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twelfth day of November,

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The Victoria Times.

TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION

VOL. 34. VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1903. NO. 76.

ORGANIZING FOR THE INVESTIGATION

OME MEMBERS OF CHAMBERLAIN'S COMMITTEE

Work of Inquiring Into the Condition of British Trade to Commence in February.

London, Dec. 17.—It was announced to-day that the following have already accepted positions on Joseph Chamberlain's commission of experts which is to enquire into the condition of British trade and report thereon, with the object of drawing up a tariff reform measure: Charles Booth, of Liverpool, former president of the Royal Statistical Society; Sir Vincent Caillard, formerly financial representative of Great Britain, Holland and Belgium in Constantinople; Sir Arthur Keen, vice-president of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers; Sir Wm. T. Lewis, president of the South Wales Institute of Engineers; Alfred Moseley, who has been sent on two committees to the United States to inquire into trade and educational conditions in that country; Sir Andrew Noble, an ordnance expert; Hon. Chas. A. Parsons, proprietor of large electrical and engineering works; Sir Walter Pearce, agent-general of Natal; C. A. Pearson, the well known newspaper proprietor; Sir Chas. Tennant, chairman of the Union Bank of Scotland; Sir Alfred Jones, president of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce and president of the Liverpool shipowners.

A number of members of parliament also accepted positions on the committee. They include the Right Honorable Henry Chaplin, former president of the board of agriculture, and Wm. Henry Grenfell, member of the Thames Conservancy board; Sir Alexander Henderson, member of the Stock Exchange; Sir Alfred Hickman, member of the council of the Iron and Steel Institute. Other members of the committee are: Charles Allen, nephew of Sir Henry Bessem; Richard Burbidge, director of department stores; J. J. Candlish, glass manufacturer; W. H. Mitchell, wool manufacturer; A. J. Waring, jun., furniture manufacturer; J. Howard Colls, a builder and contractor.

The secretary of the committee will be Wm. A. S. Hewins, director of the London school of economics and political science, and teacher of modern economic history in the University of London, etc.

Mr. Hewins will be assisted by a large staff of experts and statisticians. It is intended that the committee shall meet twice a day, commencing about the 2nd of February.

NINETEEN TRUE BILLS

Returned by Omaha Grand Jury—Senator and Ex-Senator Indicted.

Omaha, Dec. 17.—The United States grand jury to-day rendered a report to the court returning nineteen true bills. These include indictments against United States Senator Chas. Dietrich for alleged illegal leasing of a building to the government to be used as a post office; Former Adjutant-General Leonard W. Colby for alleged embezzlement; Daniel Cirns, of Bassett, Neb., for alleged perjury in swearing falsely to state entries; Former State Senator Elliot Howe, of conspiracy to bribe a United States Senator; Postmaster John S. Mitchell, of Alma, Neb., charging him with illegal use of postal stamps; William M. Irwin, on charge of acting as agent for Mitchell and against R. A. Allan, president of Standard Cattle Company, for the alleged illegal fencing of government lands. The other indictments were similar to that against Allan, but do not involve extensive tracts of land.

The jury reported it had further matters under consideration.

DETECTION OF CRIMINALS.

M. Bertillon's New System Has Proved a Success.

Paris, Dec. 17.—M. Bertillon, the expert criminologist, has organized a new system for the detection of criminals. Heretofore photos have been employed for the detection of malefactors. Now detectives will be taught to search the physiognomy for three or four striking features, each of which has a mathematical value. Photographs accompanied by measurements taken under this new system will, it is claimed, make it practically impossible for an instructed detective to make any mistake in the classification or detection of a criminal. Heretofore the errors made were as high as 70 per cent., while a trial of M. Bertillon's new system has reduced the errors to 1 per cent.

AUTOMOBILE RACE.

Contest For the James Gorden Bennett Trophy Will Take Place Next July.

Paris, Dec. 17.—At a conference of the representatives of the automobile clubs of eight nations, it was decided that the race for the James Gordon Bennett cup shall take place between July 7th and July 15th next, over a course 84 miles long. It was further decided that machines can be driven by men selected by the clubs, which decision will open the door to professional chauffeurs.

THE PRINCE OBJECTS.

Resents Interference of Foreigners in the National Affairs of Russia—Case of States.

Paris, Dec. 17.—Prince Mestchersky, of Russia, in a letter to the Gaulois, sharply criticises the interference of foreign nations in the national affairs of Russia, citing particularly the case of the United States. The Prince says: "If, for example, public opinion in Russia should be moved in behalf of the negroes in America to the point of condemning the American officials, I suppose those attacked would say, 'You must not mix in our internal affairs.' That would be a strictly logical answer, just as much so as the answer made by the people of Russia."

The Prince says that M. Von Plehve, the Russian minister of the interior, has been particularly maligned. He says: "If Minister Von Plehve be guilty, the Czar, who is responsible for the acts of his minister, is equally guilty." He deeply deplores the calumny he has put upon his country, explains the Russian view of the Jewish massacres at Kishineff, and praises the conduct of M. Von Plehve.

SHOT BY DETECTIVES.

Father and Son Killed in Fight Which Followed Attempt to Arrest the Former.

Los Angeles, Dec. 18.—Trailed to their lodging place and brought to bay within the walls of a small room, Joseph Cholsser, aged 50, and Louis Cholsser, aged 25, father and son, have been shot and killed in a battle with Detectives Hawley, Murphy and Cowan. The three officers escaped without injury. Both of the Cholssers were killed instantly.

Two telegrams were received by Chief of Police Elkton from Equality, Ill., requesting the arrest of Joseph Cholsser on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences. There was no charge against young Cholsser so far as known.

Detectives immediately began a search, locating Cholsser at a lodging house. The detectives searched the lodging house for the fugitives and entered without knocking for admission. The elder Cholsser was lying on the bed, and as the officers entered he reached for his pistol. Before he could get it Detective Hawley seized it. At the same moment Louis Cholsser opened fire upon the officers. They returned the fire, killing Joseph Cholsser instantly. The fire from Louis Cholsser's revolver became so hot that the officers retreated into the hall. The young man followed them, firing his weapon at Detective Murphy. Before he could take aim for a second shot, Murphy and Cowan fired, killing him instantly.

When the clothing of the dead men was searched, $1,800 was found on Louis Cholsser. The officers declare they were forced to shoot to kill in self-defence. The bodies were removed to the morgue to await inquestions from Equality, Ill.

MORGAN'S PROTEST.

Claims Action of States Regarding Colombia is Contrary to Laws of Nations.

Washington, Dec. 18.—In the Senate today Senator Morgan introduced a resolution declaring that the President has no right to wage war against any foreign power without the consent of Congress when such country is at peace with the United States; that the provision of the canal treaty between the United States and Panama guaranteeing the independence of the republic of Panama is in effect a declaration of war with Colombia, and that the intervention of the United States in preventing Colombia from suppressing the secession of Panama is contrary to the law of neutrality and the law of nations.

The Final Appeal.

Paris, Dec. 18.—The "United Columbian committee" here gave out a statement today saying that Colombia would first seek through a commission to induce the United States to recognize Colombia's rights under the treaty of 1846; second, if the commission fails, Colombia will ask for the submission of the question to The Hague court, and if that is refused Colombia will go to war and rely on the Latin republics to come to her aid.

MUST PAY CLAIM.

Quebec Bank Will Receive $65,817 From the Estate of A. D. Benjamin.

Toronto, Dec. 18.—The master in ordinary this morning ordered the Toronto General Trust Company, administrators of the estate of A. D. Benjamin, Toronto, to pay the Quebec Bank $65,817.

The bank's total claim was about $70,000 at the time of Mr. Benjamin's death, two years ago, and the bank officials claimed that the administrators represented that the estate was of little value, and hence the bank filed no claim. Later they learned that a dividend of 20 per cent. had been paid, and at once instituted proceedings to rank as creditors, and also asked its portion of the 20 per cent. dividend, which claim amounted to $65,817. The master in ordinary finds for the bank on the ground of resistance of claims on improper and untenable grounds by the administrators.

