northwest of Ladysburg, and that an attack on Windburg is momentarily expected.

Kruger's Speech.

Amsterdam, Dec. 19.—Mr. Kruger arrived here to-day. He was met at the railroad station by the municipal and communal authorities. Speeches were exchanged in the royal waiting-room. A banquet was presented to Mr. Kruger, whose appearance was the signal for rounds of applause. Very large crowds of people lined the route to the town hall, where the burgomaster made a speech, in which he said he hoped Mr. Kruger would succeed in his efforts to secure honorable peace.

Mr. Kruger, in reply, said: "In 1884 we obtained our independence, but that memorable action has been obliterated. The invaders are ten against one, but we await the day when God will make known His will. We reply on His help more than on emperors and princes. I have not come as a fugitive, but by order of my government with the object of terminating a war in which the British employ women and children against us."

A luncheon followed. Mr. Kruger subsequently visited the headquarters of the South African refugees.

LOSS OF TRAINING FRIGATE.

Twenty-Five Persons Were Drowned and a Hundred Injured.

Madrid, Dec. 18.—An official dispatch from the prefect of Malaga shows the loss of life by the foundering, on Sunday, of the German training frigate Grosses, of Malaga, to have been less than reported. According to this dispatch 25 fatalities resulted from the accident, and 100 persons were injured.

THE VOTE OF TREATY.

Washington, Dec. 17.—The Senate has reached an agreement to vote on the Hay-Randolph treaty next Thursday, beginning with votes on the amendments at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

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"We," said the premier, "do not know exactly what has taken place. We earnestly hope the issue may be better than the beginning. But we have to push it which have not been explained, and when explained they may be the subject of scrutiny as to the steps whereby the present results have been reached. But we must spare no effort whereby the glory and the maintenance of our Empire may be achieved."

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TRAIN ROBBERIES.

Washington, Dec. 17.—Representative Day, of New York, to-day introduced a bill for the suppression of train robbery in the territories of the United States and elsewhere. It provides the death penalty for those guilty of a "hold-up" in the death of any person on the train, or in case no one is killed, the penalty is hard labor from 20 to 30 years.

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CANADIAN BRIEFS. Killed By a Trolley Car—James Robertson, of Montreal, Dead. Montreal, Dec. 18.—James Robertson, president of James Robertson Co., Ltd., died this afternoon.

Alaskan Boundary. Negotiations Reported to Be in Progress Between Washington and London. Ministers May Be Able to Make Statement When Dominion House Meets.

REGULARS FOR PHILIPPINES. Manila, Dec. 18.—The volunteer regiments will proceed to the United States for the month of January.

MOBE PROTESTS. Toronto, Dec. 17.—Petitions against the election of members in North Wellington, North Bruce, West Durham, Coorway, Stormont and Ottawa were entered in Osbourne Hall today.

Mining News. On the Iron Cap development work is progressing favorably. Five men are steadily employed on the Silver Belt group.

Along the Waterfront. Captain H. York, who met his death in the wreck of the steamer Alpha, was one of those who three years ago endeavored to push his way into Dawson over the Teslin trail.

RE. A dozen Patent Lever Pens. These Patent Lever Pens are made of the finest materials.

REMEDY. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is the most prominent remedy in the market.

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For Better Highways

Second Convention of Good Roads Association Held Yesterday in Victoria.

Urgent Need of Reform in the Methods of Road Administration.

The second convention of the Good Roads Association of the province was held at the department of agriculture yesterday, there being a large and very enthusiastic gathering of gentlemen from all parts of the province in attendance. The liveliest interest was manifested in the proceedings, many of the speakers stating that the question was the most important one before the province to-day.

The present system of constructing roads under government appointed bosses met with general execration, delegates of all shades of politics agreeing that it was the fruitful cause of a prodigal waste of money and that whatever else the association should do it should bend its energies primarily to the remedy of this abuse.

The necessity for the appointment of a provincial instructor in road making, such as Mr. Campbell, Ontario, was also generally felt and expressed.

The following delegates were in attendance: Ald. Gilley and Adams, New Westminster; John McRae, Agassiz; Joseph Shaw, Colwood; Joe McEneaney, Colwood; Percy Purvis, Salt Spring; Geo. Webb, Esquimalt; George Bezanzon, Colwood; H. Webb, Chilliwack; C. N. Black, Omicame; John Stewart, Nanaimo; J. Shopland, Cedar Hill; C. F. Green, Ladners; Robt. Wood, Greenwood; Jas. Kerr, Greenwood; Robt. Balgord, Langley; G. H. Hadwen, Duncan; H. Berper, Otter Point; Jos. Nicholson, South Victoria; S. F. Tolmie, Mount Talmie; D. Graham, Vernon; D. R. Ker, Victoria; D. J. Johnson, Surrey; J. R. Mitchell, Kamloops; J. H. Cocking, Nanaimo; Jas. Dougan, Shawnigan; W. Thompson, Saanich; F. Turgoose, Saanich; J. Jardine, Esquimalt; M. De Brisy, Mission City; H. B. Bannan, Kilmoryn; Col. W. Ward, Vancouver; Col. Tracy, Vancouver; H. Cuthbert, Victoria; J. C. Metcalfe, Port Hammond; C. H. Topp, Victoria, and others.

There were also present Hon. R. McBride and Messrs. Kild, Gilmore and Alex. Phillips was appointed secretary pro tem.

Supt. Anderson presented the apologies of the ministers for their absence and conveyed an invitation for them to entertain the delegates in the luncheon room of the legislature. The hour was set for 9 o'clock this evening.

The chair was occupied by the president, P. J. Deane, who referred to the general complaint against the condition of the roads and of the manner in which they were located, constituted and maintained. The association which had been organized had been based on the constitution of the Good Roads Association, extension of the roads and alterations had been made to suit local conditions. The work of the association would be largely educational.

Capt. Black suggested that the first step necessary was to get the matter completely out of the province. He submitted the letter already published in these columns, and which was read by the president amid applause.

Col. Warren delivered an incisive address, in which he pointed out some of the weaknesses of the association. It was to be a watch-dog on the government, perhaps to judge and condemn the government, yet it asked for funds from the government, possibly to condemn it. The funds should come from the contributors themselves. It was essential to be a political organization otherwise. More, he didn't believe in the tail wagging the dog. The centre of the organization could not be at Kamloops, but must be at Victoria, where the state of government was not so dense as in the old land. He suggested an executive, elected by the different centres. They must look to the cyclists for assistance.

T. Ladner raked the engineers fore and aft. They would be more successful in their engineering operations if they never saw an engineer. He laid stress on the importance of local associations.

H. Cuthbert advocated removing the question of road making out of the hands of the government, and vesting it in the hands of the people. The country had outlived the stages of road making which it had with the government. At present if a trail was wanted in Atlin, representatives had to come down to the government, and unless they were supporters of the government, they might never get it. He advocated a highway tax.

Jas. Dougan, of Shawnigan, made a forcible though brief address. He pointed out that the remarks of the preceding speaker were totally inapplicable to conditions in this country, where population is in his own district, where the road boss, with the connivance of the government agent and the local M. P., had put an additional curve on a road already shaped like the letter S.

The chairman said the primary object of the association was to create a public sentiment which would force the government to carry out a systematic and up-to-date system of building roads. He thought they should consider whether local associations should be formed. The association was to be a public sentiment to carry out a systematic and up-to-date system of building roads. He thought they should consider whether local associations should be formed. The association was to be a public sentiment to carry out a systematic and up-to-date system of building roads.

Paardeberg Gateway

Public Meeting Endorsed the Design and a Working Committee Was Appointed.

Substantial Contribution Received From the Lieut.-Governor—Discussion on Proposal.

There was a fair attendance at the public meeting in the city hall last evening for the purpose of receiving the reports of the general and sub-committees on the memorial and taking consequent action. The inclemency of the weather was undoubtedly the principal factor which militated against a large number, but if this was not so great as it might have been, the enthusiasm which was exhibited to a marked degree. The meeting decided upon the Paardeberg gate as the most suitable memorial, the designer of which is F. Rattenbury. A committee was appointed to undertake the work of collecting subscriptions, and will commence operations immediately. The first subscription, and a most substantial one, came in the shape of a cheque for \$100 from the Lieut.-Governor, enclosed in a letter of regret at His Honor's inability to be present.

Mayor Hayward was voted to the chair and H. M. Grahame secretary. Besides the Lieut.-Governor, letters of regret were received from the following: Mr. Rattenbury, Major B. Williams, W. J. Hanna, W. H. Price, D. R. Ker, Jas. Baker, Rev. P. J. J. Jones, Col. F. B. Gregory, Hon. E. G. Prior, M.P., Thomas Earle, M.P., Thomas Deasy, John Langley, W. J. Pendray, David Spencer, Noel S. G. B. Bone, W. A. Ward, Wm. Munroe, A. W. Jones, F. B. Pemberton, B. W. Pearce, Capt. Royds, Herbert Kent, C. H. Arundell, R. Seabrook, A. L. Belyea, C. H. Redfern.

The speaker then presented the memorial, which was read by the Mayor. It was a most impressive memorial, thousands will use that gateway every year, and every time they place their feet on the steps they will become impressed with the fact that it is a monument to the brave men who gave themselves for their country's good. The children will also be impressed with the courage, self-sacrifice, and patriotism shown by these men. He advised, however, that the memorial be for all the soldiers who left the province for the front. He felt sure that a monument embracing the whole province would be subscribed from all parts of British Columbia. He pointed out that subscriptions were received from all parts of the Empire for the Albert memorial in London.

Mr. Justice Martin, in seconding, dealt with the appropriateness of the selection by the committee. He drew attention to three lessons that the name "Paardeberg" taught. Chrysler's Farm, Lundy's Lane and Queenstown Heights showed that Canadians knew how to shed their blood for their country. But Paardeberg was the distinctive crowning glory; and although the instances he had just mentioned demonstrated that Canadians could die for their country, Paardeberg showed that they could go forth from their homes to fight for other people. He also drew attention to the noble preparation. Although Canada was at peace with all nations at present, none could tell when the time for action would come. The other lesson was that no matter how brave and resolute a nation might be, it is not a just one if it has no right to ask the aid of Providence in the hour of trial.

Lieut.-Col. Wolfenden suggested that the memorial take the form of an arch, say, at the south end of the Victoria bridge, or at the entrance to the government grounds. He was not certain that the proposed site was one where all tourists could understand what the memorial was for. He also pointed out that it was unlikely that the people of the province would subscribe to what appeared to be a civic improvement.

A Beloved Missionary

St. Andrew's Church Congregation Take Formal Farewell of Rev. A. B. Winchester.

Unique Addresses Presented by Christian Chinese in the Mandarin Language.

The session of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church last evening bid farewell to Rev. A. B. Winchester, who leaves shortly to assume the pastorate of Knox Presbyterian church, Toronto. Devotional exercises were conducted by the pastor, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, after which an earnest address was delivered by Mr. Winchester. Addresses were also delivered by Revs. Knox, Hastings, Macrae and Rev. Dr. Wilson, who voiced the regret felt in clerical, as well as in lay circles, at the departure of Mr. Winchester. Letters were also read from Bishop Chidge and Rev. E. S. Rowe regretting their inability to be present. Mr. McKilligan read an address from the congregation voicing the sorrow of all on his removal from Victoria. To these Mr. Winchester responded feelingly.