THE MANUFACTURERS

Declare Association Is Non-Political—Favors Revision of Canadian Tariff.

Toronto, Dec. 18.—The executive of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association has issued an ultimatum to the effect that the association is absolutely non-political, and has declared itself during the past two years in favor of an early and thorough revision of the Canadian tariff. Such revision is advocated in order that manufacturing in Canada may keep pace with changed conditions and the needs of our market; that capital and labor in Canada may be properly protected from specialized and heavily protected industries of foreign countries which use the Canadian market as a dumping ground; that Canada's resources may be developed and Canadian industries built up, and that the surplus requirements of the Canadian market may be supplied from British rather than from foreign sources.

NEW SOUTH WALES WHEAT.

Over Eighteen Million Bushels Available for Export.

Sydney, N. S. W., Dec. 18.—The official estimate of the wheat yield of New South Wales is 28,570,000 bushels, an increase of 12,500,000 bushels compared with the record of the year 1901. About 18,500,000 bushels are available for export.

WILL FIGHT TO BITTER END.

Colombians Ready For War Should Visit of Reyes to State Prove Unsuccessful.

Colon, Dec. 17.—The United States cruiser Atlanta arrived here last night from the Gulf of Darien.

Early in the morning of December 15th the Atlanta sighted a small schooner in the gulf, and followed her to the western shore, where the schooner attempted to hide behind an island. Lieut. Perrill, of the Atlanta, was ordered to board her, and thereupon a whaleboat was lowered. Through the courtesy of the naval officer the correspondent of the Association Press accompanied the party on the whaleboat.

It was found that the schooner had on board a hundred armed Colombian soldiers commanded by General Rafael Novo, who said General Daniel Ortiz, commander-in-chief of the Colombian forces on the Atlantic and Pacific, had a large camp a mile away on the mainland.

General Novo requested Lieut. Perrill to land and confer with General Ortiz. On the whaleboat's appearance there were repeated cries of "Viva Colombia," and there was a sudden concentration of about 150 Colombian soldiers on the beach. General Ortiz appeared on the beach when Lieut. Perrill went ashore. The general insisted that Lieut. Perrill should fly the Colombian flag at the bow of the whaleboat or lower the American flag at her stern because she was in Colombian waters. Lieut. Perrill replied that he did not have a Colombian flag, and he refused to lower the Stars and Stripes. General Ortiz did not insist upon his doing so, but he protested in writing against the presence of Americans in Colombian waters. Lieut. Perrill accepted the protest, and conveyed it to Commander Turner, who handed it to Rear-Admiral Coghlan on his arrival here.

The Colombian camp appeared to be permanent, and was well provisioned, and probably destined to be used as a base of operations.

General Ortiz and others freely expressed the determination of Colombia to fight to the bitter end in case General Reyes's visit to Washington is not successful, and Panama is not returned to Colombia.

THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC DEPOSIT

GUARANTEED BONDS GIVEN BY COMPANY

Legislation Necessary to Confirm Acceptance, But Value of Securities is Unquestionable.

Ottawa, Dec. 18.—The Grand Trunk Railway Company has deposited £1,000,000 of their guaranteed bonds as security for the carrying out of the agreement entered into last session between the government and the Grand Trunk Pacific, subject to the ratification of their shareholders at a general meeting.

Inasmuch as the contract requires cash or government securities for the deposit, legislation will be required to confirm the acceptance of the securities which have been deposited, though such securities are worth to-day more than par, and their value is unquestionable.

DEWET'S THANKS

For Contributions Sent to Aid Boers in Neighborhood of Kopje's Siding.

Chicago, Dec. 18.—Peter Van Vlissingen has received a letter from General Christian R. Dewet, acknowledging the receipt of $1,165 as contribution to the Boers in the neighborhood of Kopje's Siding, Orange River Colony. "Accept," writes General Dewet, "my thanks for your services in behalf of our poor ruined people, and also to those who enabled you to send this sum. We hardly have had rain since the conclusion of peace and harvests have been failures. Further help would be welcome. I do not ask anything for myself, but behoves great aid for the widows and children of the heroes killed in the recent war."

IN A FLYING MACHINE.

Invention of Ohio Men Proved Successful During a Strong Wind.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 18.—The trial of a flying machine made yesterday near Kittyhawk, N. C., by Wilbur & Wright, of Dayton, Ohio, was a complete success. The machine flew twenty-three miles in the face of a wind blowing at the registered velocity of 21 miles an hour, and then gracefully descended to the earth at the spot selected by the man in the car as a suitable landing place. The machine has no balloon attachment, but gets its force from propellers worked by a small engine.

TO NOMINATE CANDIDATE.

Liberal Convention Will Be Held at Nelson on January 12th.

Nelson, Dec. 18.—The Liberal Association held a meeting last night at which it was decided to call a convention to nominate a candidate for Kootenay riding in the federal elections. The convention is to be held here on January 12th. A vote of confidence in A. W. Galliher, the present member, was passed unanimously.

"NONSENSE"

Berlin, Dec. 18.—The report published by the Journal, of Paris, that the Princess Charlotte of Saxe-Meiningen, sister of Emperor William, is suffering from cancer, and that the verdict of the physicians has created consternation in the German court, is officially defined as "nonsense," the Princess is not even ill.

FLORA'S CAPTAIN WAS HEARD FRIDAY

AT COURT-MARTIAL HELD ON THE GRAFTON

Evidence of Navigating Officer Lieut. Grant—Several Other Witnesses Also Examined.

(From Friday's Daily.)

The evidence for the prosecution in the case of Captain Caspar J. Baker and Navigating Lieutenant H. F. Grant, who are being tried by a court-martial aboard the Grafton for the stranding of H. M. S. Flora, was closed yesterday evening, and this morning the defence will be heard.

On the court resuming yesterday afternoon, Lieut. Lewis, of H. M. S. Flora, was first called. He was shown the clause in the regulations governing the closing of doors, and was asked if the rule had been complied with. Witness replied, yes.

Lieut. Lewis was then asked what the standing orders were governing the closing of the different groups of doors. Witness, replying, said: A doors had to be closed at night, and always at sea. B doors had to be closed on entering or leaving harbor, and at night between the hours of 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. It was the duty of the officer of the watch at sea to see that B doors were closed.

Witness was then asked if it was customary to send a mast head man aloft on the Flora, and said it was after leaving harbor.

On the conclusion of Lieut. Lewis's evidence Commodore Goodrich remarked that witness had said that the article shown him had been complied with, but B doors had not been closed, and there seemed to be a variance in the two statements.

Lieut. Miles, of H. M. S. Egeria, navigating expert for the prosecution, submitted a chart showing the position of the stranded ship and the vessel's exact reckonings. These were in ink and all signed as absolutely correct.

At this juncture the court was ordered cleared.

On reconvening witness was asked if all three positions indicated were correct according to the reckonings and bearings given when the ship went on shore. He replied in the affirmative.

Commodore Goodrich—"How did you arrive at the rate and directions of the current?"

Witness—"I estimated that there was a half tide with a fall of seven feet. The moderate rate of the floor of the tide would be one and one-half knots."

Questioned further witness said: "I arrived at that conclusion from the sailing directions from the B. C. Pilot. This says nothing about the rate of tide. I used it in default from my own experience in Baynes Sound. I made no allowance for the current independent of the tide. I cannot find anything in the service books concerning the currents of Baynes Sound, other than that referring to the tides."

Witness was then asked the rate of the tidal current and the time of tide when the Flora struck, and replied that it was two and three-quarters hours after high water and on the ebb tide. The tide would be then setting southeast about one and one-half miles. Witness took the mean of three authorities in reckoning on the time of high tide, and all three agreed fairly well, there being only a range of 20 minutes between the lowest and highest.

The defence here took objection to the data submitted, and asked for the right to cross-examine. Witness said that he arrived at the time from information supplied and the engine room register, and not from the ship's log, this having been non-obtainable.

Capt. Baker then asked if witness considered his estimate excessive or moderate? Witness replied moderate.

Lieut. Waterer, senior watch on H. M. S. Flora, next gave evidence, and on being examined said that there was no officer to carry out article 9 on the regulations.