In connection with the farewell taken of Mr. Winchester a few evenings ago a most interesting address was presented to him by the Chinese of Victoria and Vancouver. This address was embodied in the Mandarin language—the language of officials and scholars in the Flowery Kingdom. Mr. Winchester himself is well versed in the Cantonese tongue, but has not mastered the Mandarin language. The Chinese portion of the audience present when the address was presented were all Cantonese and therefore understood the address little better than the whites. Missionary Coleman, of Vancouver, therefore interpreted the address as follows, which gives a good idea of the formal style employed by the Chinese in official intercourse, as well as of the esteem in which the missionary was held.

Our teacher preaching righteousness cherishes kindness to us the Chinese; Not partial to the near or distant, He as neighbors treats all these. As a friend he is honest and faithful, And filial as a son is he; Showing pity to the orphans and widows, Hardly than the sages less holy, we esteem him to be. His virtues, to be engraved on a medal are worthy, And his words on a grille embroidered should be.

Now he about to take his departure Like an eagle spreading forth its wings, We pray that wherever he journeys Each day God's choice blessing may bring, Bristled that we have sought to repay him.

Only this in his honor we sing, To Our Pastor, Rev. A. B. Winchester, From First Presbyterian Chinese Church, Victoria, B. C., December 14th, 1900.

Sir:—Your great kindness, ability and virtue are celebrated over the four seas. We remember that in former years you came from distant regions and endured much hardship preaching the Gospel. You have, of your great kindness, indicated to our faces and warned us in our ears. As for you, sir, you have exhausted your bodily strength, and used to the utmost your mental powers to renew our faces and cleanse our hearts; thus, we Chinese are silently transformed, and society changed, so that now there is a flock, by your influence, become believers. If it were not, sir, for your meritorious earnestness in the joyful teaching the followers of Jesus, how could there be so many? Sir, having taken the love of the teaching to your mind, you do not desire that only yourself should love the teaching, but you are eagerly solicitous that all men under Heaven shall also love the teaching; therefore you are leaving Victoria city, and going, on invitation to the East. Though in the past we have received from you much instruction, we cannot bear to speak of parting; but there is no help in this, the most attached must, on account of the teaching, be separated, but, the teaching, how can it, on account of the feelings, be hindered?

Although the bounds of Heaven are widely separated yet news may pass through the space. Now, though the white soil cannot be tied, we are separated, a hundred minute spaces there cannot be one more wide than the others, and if you, sir, and we, do not mutually cut and polish each other, we fear that we may fall in fact as unknowing, therefore, we humbly pray you to write on purpose to direct us to greater diligence, so shall we escape losing the way. We all depend on your meritorious action in thus writing to us. We greatly desire that when you go to that pleasant place you may extend your great accomplishments, and in everything you do receive God's blessing.

Having arrived at the parting of the ways, we are happy to send you a few lines, of hand, for your praise, sir. I laid before His Excellency Pastor Winchester, to inspect.

By The Vancouver, B. C., Presbyterian Chinese Brethren.

Koleman, Wong Fuk, Ng Fuk, Kwan Sit, Ma Hing, Kwan Luk, Ma Fu, Lei T'eng, Lei Chan, Ng Shiu, and Yu Nai, together saluting.

STRATHCOONA'S GENEROSITY.

Will Give £25,000, if £50,000 More Was Raised to Wipe Off Debt of Aberdeen University.

(Associated Press.)

London, Dec. 18.—Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Canadian high commissioner, was installed to-day as Lord Rector of Aberdeen University. He met with a cordial greeting from the students. In his rectorial address Lord Strathcona dealt with the unity of the Empire. He referred to the gratifying growth of the Dominion of Canada, the federation of Australia and the similar federation of South Africa to follow the war. The speaker did not altogether favor an Imperial parliament. He thought a consultative Imperial council would meet all the needs.

At the close of his address Lord Strathcona announced that he would give £25,000, provided £50,000 more was raised within a year, to wipe out the debt of the university.

CANCER CURED PERMANENTLY.

Cases Cured Five, Six and Nine Ago by the New Method of Treatment and the Disease Shows No Sign of Returning.

People who have been cured on and have had the cancer come back on them again with increased severity; those who have had the cancerous lump drawn out by plaster or eaten away by a paste, and who did themselves worse than before; cancer sufferers who have spent hundreds of dollars on all sorts of remedies, seeking a permanent cure in vain, very properly are anxious to know if the constitutional treatment of cancer and tumor will cure so that the cure will be a permanent one. We answer yes, and so there may be no doubt about it; we give cases in our new book, "Cancer, Its Cause and Cure," where the persons were cured many years ago, and up to the present time the disease shows no signs of returning. One lady was cured of cancer of the breast six years ago and is perfectly well to-day. Another lady was cured of an obstinate tumor in 1892 and has never had any return of it since. A case of cancer of the nose that was cured in 1891 shows no signs of coming back. Thus, we might go on multiplying instances of permanent cures. Those who desire further information about this permanent and painless treatment for cancers and tumors should send 2 stamps to Messrs. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

TO THE DEAF—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noise in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave \$5,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure their Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 207 D. The Nicholson Institute, Longcott, Gunnersbury, London, W.

The Annual Meeting of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' and Horticultural Society.

Court House, Tuesday, Jan'y 22, 1901.

Will be held in the Court House, NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., Tuesday, Jan'y 22, 1901, AT 2 P. M.

TOM WILSON, Pres. W. J. BRANDRITH, Secy.

FREE!

This handsome... with a sparkling... for sale only 12... \$25.00 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure their Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 207 D. The Nicholson Institute, Longcott, Gunnersbury, London, W.

FOR SALE—Cheap wood sawing outfit, engine, boiler, saw frame and chopper; also a thirty-five horse power boiler. Apply William Godfrey, No. 9 Princess avenue, Victoria.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at its next session, for an act to incorporate a company for the City and Districts surrounding Victoria, with power to act as executors, administrators, assignees, trustees of wills, mortgages, bonds, stocks, shares for companies and individuals, establish safe deposit vaults, and to carry on a general trust business, and for such other rights, powers or privileges as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the objects of the above company.

Dated December 13th, 1900. ALBERT F. GRIFFITHS, For Applicants.

WANTED—We will pay \$12.00 a week salary to either a man or woman to represent the Midland Monthly Magazine as a subscription solicitor. The magazine is the same size as McClure's or the Cosmopolitan. It is now in its sixth year and is the only Magazine of its line published in the great Central West. A subscriber, send 10 cents for a copy of the Midland and premium list to the Twentieth Century Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—"Oak Farm," Lake Erie/8 miles from Victoria, on West Saanich road, comprising 51 acres, nearly a cultivated and good buildings; for further particulars apply to John Black on premises.

WANTED—To buy 1,000 lbs. good feathers. Sanitary Steam Feather Renovator, corner Fort and Blanchard streets.

NEWS.

PAUL ANTOINE, on Friday last attempting himself in the threat of his wife, inadvertently, to expire last night at the...

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ING CAMP

Find a Hearty Cure For Chafing, Itching, and Skin and Piles.

of British Columbia preparation to highly prized by the Ointment, and no for the very all-miner most treasurably on his feet and nearly every miner sore and burning is promptly cured Chase's Ointment. The miner is ex-chafing piles, and disease Dr. Chase's actual and guarantymmer the wonder-merits of Dr. shall send a sample any miner sending and a two-cent Edmondson, Bates

WORTH \$50 A BOTTLE

It cures the worst cases of kidney trouble. Dr. R. J. Kendall's SPAIN CURE. It cures the worst cases of kidney trouble. Dr. R. J. Kendall's SPAIN CURE. It cures the worst cases of kidney trouble. Dr. R. J. Kendall's SPAIN CURE.

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Mushers From Dawson

Amur Brings an Instalment of Miners From the Klondike Capital.

Typhoid Is Reported Prevalent There—Tragedy at Hata Lake, Near Howcan.

Contrary to expectations the steamer Amur when she arrived from the North yesterday had neither word of the Albatross, wrecked at Baynes Sound, or the City of Toke, lost somewhere between Skagway and Juneau. As the steamer passed the Juneau a vessel about the size of the Derigo passed her showing her searchlight. The steamer ran close alongside of the Amur, shouting some message which was not understood. The vessel, which was seen below, however, did not call at Juneau. When she passed on the west side of the canal opposite the rock, but the circumstance did not impress Capt. Blanc as out of the way, and he did not stop his vessel to inquire. More than this those aboard the Amur knew nothing of a wreck having occurred until arriving here.

Through bad weather the steamer was nearly a week on the voyage. She had in all twenty-three passengers, a number of whom, dressed in their warm winter furs of the North, are direct from Dawson. Among these was William Healey, of this city, who has spent the last three years in Dawson, and had been working a property on Eldorado up to the time of leaving for the coast. He travelled out on foot over the trails then broken, and on the White Horse in eleven days from Dawson. Other passengers were T. E. Marks and wife, of Atlin, the former of whom is one of the heaviest property owners on McKee creek, and also a heavy stockholder in the Sleeking and Engineer groups; K. C. Miller, mining recorder at White Horse; Capt. Carlson, agent for an express company at Bennett; D. McMillan, of White Horse, and a brother to Mr. McMillan, the baker of this city. The list includes the following: Miss Edna West, K. Sharp, P. E. Inman, T. W. Howell, Wm. Chalmers, Miss Florence Peabody, R. C. Gandien, Z. Berlingetto, C. McDermaid, C. Hoops, J. W. Wallbridge, R. F. Stenlund, J. E. Wood, commanding the Northwest Mounted Police, and A. Grier, John Cook and Stanley Lee.

Passengers by the Amur state that railway communication in the North has been uninterrupted this year, although the snow fall has been heavier than it has been in many years. They state that commodities are cheap. Eggs, which a week ago retailed for \$1.50 per dozen, are now plentiful at 75 cents. Other staples have taken a corresponding advance.

It is generally believed that the Yukon council is favorable to the plans of the Alaska Exploration Company, which proposes to build a line of railways from the main streets of Dawson and out to the creeks.

A dispatch from Dawson, dated December 19th, says: "An epidemic of typhoid and pneumonia is prevalent in Dawson and several other places here yesterday. Both St. Mary's and the Good Samaritan hospitals are filled with patients. There have been 12 deaths reported during the past week, and many others are now at the bedside. Major Z. Wood, commanding the Northwest Mounted Police, and Capt. Search are both afflicted with typhoid pneumonia, and are confined to their beds. Their cases are not dangerous. At least 100 people pulled out of Dawson this morning before it was half light, mashing to White Horse and Skagway. Some left in well appointed horse rigs; several crack dog teams started with shouting and confusion, but the great part started up the river to mangle out of town. Many more than have started are now getting ready to leave, and travel may be said to have begun in earnest. The outward bound people have only been waiting for the extreme weather of the past few days to abate. The rapid rise of the temperature was the signal for all to start, who could get away."

The mail contractor on the Looe-Columbia route via the Hazelton trail, has been earning fine money during the days of open water and shaky ice. Beginning at Atlin, the mail was carried across Lake Atlin in an open boat, across the portage with hand sleds, and again on the Amur by open boat to Golden Gate. This route was taken along the short ice field across the short portage between the Amur and Otter lake by dog team, which furnished the means of transportation for the greater part of the route.

Lake Atlin is now frozen hard and fast, and men and teams are crossing it readily, and without difficulty. The steamer Kamama, which had been navigating the lake since the river closed, was caught by a heavy snow storm and will lay up there for the winter.