This concluded the case for the prosecution. The defence asked for an adjournment to 10.30 this morning, Capt. Baker stating that the case had given them a great deal of thought, and they wanted an extra hour to review the night's work in the morning.

Commodore Goodrich was somewhat reluctant about conceding the favor. The customary hour to sit was 9.30, and he wanted to know of the accused why they could not make this hour convenient.

The defence, however, being unwilling to give way, the court was again cleared, and it was decided to grant the request.

Case For Defence.

When the court opened this morning Capt. Baker and Navigating Officer Lieut. Grant made a statement of their case. Capt. Baker said:

"I do not suppose that there is any position for an officer of any rank and standing in His Majesty's navy, which is so trying, and I may say humiliating, as being put upon trial for neglect of his duties after an unbroken career. I feel most keenly that only professional ability should now be under trial. I have commanded eight other ships, and in no case has my ability to do so in all circumstances even been called in question. I need hardly mention the extreme anxiety that I have gone through after the ship grounded, not only for the safety of my ship's company, but for the ship herself, and it is a matter of great satisfaction and gratification to know that the vessel is now in dry dock and that not a single man has been injured.

"Lieut. Grant, one of the officers on trial, was the first witness for the defence. He was a navigator on H. M. S. Flora at the time of the accident.

"In answer to questions put by Capt. Baker, witness said taking the Village Point beacon for the beacon on Base flats he starboarded 15 degrees to get in the middle of the channel and shape his course to clear Ship peninsula. When Village Point beacon was sighted, witness thought that he had passed there. Knowing as he did that the ship was going ten knots since 7.45 and that eight bells had been struck, witness concluded that the ship had run the two miles between Union wharf and Village reef.

"Lieut. Grant then described the appearance of Base flat beacon. It is a pile beacon with a white disc. The beacon sighted appeared as a black post four or five feet high with something white on top. Witness never remembered during the time he served under Capt. Baker of the commander reproving his skill as a navigator. He had worked out dead reckonings on the data collected from the engine room registers and ship's log on the day of the accident up till the time of sighting the beacon. This depended on the fact that 72 revolutions gives the Flora ten knots. At 7.45 a. m. the engines were put to those number of revolutions. In this computation no allowance was made for the slow head as the helm was hard over, and the ship would take some time to get under way. The beacon, according to this reckoning, was sighted a few minutes past 8. The reckoning was made from the time the ship was a cable off the end of the Union wharf.

"Witness was then asked what position this reckoning would place the ship in at 8 o'clock.

"Replying, he said that not allowing for the current it should leave her half a mile beyond Village Point spar buoy, and by allowing for the tide as did Lieut. Miles, it would leave her just a mile beyond Village reef buoy.

"Witness continuing, said that the mark on the chart was that used to take the ship down the channel, and during the ship's long range firing. He had observed Village Point spar buoy on former occasions, and he and the captain had held discussions over it. On the first run up Baynes Sound, continued the navigator, "I carefully took notice of all the leading buoys and other aids to navigation, and was quite satisfied about all the pile beacons, but as we neared Village Point I recollected distinctly having considerable difficulty in making out the spar buoy on it. However, it was seen, the day being clear. When I first saw this buoy in December I took it to be that on Base flats, and at the time had no doubt about it."

Witness was well acquainted with Base flats beacon. He considered in the case of the stranding of the ship that under the circumstances the very best thing was done.

Capt. Baker then took the witness stand, and agve evidence about the beacon and the position of the ship when she struck.

Signalman Whiteley said that after sighting the beacon Capt. Baker gave orders to starboard 10 or 15 degrees, he didn't know which. After the anchor was weighed the fog rolled down in five or ten minutes.

Senior Engineer, Lieut. S. Drake, of the Flora, gave the opinion with that with the increased number of revolutions from 40 to 45, the speed of the ship would be 6 miles; with 70 revolutions with a clean bottom the ship should make 10.2 knots.

Lieut. Ford, engineer, also considered that 72 revolutions would give the ship a speed of just over 10 knots, but could not estimate how long it took for the vessel to gather that headway.

Lieut. Ramsay testified to the fact that the fog rolled down very suddenly from the time he went on deck until the ship grounded.

Pilot Owens was next called. He told of what he considered an under current in Baynes channel, of which no mention was made in books on navigation. In his regular duties in taking a ship down the channel he always allowed for this. He believed the accident to the Williamette was due to this current. So far as the spar buoy on Village Point was concerned it was no use to him. The channel was a very deceptive one.

Signalman Nixon also testified that the fog rolled down suddenly. He was quite sure what kind of beacon he was looking for. He thought he sighted a pile beacon with apparently a cap on top. On seeing this he had no doubt about it.

The court then adjourned for lunch.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

"The court, after hearing the evidence, find Capt. Casper J. Baker, commander of H. M. S. Flora, and Lieut. Harold F. Grant, navigating officer of the same vessel, guilty of the charges laid against them. Both are severely reprimanded and cautioned to be more careful in future."

Such was the verdict of the court-martial which has been sitting at Esquimalt for the past three days inquiring into the stranding of H. M. S. Flora on Thursday, December 3rd. Most of the evidence was heard yesterday morning, and was completed early in the afternoon.

All the evidence for both the prosecution and defence having been heard, the court was ordered cleared at about 2.30 o'clock for the purpose of allowing a deliberation preparatory to a verdict being decided upon. After the expiration of a little over an hour the ringing of a bell announced that the court had agreed upon a decision. Those who had given evidence during the trial were thereupon called together and filed into the court. The prisoners had again taken their usual position behind the green baise barrier. The judge-advocate then rose and read the verdict given above.

There were many, however, aware that a decision had been reached against the prisoners immediately upon entering the court. The points of the swords of the officers on trial, which were before crossed upon the centre of the table, were now pointed in their direction. Had the hilts been turned towards them, the interpretation would have been that they had been found "not guilty."

Before the court adjourned for lunch yesterday, Capt. Casper Baker, commander of H. M. S. Flora, addressed the court. The full text of his statement, brief mention of which was made in yesterday's Times, follows:

"I do not supposed that there is any position for an officer of any rank and standing in His Majesty's navy which is so trying, and I may say, humiliating, as being put upon trial, after an unbroken and honorable career, for neglect of duties and hazarding and stranding the ship which he has the honor to command. I feel most keenly that my professional ability should now be under trial. I have commander eight other ships, and in no case has my ability to do in all circumstances even been called in question. I need hardly mention the extreme anxiety that I have gone through after the ship stranded, not only for the safety of the ship's company, but for the ship herself, and it is a matter of great satisfaction and gratification to know that the vessel is now in dry dock and that not a single man has been injured.

"The commander-in-chief has been pleased to express his satisfaction affecting the happy result which followed the work of floating the ship in the following general signal made at Union on the morning of December 10th, in which he said: 'The admiral is much pleased at the excellent manner in which the captain and ship's company of H. M. S. Flora have worked and behaved in the most trying circumstances, and also in the most excellent and cheerful work of the captains, officers and ships' companies of H. M. S. Grafton and Egeria, which has brought about such a satisfactory result.'

"As for the charge of neglect and default, I may say that these words have different meanings. Neglect is defined as an omission of duty. Default may be an error of judgment or not, according to the weight of circumstances. I submit that there was no neglect, although it may be held that there had been default as a mistake had occurred. I would submit, though, that there were many unlucky circumstances. A safe course was shaped with a good departure; signalmen were on the lookout and leadsmen in the chains heaving the lead. The weather justified me in proceeding, for, as proved by Lieut. Ramsay and other witnesses, the weather was clear with patches of fog.

"The coast line to Denman Island was clearly visible, and I proceeded at 72 revolutions at 7.45 a.m. I took charge of the ship until the anchor was secured and told the navigating officer to steady the vessel on south 60 degrees, which course I considered safe. I heard Lieut. Grant give orders directing the seamen to keep a sharp lookout for a black beacon, and I was about to give the orders to slow down the engines when I saw the black beacon about one point on the starboard bow, which I took to be the Base Flats beacon.