The latest individual improvement to be made in the Hazelton trail, has been the construction of a road from Atlin to Moore's wharf, at an expenditure of \$10,000.

A special correspondent to the Jubilee Daily Dispatch from Howcan says: "Peter Baker, Mrs. Jas. Taylor and Miss Minnie Baker were drowned in Hata lake near Copper Mountain, recently. No one witnessed the catastrophe, which must have occurred just after midnight. The capsized boat, their floating hats, etc. were discovered later, and Mrs. Taylor's body found on the beach at dark. Mrs. Taylor was, as Miss Baker for many years connected with Hydah Mission, and for five years teacher of the public school. Early and Miss Baker were expected to be married in a few days. At the time of this writing their bodies had not been discovered."

N. D. Macaulay, of White Horse, believes that a trail from White Horse to the Salmon is feasible. Mr. Macaulay writes to the Daily Alaskan, under date of November 20th, that the people at White Horse still believe a trail can be built and that another cruiser has been sent out to view the ground for a route for the proposed trail.

Thomas Parker, a native of Lincoln-

shire, Eng., was found dead on the trail near White river last week. He and another man were building a cabin in which to live during the winter. He had gone up the trail in search of his tools when he became overpowered by the extreme cold and frozen to death. Deceased was 37 years of age.

Sporting News

BASKET BALL. GAME IN BOYS' BRIGADE HALL.

At the Boys' Brigade hall, James Bay, on Monday evening, the second game of the series of matches was played between White's aggregation and a team picked from the Brigade by W. Lorimer. The match resulted in a victory for Lorimer's team by a score of 24 to 16. S. Lorimer, G. Jamieson, W. Lorimer and G. Marks all played well for the winners, while White's team was well supported by J. Lorimer, Edmonds and Lovelidge. The game was a fast one from start to finish. Several mishaps occurred before the completion of the match, but these did not prevent the boys from enjoying themselves.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL. GAME ON CHRISTMAS MORNING.

A match will be played at Beacon Hill on Christmas morning between the city intermediate teams—Comet and Columbia. The former aggregation have only been recently organized, and from rumors it appears that they have been practicing regularly in expectation of Christmas game. The Columbia have also been practicing for several days past in anticipation of the event, and as both teams are determined to come out winners, a very exciting and evenly-contested game is expected. Although the Comets have not as yet been tested, the names of some of the players on their team show that it will take no mean effort on the part of the Columbia to defeat them. The following are the teams:

Comets: Goal, J. McDonald; full backs, Laing and Simpson; half backs, Morrison, Donaldson and Barber; forwards, Finlayson, George, Cox, McKinnigan and Johnson; substitutes, P. Fox.

Columbia: Goal, McKinnigan; backs, Williamson and Brooker; half backs, Hisecks, Wilson and Houghton; forwards, Footie, Vance, Andrews, Townsend and Hughes.

VICTORIA V. ROYAL ARTILLERY ON SATURDAY.

On Saturday afternoon at Beacon Hill the return match between the Victoria and the Royal Artillery will be played. The Victoria team will be considerably strengthened since the match of last Saturday, when they suffered defeat at the Victoria barracks by a score of 8 to 1. Schwengers will again play full back, and W. Lorimer will occupy his old position at centre half. The Victoria are determined to turn the tables on their opponents this week, and a close and exciting spectacle may be looked for. The team from the barracks is considerably stronger than that of last year, a great many of the players having come from Halifax this spring, where they had an unbroken record. The game will start at 3 p. m., and W. A. Lorimer will act as referee.

The following is the Victoria team: Goal, Jones; backs, Goward and Schwengers; half backs, Johnson, W. Lorimer, and Butterfield; forwards, York, Livingston, S. Lorimer, Noot and Simpson.

NORTH WARD V. CENTRAL SCHOOLS.

The regular Junior League game will be played at Beacon Hill next Saturday between the North Ward and Central schools. The following is the Central eleven: Goal, Patterson; backs, N. Gowen and R. Wilson; half backs, L. Dickson, B. Wattson and C. Kinloch; forwards, L. Netherby, A. Sargison, A. Oleg, W. Kelly and W. Kinloch; reserves, G. Carne, G. Woods and O. Wilson.

The match will commence at 2 o'clock sharp. J. W. Lorimer will act as referee.

WILL MEET AGAIN.

The Junior game which was played on the 24th of November between the Victoria West and the Boys' Brigade will be played over again on Saturday next at Beacon Hill, directly after the North Ward and Central schools have completed their game. The match was disputed by the Victoria West, who claimed that a foul should have been called. The Boys' Brigade opposed them, and permission was obtained from the officials of the league to play the game over again. Teams are as follows:

Victoria West—Goal, H. Brown; backs, E. Teit and R. Muir; half backs, McBeth, J. Anderson and W. Jackson; forwards, A. Campbell, P. Kroeber, A. Crocker, C. Wiggins and O. Kirk.

Boys' Brigade—Goal, T. Flockhart; backs, J. Belyea and B. Johnson; half backs, C. Jagers, J. Barber and W. Ross; forwards, J. Temple, C. Vincent, W. Edmonds, R. Finlayson and J. Simpson.

ROZEMA RELIEVED IN A DAY.—DR. AGNEW'S Ointment will cure this disgusting skin disease without fail. It will also cure Barber's Itch, Tetter, Salt Rheum, and all skin eruptions. It cures in three to six nights it will cure Blind, Bleeding, and Itching Piles. One application brings comfort to the most irritating cases. 35 cents. Sold by Deane & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.—311.

WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

If you have a hard hacking cough that no other remedy seems able to cure, try a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. There is nothing to equal it for loosening the phlegm, allaying the irritation and healing and strengthening the lungs and bronchial tubes. In fact, the fact has been commended itself to the introduction, on behalf of the city, cordially welcomed the delegates. The civic authorities appreciated their visits, and the speaker would do all he could to advance the interests of agriculture, which, in his opinion, was the foundation of the city's prosperity. He extolled the benefits of co-operation on a part of the farmers, and although he could not speak from a practical standpoint, the fact has commended itself to him that the improved facilities for raising produce on the market and other progressive features had benefited the farmer and the purchasers of their produce alike.

Mayor Hayward in the course of his

The Final Session

The Central Farmers' Institute Terminated Their Proceedings Last Evening.

Interview With Minister of Agriculture in the Afternoon—Mayor's Visit.

The afternoon session of the Central Farmers' Institute was called to order at 2 o'clock. Before commencing the regular business, J. R. Anderson, deputy-minister of agriculture, asked for an endorsement of the course pursued by him with respect to the application of those who desired admittance to the deliberations of the institute. He asked for a resolution to be entered on the minutes in order that it could be referred to on future occasions.

Chairman Gramham said that they would have considered that Mr. Anderson exceeded his authority had he taken any other steps than those he did. This opinion of the board was unanimously favorable to the action taken by the deputy-minister on the subject.

In reference to Mr. Phillip's resolution regarding the mutual fire insurance, an amendment was submitted, in favor of which the original resolution was withdrawn. The amendment was referred to a committee of three to adjust, and it was ultimately embodied in the form of a new resolution, seconded by L. R. Authier, as follows:

"That the matter of farmers' mutual fire insurance be referred to a committee of three, to compile a full statement of information on the subject, obtainable to be laid before the district meeting in printed form for discussion, with a view, if so desired, to definite action being taken, and to direct that speakers be arranged with by the superintendent to explain the matter, at district meetings, when called for."

Messrs. L. R. Authier, Capt. Stewart and A. Phillip were named as the committee.

The defects of the Medical Act were dealt with by Mr. Stewart, who indignantly remarked that he could not say a good word in favor of the medical council. Under the act the medical council appointed an examiner to examine candidates who desired to practice here. He considered it was time that some amendment should be made in the act which was responsible for the fact that many portions of the province were without medical attention. He instanced a case in his district, on an island in which there was no physician for twenty-three miles. He referred to the death of a man at Parkville of pneumonia, pointing out that it had been necessary to telegraph to Nanaimo for medical assistance, which had arrived too late to be of avail.

Mr. Anderson was of the opinion that the institute was exceeding its scope in suggesting amendments to the Medical Act. If it was a question bearing on agriculture, the institute would be justified in bringing it up, but he considered that otherwise it would be highly injudicious to take any action, and would perhaps result in a snub.

Mr. Authier said that the question was really a vital one, but it was being brought through the wrong channel, and Mr. Hutchinson pointed out that the institute could take up any subject which concerned its interests. No action was taken on the subject, however, the discussion terminating at this point.

A resolution was moved by Mr. Metcalfe on the subject of tuberculosis, advising the establishment of a sanitarium in the province for the treatment of the disease.

In moving the above, Mr. Metcalfe directed attention to the alarming spread of the dread white plague. In Ontario in 1899 there were 3,000 deaths from this deadly, and in 1900 between two and three thousand. While in the United States in 1899 there were 123,000 deaths. On the highest medical authority it was known to be contagious, and he considered that the establishment of a sanitarium was an absolute necessity.

F. J. Deane seconded the resolution. This subject had received considerable discussion in the interior of the province. The city of Kamloops was famed for its splendid climate, which was particularly favorable to agriculture, afflicted with tuberculosis. A large number of those suffering with lung diseases had visited that city and associating at the hotels with others were able to spread the disease. He also instanced some places in the United States where laws had been passed empowering the health officer to visit the patient and if he found that the regulations were not being carried out, he was enabled to remove him or her to some institution established by the government or municipality. The question was of paramount importance, and unless something were done the disease would become prevalent in the province.

Mr. Hutchinson did not think the disease was prevalent in the province. Finally it was decided, upon motion of Mr. Hatfield, seconded by Mr. Hutchinson, that the government be advised to take steps to prevent the spread of tuberculosis in the province.

Mr. Hutchinson drew attention to the fact that the government was granting \$1,000 per year to the Fruit-growers' Association, and no value was received for it. He considered that the money could be devoted to another association through which practical return might be received for it.

At this juncture Mayor Hayward entered the apartment, and after the introduction, on behalf of the city, cordially welcomed the delegates. The civic authorities appreciated their visits, and the speaker would do all he could to advance the interests of agriculture, which, in his opinion, was the foundation of the city's prosperity. He extolled the benefits of co-operation on a part of the farmers, and although he could not speak from a practical standpoint, the fact has commended itself to him that the improved facilities for raising produce on the market and other progressive features had benefited the farmer and the purchasers of their produce alike.

Mayor Hayward in the course of his

remarks reminded his hearers that since the settlement of this province it had cost \$100,000,000 from its mines and \$150,000,000 pointed out in Mr. Gosnell's year book, and the question presented itself, where has that money gone? A large portion of it had been expended away from the province, having been devoted toward the purchase of supplies in other quarters. Another salient feature of the times was the increasing demand for farming products.

The farmers themselves, the mayor pointed out, combined all the attributes of the best citizenship, and would always place their confidence in men whom they consider most qualified to hold authority in the country.

Before concluding, he invited the members to drive around the city and surround this morning.

The mayor's remarks were received with applause. It was pointed out, however, by the chairman, that a large number of the delegates would probably leave for their homes in the evening. However, those who remain over would undoubtedly be pleased to accept the kind invitation.

He pointed out that farming in the province had not been as profitable as many believed. Among the causes of this was unfavorable transportation rates.