"It was looming up in the fog with a gull perched on it, giving it all the appearance of having a cage on top. It was reported to me as the beacon, and if it had been rightly the Base Flats beacon, it would have been right to starboard the helm 15 degrees, which action I could have taken myself. Hearing the helm being ordered to starboard, I went into the chart room to put a ruler on the chart. This occasion occupied about a minute, and when I came out of the chart room I heard Lieut. Grant give the orders hard aport and full speed astern.

"I may probably be blamed for not having reduced the speed of the ship from a moderate speend of ten knots to lower. I was about to do so when I saw this object, although I believe that had the speed been altered the circumstances would not have been changed. This would not have changed the other circumstances. As for my navigation, I am a capable navigator, and I have taught Lieut. Grant much in this respect since he came under me.

"As for the charge of default, it is self-evident that the lamentable occurrence was entirely caused by the mistaking of one beacon for another. Therefore it may be possible to decide that there has been an error of judgment, but the circumstances were so peculiar that my experienced eyes were deceived as well as those of Lieut. Grant and two seamen. This result was due to the distortion in the fog, and the gull being perched on the top, which gave the appearance of a cage. I only, therefore, came to the conclusion that it was this beacon for which we were watching when the evidence of my eyes was so strong. It was purely an accident, aided by the strong current, of which no mention is made in the sailing directions or charts, but which must exist, as I have been told several other vessels have gone ashore at this point.

"Great stress has been laid on the fact that signalmen were doing duty as lookout men. I have trained them and found them more efficient. Had the mark seen been Base Flats beacon and the helm not been altered as it was, the ship must have gone ashore on Base Flats. I would like to state that, in my opinion, Lieut. Grant had never had any accident or difficulty in the navigation of narrow waters, and has always shown great care and shrewdness. I have never found it necessary to interfere with his pilotage. My rule is to consider the pilotage in my own mind, reasoning why any alteration in the course is made, and if I considered that any mistake was being made, I would at once question it.

"In conclusion, although I may have been considered to be guilty of default, I refute any accusation of neglect. The safety of the ship is as dear to me as my personal honor, and I deeply regret the occurrence. I ask His Majesty's court to acquit me of this charge, and not mar a long and sunny service which is near its close, and not mark me as an officer who has imperilled one of His Majesty's ships which I have the honor to command."

B. E. Jones, a midshipman of H. M. S. Flora, was the first witness called yesterday afternoon. He explained the sudden way the fog had descended. Three or four minutes had been occupied by him in reading a patent log and returning to the forebridge.

Henry Kattle, a seaman, was then examined. His evidence consisted principally of an order given him by Lieut. Grant to steer a steady course. This was after the ship had become enveloped in fog.

Lieut. Miles, navigating officer of H. M. S. Egeria, in reply to a question, said that in navigating a ship in a narrow channel with good leading marks he would rather trust to that to clear danger than to the standard compass.

Paymaster Horsey deposed that he had seen a certificate handed Lieut. Grant when serving on H. M. S. Gleaner by the captain of that ship. Special emphasis had been made upon his efficient services as navigator.

J. A. Bource, chief signal boatswain of H. M. S. Grafton, produced the signal made by Rear Admiral Bickford, C. M. G., after H. M. S. Flora had been floated. It follows: "The admiral is much pleased at the excellent manner which the captain and ship's company of H. M. S. Flora have worked and behaved in the most trying circumstances, and also in the most excellent and cheerful work of the captains, officers and ships' companies of H. M. S. Grafton and Egeria, which has brought about such a satisfactory result."

This closed the case, and the court was then cleared for the consideration of a verdict.

After the verdict, as given above, was rendered the court dissolved.

MAKING GOOD TIME.

It Is Believed Steamer J. T. Hutchinson Will Succeed in Reaching Open Water.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 18.—The steamer J. T. Hutchinson, which left Sandwick yesterday on the last stage of its record-breaking trip through the ice from Lake Superior to Buffalo, had not been sighted at Point Pelee at 2 o'clock this afternoon. A message from Colchester, Ont., says that the Hutchinson and the ice crushers Pleasure and Promise passed there at 9.30, and were then making about three miles an hour through the ice. The weather is soft and favorable, and it is thought that the steamer will reach open water before to-night.

STILL HOPEFUL.

Optimistic Feeling in Russian Official Circles Regarding Outcome of Negotiations With Japan.

London, Dec. 18.—A special dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "Optimistic anticipations of a pacific solution of the Russo-Japanese crisis are still entertained in the leading Russian official circles, in spite of some disquietude on the part of the public and alarmist press reports."

A Suggestion.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 18.—The opinion here is that the Russo-Japanese negotiations will proceed. It is pointed out that there is no reason why Japan, if not satisfied with Russia's reply, should break off the negotiations, as the reply is in no sense an ultimatum, leaving the way open for counter proposals. It is suggested as an expedient in case no agreement can be reached, that an arrangement might be made to maintain the present status for a number of years.

TWO HUNDRED A DAY

Alleged to Have Been Stolen by Employee—"Needed a Little Ready Money."

Chicago, Dec. 18.—While working on a salary of $9 a week, Gus A. Grigsby has robbed his employers at a rate of $200 per day, according to Manager David Rose, of M. L. Barrett & Co. When arrested $250 worth of vanilla beans were found concealed in Grigsby's clothes. In the few months that his meagre salary has kept him attached to the firm, it is believed that he has stolen between $12,000 and $15,000 worth of stock. Grigsby admitted his peculations in such amounts that he could not estimate their total value. "I needed a little ready money," was the explanation he vouchsafed. Grigsby's apartments, which had been rented for $45, were richly furnished.

CLERKS IN REVOLT.

Made Demonstration Because Bill Affecting Their Interests Was Not Discussed in Chamber.

(Associated Press.)

Rome, Dec. 19.—The clerks in the minister of public works department engaged in a demonstration this morning which threatened to develop into a riot or strike, requiring the intervention of the ministers and under-secretary before the clerks were pacified.

The disturbance was due to the fact that a bill affecting the interests of the clerks in the ministry of public works was not discussed in the chamber of deputies.

SHOT BY HOLD-UP MEN.

Killed and Robbed One Man and Wounded Two Others.

(Associated Press.)

Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 19.—Three young white men, masked, committed three holdups here last night. They first entered the office of the Procter Coal Co., and after in vain demanding that Bookkeeper Murphy open the safe knocked him on the head and robbed him. Later they shot and killed Corbin Rowe White, and rifled his pockets. The third robbery was on Clinch street, where Chas. Rogers was shot in the leg. He escaped. The police have no clue.

ADVISES PROMPT ACTION.

A. B. Aylesworth Urges Confederation of Newfoundland, Labrador and Greenland With Canada.

Toronto, Dec. 18.—A. B. Aylesworth, K. C., one of Canada's Alaskan boundary commissioners, speaking at the Literary Society of McMaster University banquet last night, strongly urged the confederation of Newfoundland, Labrador and Greenland with Canada. He said the history of the Alaskan boundary should be a warning to Canada to remove the possibilities of similar questions on the eastern coast by immediate action.

WILL MEET MINISTER.

A. Morrison, M. P., and A. E. Woods Visit Ottawa on Railway Business.

Ottawa, Dec. 18.—Aulay Morrison, M. P., and A. E. Woods, manager of the Vancouver Western & Yukon railway, arrived in the city to-day. They are here on business with the railway department and will have to wait until Monday to meet Hon. Mr. Fielding, who is now in the Maritime Provinces, and who is expected to return on Saturday night.

PROPOSED NEW LINE.

Vancouver, Dec. 18.—A controlling interest in the Stave Lake Power Company has been sold to a syndicate represented here by Thomas Wilson, said to be acting for Messrs. Hendry and J. J. Hill, to supply power to a new line from Westminster to Vancouver. The amount paid for, something over 50 per cent., is $32,000.

The present average depth of coal mines is about 800 feet, but is increasing at an average of 15 feet a year.

NO ALIEN GUNS CAN DOMINATE SIMPSON

Lord Dundonald Declares That Wales Island Holds Commanding Position---United States Cannot Close Our Port.