The discussion regarding the Fruit-growers' Association was then resumed. In continuing his remarks on the subject, Mr. Hutchinson said that there was a time when this organization was a valuable one, but now the horticultural board and the Farmers' Institute were doing much of its work. For instance, the question of transportation rates was taken over by the Farmers' Institute.

Mr. Authier deprecated this suggestion. The Fruit-growers' Association was only in its infancy.

Hon. J. H. Turner, minister of agriculture, arrived at this point, and Mr. Gramham gave him an account of the principal subjects that had been dealt with in the deliberations of the past few days, together with the suggestions which the institute desired to make to the government. The matter of appointing an advisory board in order to maintain closer communication between the institute and the government was mentioned, as was the amalgamation of some of the farmers' institutes and sister organizations; the establishment of an agricultural college in the province; an increase in the staff of assistants in the Department of Agriculture; the maintenance of a uniform price for fruit boxes, as those of this province were smaller than those from the south, which made successful competition difficult.

The necessity for the appointment of a fruit-commissioner was also pointed out, while that of introducing agricultural education was mentioned as having occupied the attention of the institute.

The establishment of a good roads association was mentioned, while the necessity for the maintenance of a uniform price for fruit boxes, as those of this province were smaller than those from the south, which made successful competition difficult.

Mr. Turner expressed regret that he and his colleagues had been unable to attend the sessions of the institute. But owing to arrangements for the premier's contemplated visit to Ontario, it had been impossible. The suggestions which had been made by the institute would receive full consideration. He and his colleagues always manifested great interest in agriculture, and he understood to the best of his ability to do something for it. He had one time heard it said that this province could have nothing to do with agriculture, but when he read over the statistics of that agricultural production amounted to more than that of the mines, and that was saying a great deal.

Regarding the appointment of an advisory board, he had never before considered it. Possibly it would be a very excellent institution.

Regarding the amalgamation of some of the farmers' institutes with sister organizations the speaker certainly thought they could be strengthened by unity. But that was in the hands of the institutes and the associations themselves.

The establishment of an agricultural college was a large question. He believed it was a very desirable thing, and would like to see some person give 200 acres for such an institution. There was considerable land of the railways had not secured it all.

Coming to the question of the Good Roads Association, the speaker mentioned the necessity for improved highways. In all probability, however, representation would be made by this organization irrespective of the farmers' institutes.

In regard to increasing the staff of assistants in the agricultural department, he was quite aware that there was not sufficient assistance there at present. His ambition was that the agricultural department should be an effective one. He paid a high tribute to Mr. Anderson, for ability and good sense, and stated that every effort would be made to make the department worthy of the province of British Columbia.

Dealing with the question of inaugurating a regulation size of fruit boxes, Hon. Mr. Turner said they would do all within their power in this respect.

Referring to the appointment of a fruit-commissioner, in response to a question from Hon. Mr. Turner, the chairman replied that the duties of this official would be to keep an eye on everything pertaining to the industry.

Continuing, the minister of agriculture said that the transportation matter was undoubtedly an important one, and he would not reason why the institute should not appropriate some money to pay the expenses of those who will gather information on the subject. He was of the opinion that if the committee laid the date before the government the latter might exert some influence toward obtaining an improvement in this particular. The speaker dwelt some time on the question of importing birds, and then referred to the interview of Prof. Robertson, dairy commissioner, with the government some time ago, in which the former agreed to send to the province two of the best dairymen in Canada, within six weeks, to institute model dairies in four or five different sections of the province. After referring to the growth of the poultry industry the speaker concluded his remarks amid applause.

It was then moved and carried that the official report of Tuesday's good roads meeting be incorporated in the report of the institute proceeding.

A resolution commending the Dairy-men's Association for their action in importing and auctioning pure-bred stock was then passed. The institute then adjourned until 7.30 p. m.

Evening Session.

In the evening a subject which occupies the attention of institutes in the older provinces almost annually came up for consideration on the following report submitted by A. Phillip, and seconded by J. E. Miller:

"That this institute, in view of the serious difficulty in the way of settlers reclaiming the bush lands, and of the urgent need to have a large proportion of the best of these lands brought into cultivation, respectfully urge that the provincial government, alone or in conjunction with the Dominion government, should borrow \$2,000,000 and place the same in the hands of reliable loan commissioners, to be advanced to farmers in well-settled districts, under suitable regulations, to aid them in reclaiming such areas of their holdings; and loan and interest to be made repayable by payment of 5 1/2 per cent. per annum for 40 years—such loans to be only for the purpose of making indestructible improvements, and to be advanced only as the work is carried out, and that constant residence on the farm be an express condition in every case."

To illustrate how the scheme would work, Mr. Phillip instanced a bush farm worth, unimproved, say \$10 an acre, or \$1,000. He applied to the loan commissioners. They examine the property and fix the loan at, say \$1,200. They also fix the number of acres that this should fit for cultivation. It has been said that a good farmer could bring in an acre for \$50 or 24 acres of new land for \$1,200. In this estimate, a great many people had concurred. By the details of the loan arrangement, \$300 would be advanced for each 6 acres, as it was brought into cultivation. When the whole 24 acres is cleared the permanent value of the property would be \$2,800, and all this was the security for the annual payment of \$60 a year for 50 years. This makes the charge a long way short of 40 per cent. of the permanent value, besides which the improvements would have to be included in estimating the security. Thus suppose that \$2,000,000 were thus advanced; that would mean \$40,000 acres in cultivation, at a rate of \$50 gross value; but the provincial credit would be greatly affected as a result.

This created quite a discussion, the president opposing the motion, as unsound in principle. He did not consider, however, that the assistance of \$50 was sufficient for clearing up the lands of the province.

Mr. Barrie gave it as his opinion that the value of a cleared farm if divided by the time which was spent in making it such, would show that the farmer got about 25 cents a day for his trouble.