A most important statement was made by Lord Dundonald at a dinner given at the Vancouver club the other night, relative to Port Simpson and its safety as a British port, in view of the acquisition by the United States under the Alaskan award of two islands and the entrance of Portland canal. The statement demonstrated not only that Wales island dominates those held by the United States, but also that as long as Britannia rules the waves" no power can shut up the approaches to Simpson.

The speech of the G. O. C. on that point was as follows:

"I have just paid my visit of inspection to the northern shores of your great province. Among other places I visited was Port Simpson. I had heard that this port had been rendered useless as a port because two little islands with unpronounceable names not many miles from it had been allotted to the United States, and that therefore the entrance to the port could be shut up at will.

"I found that His Lordship the Bishop of Caledonia was correct as to the commanding position of Wales island. It is quite true that from the fortress-like heights of this island it would be possible to pour shotand shell on all round within six of eight miles, but the only smoke that is likely to issue from Wales island, other than the sort that has been hanging round it of late, is not the smoke of a big gun, but the smoke from fish-drying establishments, to cure and dry the vast quantities of halibut and other fish that frequent those waters.

"I do not think we need be under any apprehension that any guns ever likely to be made and used from the two islands given to the United States will shut up Port Simpson or prevent its use as a port if it is desired to use it as such.

"Gentlemen, the only power that can shut up Port Simpson in time of war will be the power that commands all the sea approaches to it. What is the use, gentlemen, of a port for commerce if you can get no ship out of it and no ship into it? All the ports of the British Empire are open, and will always be open, to the commerce of the world, not by kind permission, not by the goodwill or bad-will of any foreign power, or any two foreign powers or any three foreign powers, but because the Union Jack, which is flying here in Vancouver and which is flying all over the sea coast ports of Canada and the British Empire, is the flag flown by the most powerful navy the world has ever known—those mighty war ships of your Mother Land.

"I know, gentlemen, your sentiments towards the British navy, that navy which helps to maintain our liberties. In a short time the war establishment of the navy will amount to the stupendous total of 175,000 men, and yet the British workingman does not grumble. He will work and pay and man the ships and enter the army and fight just as his forefathers taught him to do. But now he knows that shoulder to shoulder with him stand the sons of Greater Britain, just as eager, just as ready as he is.

"In the late war no part of the Empire gave a readier response to the call to arms than did the province of British Columbia. Victoria and Vancouver, among other places in your province, poured men into the fighting line, and I can assure you they were among the best.

"The British army and navy know the feeling of British Columbia, and they honor the province of British Columbia for its devotion to the old flag and for sending such men to fight for it."

Loud cheers and applause greeted His Lordship's speech, and all present rose and sang "Rule Britannia."

Referring in the opening part of his speech to the Canadian militia, Lord Dundonald said: In a country like Canada the army should be composed of men who, although they may not have time or the opportunity to drill as regular soldiers, are ever ready to take up arms in their counry's cause whenever war may come—men who by the nature and style of their everyday lives are eminently fitted to go into the field schooled by the experience which has taught them to know how to overcome many of the difficulties that will present themselves to untrained campaigners.

His present object, Lord Dundonald said, was to make up a skeleton army of 25 per cent. of the full militia force who will go out to camp every summer and learn on the field the moves and tactics of actual service. The remaining 75 per cent. should be ready to enlist for service in war at any time, for whom the 25 per cent. trained men will act as a nucleus imparting by association and education in military matters which in time of war will be invaluable. This body will consist of 100,000 men, and will be backed by another, or secondary, force of 100,000 volunteers who will act as a home guard for defence purposes only, the 200,000 men to constitute the army of Canada.

PICKETS WATCHED FUNERALS.

Police Will Accompany Corteges to Cemetery to Guard Against Attacks by Strikers.

Chicago, Dec. 19.—Undertakers' wagons and street cars were used to convey the dead to the cemeteries to-day. In nearly every instance the funerals were watched by union pickets stationed to see that livery carriages did not participate. The most prominent funeral of the day was that of Supreme Court Judge Jonas Hutchinson, whose remains were taken to Oakwood cemetery in an undertaker's wagon, while the private carriages of his personal friends were used for the family. Some disturbance was caused at the funeral of Mrs. Anna Vleek, a Bohemian woman, who was murdered three days ago by her husband. The undertaker was hooted and the police were called in to keep the crowds back.

A funeral street car, instead of a hearse as well as a police guard, was utilized by Undertaker Joseph Blake to circumvent striking tickets, from whom violence was feared at the funeral of the baby daughter of Joseph Keefer, president of the company. The mourners boarded a second car and the trip was made to Oakwood cemetery. The Keefer residence was surrounded at the time of the funeral by pickets.

Police protection against strikers for funeral corteges on their way to cemeteries was demanded to-night by the livery associations and was promptly promised. The chief declined to allow the officers to be seated on or drive the vehicles bearing the bodies, however.

"This interference with the burial of the dead is the meanest of the business the police had to cope with," said Chief O'Neil to-night. "No attacks have yet been made on ambulances bearing the sick, but the undertakers expressed fears that such would soon be the case. It is said that teamsters have threatened to drive the poles of their trucks through ambulances."

In cases of death from diphtheria and scarlet fever, where quick burial is demanded, the strikers expected to have grave results, as the infection may spread if funerals are delayed. Mayor Harrison says he will take the strike up when it is officially brought to his attention.

NEGRO EXECUTED.

Declared Innocence of Crime for Which He Was Sentenced, But Confessed to Others.

Natchez, Miss., Dec. 19.—Girard Smith, a negro, has been hanged at Vidalia, La., for the murder last September of Benjamin Rapport, a Hebrew peddler, at Fairview. Before ascending the gallows he confessed to the murder of two negroes, but declared he was innocent of the crime for which he was to be hanged.

Lynn, Ont., Dec. 19.—A farm hand named Charlton, aged 55 years, was gored to death by a bull on the farm of C. J. Gilery at Glen Bull.

PILL-DOSED with nauseous, big purgers, prejudice people against pills generally. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are revolutionizing the pill demand—they're so pleasant and easy to take—the doses are small and so is the price, 10 cents for 40 doses. Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation dispelled. Works like a charm. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—53.

COMMITTED SUICIDE.

Toronto, Dec. 19.—Leonard Spread, a Barnado young man, about twenty-one years old, blew his head off on the farm of L. Stirling, about ten miles from here, on Thursday night. He and a brother were employed up to a few days ago, when his brother left the farm. Separating from him is thought to have made Leonard melancholy, which is supposed to have caused the rash act.

LYNCHED BY MOB.

Ripley, Tenn., Dec. 19.—A mob of about a hundred men last night took Joseph Brake, a negro, from the county jail here and hanged him to a tree near by. The negro had been arrested for the killing of Chester Conner, a prominent young white man, at Ashport. The leaders of the mob were masked. The negro's body was riddled with bullets before being cut down.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

Ottawa, Dec. 19.—The following passed the preliminary examinations in November:

At Vancouver—Wm. Edwards, Edward Peck and Harry S. Thompson.

At Victoria—A. L. Henry.

"Love lightens labor," the saying runs, and in a sense it is true. But even love cannot lighten labor or make it easy for the woman who is in constant suffering from inflammation, bearing-down pains or other womanly diseases. The one thing that can make work easy for women is sound health, and Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the thing that will give sound health to sick women.

Dr. Pierce has so much faith in his "Prescription" that he offers to pay $500 in legal money of the United States for any case of Leucorrhea, Female Weakness, Prolapsus, or Falling of Womb which he cannot cure. All he asks is a fair and reasonable trial of his means of cure.

"I suffered from female weakness for five months," writes Miss Belle Hedrick, of Nye, Putnam Co., W. Va. "I was treated by a good physician but he never seemed to do me any good. I wrote to Dr. R. V. Pierce for advice, which I received, telling me to take his 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Golden Medical Discovery.' When I had used the medicines a month, my health was much improved. It has continued to improve until now I can work at almost all kinds of housework. I had scarcely any appetite, but it is all right now. Have gained several pounds in weight. Dr. Pierce's medicines have done wonderfully well here. I would advise all who suffer from chronic diseases to write to Dr. Pierce."

"Favorite Prescription" makes weak women strong, sick women well.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent *free* on receipt of stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing *only*. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the paper-covered book, or 50 stamps for the cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

SOCIALIST CANDIDATE

For Nanaimo District for the Dominion Commons—Two Fatalities Reported From Cumberland.

Nanaimo, Dec. 21.— By accidentally upsetting a coal oil lamp in his shack at Cumberland, a Chinaman named Ah Sang, set fire to his cabin. As the man attempted to throw a can of powder from the burning building it exploded, inflicting frightful injuries. He died while being removed to the hospital.

A Jap named Ikrause was killed by a fall of rock at Cumberland mines this morning.

The Wellington Colliery Company expects to make the first shipment of anthracite from the new mine on Christmas Day.

A prize fight which was to have taken place on Saturday evening at Cumberland between two professional welterweights, Jack Chamberlain, of Butte, Mont., and Charles Odell, of Texas, was stopped by the police in the first round. The police demanded a license fee of $20, which was refused by the management, and the fight was declared off.

James Pritchard, secretary of the Miners' Union at Ladysmith during the recent strike, was nominated on Sunday as Socialist candidate for Nanaimo district for the House of Commons.

Wm. Hunter, the first locomotive engineer in British Columbia, and who came here fifty-two years ago, died this morning at the age of 63.

At a meeting of the police commissioners this morning Mayor Manson created a sensation by announcing that it would be necessary to investigate into the manner in which Chief of Police Crossan conducted the case against Night Watchman Gillian, who is now serving three years in New Westminster for stealing a watch. The investigation will be held early in January.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

Bonaventure Put in Commission at Devenport for Service on This Coast.

(Special Correspondence of the Times.)

London, Dec. 4.—Yesterday the second class cruiser Bonaventure was put in commission at Devonport by Captain R. G. Fraser, to relieve the cruiser Amphion, Captain John Casement, on the Pacific station. After her commissioning trials the Bonaventure will proceed to her station, meeting the Amphion on the Chilian coast. The following officers have been appointed to her: Captain, R. G. Fraser, commanding; Lieut. H. B. Gellibrand, first and gunnery officer; C. D. Ward, navigating officer; H. D. Maryatt and E. L. Wharton, engineers; lieutenant, W. H. Meadus; chaplain, Rev. S. R. Anderson, M.A.; staff surgeon, G. Hewlett; surgeon, W. E. Gribbell; paymaster, P. J. Ling; army paymaster, W. H. Hughes; sub-lieutenant, C. A. Poignand; sub-lieutenants, R. H. Boddy, for home voyage on Amphion, and E. Cole joins from Amphion; gunner, John McDiarmid; acting gunner, W. F. Williamson, for torpedo duties; boatswain W. A. Collins; carpenter, R. Irvine; and artificer engineer, A. J. Lambert. The Bonaventure took on a crew of 300 men.

The Amphion had a most interesting commission on the station, and she returns with the greater number of her original officers on board. Out of twenty officers, fourteen of them were appointed to her when she was commissioned at Devonport, September, 1900, by Captain Casement.

JAPAN IS READY.

While Hoping for Peace, War Preparations Have Not Been Neglected.

Paris, Dec. 20.—A private letter received here from a leading diplomatic official in Japan, says that while there are continued hopes of peace, the government is making final preparations for the eventuality of war. Preparations in the various branches of the army and navy are proceeding with the utmost energy. The whole military is being placed in readiness for an aggressive campaign from the outset.

Reduced.

Tientsin, Dec. 19.—Shang Yin, director of the Northern railway, has been degraded and stripped of all ranks.

Still Optimistic.

Paris, Dec. 19.—The Russian embassy here takes an optimistic view of the Far Eastern question. A member of the embassy said to-night: The negotiations between Russia and Japan have encountered many obstacles, but they will continue, and it will not be Russia who will first break them off. The condition of the Russian naval force is such as will guard them against all surprises.

The Japanese legation here authorizes the statement that it retains a hope of a pacific solution of the tribunal. Alarming news has reached the legation from Tokio and the rumor of the recall of its military attaches to Japan, it says, is without foundation.

DEBTS HAVE BEEN MET.

Government Has Borrowed and Forwarded to London the $300,000 Necessary.

The treasury department is responsible for the statement that the sum of about $300,000 necessary to meet the pressing demands in connection with the province's finances has been sent forward to London. With the passing of the financial bills through the legislature the government was enabled to borrow the necessary sum, which was immediately done.

It was not found essential to place on the market any part of the debentures provided for in the new loan bill, but it is understood that the amount necessary was borrowed on the improved credit which was afforded in consequence of the new legislation.

HOW STORY ORIGINATED.

Transfer of Money to Pope Pius Gave Rise to Report of Windfall for Vatican.

Rome, Dec. 19.—At the Vatican the statement that Cardinal Gotti, prefect of the propranda, had handed Pope Pius $9,000,000 in bank notes, said to have been confided to Cardinal Gotti by the late Pope, with instructions to turn the money over to his successor after a period of four months had elapsed, is denied. On the same autkority the statement that an electrician, while removing the hangings in the late Pope Leo's chamber in order to get at the electric wires, found in a hole in the wall $2,150,000 in gold or any other treasure, was also denied.

The Associated Press is authorized to announce that the truth is that the present Pope, immediately after his accession to the tarone, received $8,400,000, as indicated in part of the late Pope's will which was not made public. The delivery of the money was effected by Cardinals Gotti, Rampolla and Cretonia, Pope Leo's executors, who brought the large part of the bonds from the propaganda, where they were kept.

TO ROUND OFF THE DOMINION

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT OPENS NEGOTIATIONS

Proposal to Purchase Greenland From Denmark - Correspondence With Newfoundland.

Ottawa, Dec. 21.—The Dominion government has now under consideration the question of annexing Greenland and bringing Newfoundland into the Canadian confederation.

Negotiations are under way with Newfoundland, and it will be necessary to get the sanction of the Imperial government to deal with Denmark with a view of purchasing Greenland.

The Dominion government wants to guard against a repetition of its recent experience on the Pacific.

Newfoundland in 1895 offered to come into confederation if Canada assumed all its public debt, build its railroad and receive an annual subsidy of $650,000. The offer of Canada was to give the province $50 per head for its debt, or $10,000,000. The debt amounted to $15,000,000, which included railway obligations of the island. For the railway Canada would give a subsidy of $6,000 per mile for the incompleted portion and $500,000 of an annual subsidy.

CZAR ANXIOUS TO PRESERVE PEACE

WILL SUBMIT SECOND PROPOSAL TO JAPAN

Steps to Be Taken to Improve Relations Between Two Countries—The Manchurian Situation.

Paris, Dec. 19.—Russia has made another move toward avoiding a rupture with Japan, and there is reason to believe it will be followed in a few days by the submission of a second proposition, tending to ameliorate the present strained situation.

The action already taken consists in giving assurances that the first proposition, which the Czar approved, was not in any sense an ultimatum or sine quo non, but was a preliminary step tending toward a pacific adjustment. This declaration is considered by the officials here as removing one of the most dangerous aspects of the situation, as it had been asserted that Russia's proposition was practically an ultimatum, which on being rejected by Japan made a rupture certain.

On the contrary Russia's assurances permit Baron Von Rosen, the Russian minister at Tokio, to continue the negotiations even beyond the terms of the first proposition.

The Russian authoritics have not yet definitely been advised of Japan's rejection of the proposition, but, if the rejection is officially communicated, another Russian proposition will be made. The nature of the terms of this further proposition is not disclosed, as it depends on Japan's reply, but Russia's intention to make it is considered to be a distinct amelioration of the situation.

Russia in Manchuria.

London, Dec. 19.—The Times correspondent at Pekin cables that the Russians are still employing every means, direct and indirect, to induce China to come to an agreement with regard to the Russian occupation of Manchuria. The Chinese ministers at St. Petersburg and Tokio have both telegraphed the government urging it to agree with its adversary, quickly, on the ground that now or never is the opportunity. The Chinese government is aware, however, the correspondent adds, that the messages were prompted by the Russian foreign officials and by Baron Von Rosen, the Russian minister to Japan, and is not deceived.