Mr. Anderson, while not able to endorse the scheme, owing to his not having gone into the matter thoroughly, considered that it should be a feasible suggestion. Messrs. Patena, Authier, and Stewart also contributed to the discussion.

Mr. Phillip then withdrew his motion, expressing satisfaction that such a lively and instructive discussion had been promoted through its submission.

On the matter of the importation of binder twine J. Shopland reported that 2,800 pounds had been brought in at a cost of twelve cents a pound. The freight amounted to about five cents.

At the close of the discussion the members repaired to the luncheon room of the legislature, where under the direction of Mrs. Anderson, the wife of the superintendent of institutes, a supper had been spread for the delegates. Here for several hours, the members indulged in reminiscence and story, there being gathered with them Hon. R. McBride, R. Tattou, M. P. P., and others. An informal toast list, which included the "Cabinet," "Legislature," "Institute," "Sister Organizations," "Superintendent of Agriculture," "Victoria," "British Columbia," and "Mrs. Anderson," was opened and a most enjoyable time spent by all. The gathering broke up about midnight.

"Since then I have always kept B.B.B. on hand, and consider that one dollar's worth is equivalent to five dollars' worth of doctors' medicine."

Mr. O. P. Stamer, Victoria, B. C., recently wrote the following letter: "In the year 1887 I resided near Guelph, Ont., at Goreock. At that time my system was completely run down on account of my blood being impure and watery. I kept going from bad to worse and suffered a great deal from carbuncles on my neck. I tried the doctor at Hesperden, Ont., but finding his treatment and medicine very costly and very slow in their action I decided to buy B.B.B. a fair trial. I purchased five dollars' worth and took it faithfully according to directions, and the result was that I was soon completely cured.

Ludgate Case Redivivus

Famous Lawsuit Again Engaging the Attention of Bench and Bar.

Able Array of Counsel Engaged—Onus of Proof is on the Dominion.

The notorious case of the Attorney-General of British Columbia vs. the Attorney-General of Canada and Ludgate was given an airing again this morning, when the case was called before Mr. Justice Martin. The different parties to the suit were represented by the following members of the bar: For the Attorney-General of British Columbia, Messrs. Bodwell and Lawson; for the Attorney-General of Canada, Fred. Peters, Q. C., and Mr. Hews, Vancouver; and for Theodore Ludgate, D. G. McDonald, of Vancouver.

In opening the case, Mr. Duff said that the defence set up by the Attorney-General of Canada was simply that Deadman's Island belonged to the Dominion. Under these circumstances he held that the onus was on the Dominion government to show that the unoccupied crown lands belonged to the Dominion.

Mr. Peters held that it would be incumbent on him to do so only when the plaintiffs had shown that the lands mentioned were unoccupied.

After some technical argument between counsel the court remarked:

"I think you hold this in common that we have crown property in this province which, unless otherwise alienated or reserved, belongs to the province."

Mr. Peters stated that there were lands in the province which never came under the B. N. A. Act.

The court—it would be for those alleging that to prove it.

Mr. Peters reiterated that this was the case with lands at Esquimaux, and at every military and naval reserve in the province, none of which came under the act. The presumption of Imperial ownership was stronger than that of the province. The title of these lands, he said, went back to a time when they were vested in the crown.

The court—The result of these pleadings is that these are crown lands; that the Dominion government claim it is theirs by Imperial reservation. The onus of proving this is on the Dominion government.

Mr. Peters asked that a note be taken of his objection to this ruling.

Mr. Hews then went into the history of Deadman's Island. He said that the defence would largely rest in the plea that Deadman's Island was reserved in the early days of the colony. He proposed to show that it was a reserve; was plotted and placed on the maps of the office as a reserve; and was recognized by Imperial, Dominion and Provincial governments as such.

In 1867 there was a gold excitement in Cariboo. In the following year the province was created, and Sir James Douglas was appointed governor. By section 9 of his commission he was instructed as to the way in which he should exercise his powers as then given, as well as subsequently. Some time thereafter Col. Moody, with a body of B. N. A. soldiers, was sent out. Col. Moody was described by the Governor of British Columbia and Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works. When they were dispatched, certain instructions were given by Douglas by the Colonial Secretary, apprising him of the situation of the Engineers, among other things to select a captain. When the Engineers arrived the capital was at Langley. This was changed to New Westminster by Moody. In his letter home Moody described the aptness of his choice from a military standpoint. He added that five miles from there was Burrard Inlet, which could also be defended. Shortly afterwards he reserved Deadman's Island and Brockton Point.

In 1868 Geo. Turner, of the Ordnance Department, surveyed Burrard Inlet from Hastings along the shore, including Stanley park and Deadman's Island, to False Creek. His field notes show the park and island marked off as a reserve. A plan of it was filed in the Lands and Works Department, and a copy sent to the Governor and chief clerk with the Inspector-General of Forts in England.

In 1878 the government of British Columbia published a return to the legislature of reserves in that of the British Columbia, and in that schedule Deadman's Island in the park were included. On the return opposite those names were the words, "commanding the entrance to Burrard Inlet," thus admitting it as a reserve.

Subsequently the Imperial government treated these lands for military purposes and purported to surrender them to the Dominion government.

Finally in the act of incorporation of the city of Vancouver, the boundaries were shown to extend to the Burrard government military reserve.

Adjournment was taken for lunch, to resume at 2 o'clock.

THE BEST PAIN-RELEASER!

A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound to the afflicted parts is superior to any plaster. When troubled with lame back or pains in the side or chest, give it a trial and you are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief which it affords. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism. One application gives relief. For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents.

A. W. Wright, of Sandon, is registered at the Strand hotel.

E. F. Baxter, of San Francisco, is a guest at the Strand.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN-BALM

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