Though undoubtedly, the correspondent continues, a prolongation of the Russo-Japanese negotiations favors Russion intrigues at Pein, Luchida, the Japanese minister to China, has held a long conference with Chang Chih Lung, director of commerce, whose influence may be depended upon to dissuade Prince Ching from signing the agreement legalizing the occupation of Manchuria by the Russians, until the result of Russo-Japanese negotiations is known.

The French minister at Pekin, the correspondent concludes, declares the negotiations promise a pacific issue.

Not Confirmed.

London, Dec. 19.—The report from Tientsin that Japan had sent an ultimatum to Russia is not confirmed from any source up to 6 o'clock this evening. It is regarded as impossible that such important news should first come from Tientsin.

Answer Delayed.

Tokio, Dec. 19, 6.55 p.m.—Japan's answer to Russia has not been sent up to this hour. Owing to indisposition of the Russian minister, Baron De Rosen, it will probably be delayed for a day or two.

Another Report.

Washington, Dec. 19.—The United States state department has received a cablegram from Mr. Griscomb, United States minister at Tokio, saying that Japan has received the Russian reply to her ultimatum and regards it as unsatisfactory.

No Ultimatum.

London, Dec. 19, 8 p.m.—In reply to an inquiry by the Associated Press regarding the report from Tientsin that Japan had sent an ultimatum to Russia, the Japanese minister here said: "An ultimatum has not been sent."

BETTER WITHOUT A STOMACH than with one that's got a constant "hurt" to it. Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets stimulate the digestive organs. Let one enjoy the good things of life and leave no bad effects—carry them with you in your vest pocket—60 in box, 35 cents. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—48.

JAPAN'S REPLY.

Asks Russia to Reconsider Certain Points in Her Note to the Mikado's Ministers.

Paris, Dec. 21.—A dispatch received from Tokio to-day says that Japan has not yet answered Russia's first proposal. The officials say this shows that the alarmist reports of the English war correspondents saying Japan has answered in the negative are incorrect, and that Japan continues to seek means for meeting Russia's overtures.

On the other hand another Tokio dispatch frankly puts forth the agitated state of Japanese public sentiment, and the intense feeling against Russia, and foreshadows the possible dispatch of Japanese troops to Korea, but, it is added, if this is done, it will be with the assent of Russia, which will relieve the expedition of having the significance of a war move against the Russians.

The official advices from St. Petersburg continue hopeful, and with advices from Tokio, of the same tenor, the authorities here assert they have good reason to believe that the situation, although serious, has not reached a point where a war crisis is imminent.

No Concessions.

London, Dec. 21.—It is generally understood, says the Tokio correspondent of the Times, that Japan asks Russia to reconsider her reply. The reply contained no tangible concession, inasmuch as it excluded Japan altogether from the Manchurian question, and proposed an equal position for the two powers in Korea.

Reply to Russia.

Tokio, Dec. 21.—Japan's reply to Russia was handed to Baron de Rosen this afternoon at a conference between the Russian minister and Foreign Minister Komura, at the Russian legation. The reply is in no way an ultimatum, but she asks Russia to reconsider certain points in her reply to Japan. Baron de Rosen is now sufficiently recovered to resume the negotiations.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

One Report Says He Will Be Reinstated and Another That Revision is Recommended.

Paris, Dec. 19.—The Dreyfus commission reassembles next Wednesday to receive the report of Victor Mercier, the senior member of the commission and one of the directors of the ministry of justice on his examination of new papers in the case. It is expected that a decision will be reached at the end of next week. In the meantime sensational newspapers claim to foreshadow the decision and subsequent reinstatement of Dreyfus. The Patrie says he will be made a colonel of artillery and appointed a chevalier of the Legion of Honor. These reports are not taken seriously, and are considered to be merely expressive of the general belief that the chances favor Dreyfus.

Revision.

Paris, Dec. 20.—Positive announcements are made this morning by the Soleil and La Lanteren that Victor Mercier, one of the directors of the ministry of justice and the reporter of the Dreyfus commission, has concluded his report, and that it recommends a revision of the case.

FATAL FIRE AT UNIVERSITY.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 17.—Seven are dead and 57 seriously injured as the result of a fire that broke out last night in the woman's dormitory of the Walden university. The property loss is estimated at $15,000.

The fire broke out about 11 o'clock, in the top of the building, which was four storys high, and without fire escapes. It was occupied by about sixty students, who were asleep when the alarm was given. The wildest panic ensued. The women and girls rushed screaming to the windows, from which they jumped in droves.

The dead and injured lay in heaps where they fell, to be fallen upon by those following them from the flaming windows. Every ambulance in the city was soon at the scene and the injured were hurried to the hospitals.

When the flames were first discovered they seemed entirely to envelop the building, and it is considered almost certain that some of the terrorized occupants were overcome by smoke before reaching the windows.

TRAIN WRECKERS AT WORK.

Open Switch Caused Accident in Which Several People Were Killed.

Fort Scott, Kas., Dec. 21.—The 'Frisco fast train, "The Meteor," from Logan's Cuv, was wrecked six miles south of here to-day. Sever persons are reported killed. A wrecking train which carried physicians has left for the scene.

Running Fast When Wrecked.

Kansas City, Dec. 21.—The local officers of the 'Frisco railway are without information regarding the wreck of their fast north-bound train near Fort Scott. The train is one of the finest and fastest in the service. It was made of two baggage and one mail car, a smoker, two chair cars and a sleeper.

A telephone message from Fort Scott says that the wreck occurred at Godfrey, 15 miles south of there, and apparently was the work of wreckers. The switch, it is said, had been opened, and the train, which was behind and making up time, was entirely derailed. Engineer Dewes, of Fort Scott, and three or four passengers are reported killed.

CUNARDER WON.

The Campania's Mails Delivered in London Hours Before Those the St. Louis Carried.

London, Dec. 19.—The Cunard steamer Campania, which sailed from New York on December 12th, and arrived at Queenstown yesterday at 11.33 a.m., easily won this week's mail race. Her letters were distributed by the first delivery this morning, while the mails of the American line steamer St. Louis, which left New York on December 12th, two hours and three minutes before the Campania, were only delivered at 1.30 this afternoon.

COVERED WITH ICE.

The Lucania's Passengers Had a Cold Trip Across the Atlantic.

New York, Dec. 19.—The Cunard line steamer Lucania, glistening with ice, arrived to-day from Liverpool and Queenstown, bringing 1,852 sacks of Christmas mail. Lady Durand, wife of the British ambassador at Washington, Miss Durand, and Secretary White, secretary of the American legation in London, were on board. Th Lucania had fair weather throughout the passage, but encountered severe cold on approaching the coast, which coated her sides with ice

CANDIDATES SELECTED.

St. Thomas, Ont., Dec. 21.—East Elgin Conservatives have chosen A. B. Ingram, M. P., as their candidate for the Dominion elections.

Toronto, Dec. 21.—A Conservative convention for the new riding of South York was held on Saturday, and resulted in the unanimous choice of W. F. McLean, M. P.

AMUR STRIKES REEF ENTERING SIMPSON

Safely Towed to Anchorage and Passengers Brought Down---Danube Going to Her Assistance.

(From Monday's Daily.)

An explanation of the long delay of the C. P. R. steamer Amur has at last been received. The steamer struck on Harbor reef at the entrance to Port Simpson early on the morning of the 16th, and is in port at that point minus a propeller and tail shaft.

The news of the ship's mishap is told in the following dispatch to the Times from Seattle, received shortly before noon to-day:

"The Amur ran on Harbor reef, Port Simpson, during a fog at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 16th. She struck in the false bottom, but did not fill. The crash threw the people out of their berths. The panic among the 55 passengers was soon quieted. The ship floated at high tide. She broke her tail shaft getting off, and remains at Port Simpson waiting orders. Thirty-three passengers arrived here, and others are coming on the Tees."

A later dispatch to the Times says that the vessel, after floating clear of the rocks, was towed to Port Simpson and that several plates were torn off the bottom.

Official information to Captain Troup, however, states that the vessel is not leaking.

The passengers who reached Seattle arrived there on the Farralon. They were probably destined for the American side, otherwise possibly they would have come south on the Tees, which met the American liner in Granville channel and reported the news.

The Amur is still at Port Simpson and will remain there until the Danube goes north with a new propeller and tail shaft. These will be adjusted to the steamer at Port Simpson, where there is an excellent beach for the purpose. The Amur will then be brought south under her own steam, while the Danube, after delivering her freight at Port Simpson, will proceed to Skagway on the schedule trip of the Amur.

By the time the Danube returns it is expected that the Princess May will be ready to take the Amur's place on the Skagway run, for the remainder of the season. Since she was laid off service a month or so ago the Princess May has been undergoing an overhauling, and she is about in shape for the present emergency.

The Amur, according to the message which Capt. Troup has received, did not lose her propeller altogether. The wheel dropped on to the frame or structure surrounding, or what is called the snag. Here it hung until the crew recovered it. The Amur is commanded by Capt. McCroskrie, who is considered a most skillful navigator.

Harbor reef is situated right at the entrance to Port Simpson, and is separated from Birnie island by a small strait half a mile wide, which is the main entrance to the harbor, and it was while going through this narrow water in a dense fog that the ship came to grief. It was the first call at Simpson which she was to make on her southern run from Skagway, and it is very unfortunate that her service should have been so inauspiciously inaugurated.

There is no buoy or beacon on either side of the strait mentioned, and Capt. Troup attributes the accident largely to this fact. He says that he has been endeavoring to have a light placed on either Birnie island or on the Pointer islands, some two or three miles seaward from the entrance to the harbor, but so far the matter has not been attended to. The present accident he contends now emphasizes the necessity for this light, for of late there has been a great deal of travel to the Skeena and more aids to navigation in that locality are needed in consequence.

The Amur left Skagway for Victoria on Saturday, December 12th. She was two days behind schedule time in sailing, and her time of arrival was therefore not so early last week as generally supposed.

CHAMBERLAIN GAINING.

E. S. Clouston Tells of the Progress of the Fiscal Reform Campaign in England.

Montreal, Dec. 21.—E. S. Clouston, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, returned on Saturday from a trip to England. Mr. Clouston stated that Mr. Chamberlain's campaign was making great progress in Great Britain, in fact he could almost see its growth in the time which elapsed between his arrival and the time of his departure. He felt that it was only a question of a short time when his policy will be accepted by the country. Financial interests were against it, fearing the results of a change, and there was also some opposition among the higher classes, but with the great mass of the people it was decidedly popular. They see the things Mr. Chamberlain desires to remedy, and are convinced that the method he proposes is what is wanted. Mr. Clouston also said the efforts of Mr. Foster were much appreciated, and mentioned that he saw a letter from Scotland in which it was stated that next to Mr. Chamberlain himself no better advocate could have been sent to Scotland than Mr. Foster. His speeches had been most effective and he had made many converts.

FARMERS PROSPECTING.

Further Discovery of Anthracite in Pennsylvania Causes Much Excitement.

Pittsville, Pa., Dec. 21.—Much excitement has been caused here by reports from Anches Station, Schuykill county, of the discovery of beds of pure anthracite coal far beyond the limits of what had been heretofore considered the southern boundary of the hard coal region in Pennsylvania. Many farmers in the district have begun to prospect for veins on their properties.

MILITARY TRAINING.

Report That Scheme Involving Compulsory Service Will Be Introduced in England.

London, Dec. 19.—The Daily Mail this morning publishes an unconfirmed statement that the war office is preparing a scheme for the compulsory military training of all males between the ages of 18 and 22 years.

RED STAR LINER ASHORE.

Passengers Have Been Landed—Steamer Is Leaking.

Flushing, Holland, Dec. 21.—The passengers of the Red Star line steamer Finland, which left Antwerp on Saturday for New York and went ashore near here, have been landed. The Finland is leaking and her cargo is being discharged.

SPAIN'S KING.

Madrid, Dec. 21.—According to the Spanish newspapers a project is on foot for the marriage of King Alfonso to his cousin, Maria Del Pilar, aged 13, daughter of the Infanta Maria Del Pao.

PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT.

Dawson, Dec. 19.—Passenger arrivals and departures for the year number 7,000; freight received, 40,000 tons.

Oil has been struck in the Alsek district, near White Horse.

EMBEZZLER IMPRISONED.

Trenton, N. J., Dec. 21.—James H. Edge, a bank teller, who embezzled about $110,000 funds of the First National bank of Patterson, N. J., was to-day sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary.

"REGULAR PRACTITIONER—NO RESULT."—Mrs. Annie C. Chestnut, of Whitby, was for months a rheumatic victim, but South American Rheumatic Cure changed the song from "despair" to "joy." She says: "I suffered untold misery from rheumatism—doctors' medicine did me no good—two bottles of South American Rheumatic Cure cured me—relief two hours after the first dose." Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—50.

COMPETITION ENDED.

Scotch Steel Makers Reach Agreement Regarding Prices.

London, Dec. 19.—A conference of the Scotch steel makers has resulted in an agreement whereby ship plates, boiler plates and angles, branded as iron, will be sold at fixed rates, 60 cents to $1.25 per ton above the present quotations. The present ruinous competition is thereby ended.

HANGED HERSELF.

Stratford, Ont., Dec. 19.—Mrs. McConnell, daughter of Mrs. Alexa Forrest, of Atwood, committed suicide yesterday by hanging herself with a towel in the cellar. She had been ill for some time and was subject to fits of despondency.

FOR PASSENGERS.

The suggestion has been made that rules for railway passengers should be put into rhyme. The Evening News has prepared some quatrains and couplets for the companies to select from. Mr. Punch adds others:

Gentlemen you rarely meet
Hiding underneath the seat.

Though we smash you into bits,
Never mind—you've bought "Short Skits.'"

Leave the window straps behind;
Other razor strops you'll find.

On our buns bruise not your fists;
Leave them to geologists.

—Punch.

CHRISTMAS.

The snow lies deep on the moorlands,
The night sinks gently down,
While the chill wind's sad vibrations
Shake the forest bare and brown;
But, although the night is dreary,
There's a glory in the skies;
For, behold, the little Christ-child
In a manger lowly lies.

Oh, wild winds, carry the story,
And spread the tiding afar
That the birth of the King of Glory
Is heralded by a star!

Oh, angels, with exultation
Sing loud your praises sweet,
While the wise men haste from distant lands,
To worship at His feet!
For he was by angels welcomed,
And by prophets long foretold,
So they travel far through the gloomy night
To offer Him myrrh and gold.

—(Prize poem in December St. Nicholas League.)

A dispatch from Negaunee, Mich., says: "It is announced that, beginning January 1st, the wages of all mine workers in the employ of the United States Steel Corporation in the Lake Superior region would be cut from 5 to 15 per cent. The reduction will effect thousands of men, and will, it is understood, be followed by like reductions by the independent companies."

The Alexandretta affair, arising out of the assault on United States Consul Davis, is believed to be practically settled with satisfaction to all parties.

Out of 17,110 youths called for military conscription in Paris, 64 could neither read nor write, and 99 could read only.

THE STOMACH'S "WEAL OR WOE!"—The stomach is the centre from which, from the standpoint of health, flows "weal or woe." A healthy stomach means perfect digestion—perfect digestion means strong and steady nerve centres—strong nerve centres mean good circulation, rich blood and good health. South American Nervine makes and keeps the stomach right. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—52.

LIEUT.-GOVE PRESE

COLLEGIATE SC CLOSI

Excellent Showing Ma Attendance Duri Comple

The Collegiate scho exercises on Thursday ent, at the invitation and Mrs. Laing, a larg Honor the Lieut.-Gove ing the evening, and o addition to the head staff, were Bishop Per deacon Scriven.

After a programme given His Honor dist In doing so he laid str ance of penmanship. spoke briefly. Ven. A in speaking of the ex just conducted, that which were assigned the best he had ever

A large, "A Model given by the boys to all. After the play th ed to the main building entertained by the hos

The head master's re referred to the excelle in the new school, the were attending from Vancouver, Macleod, points, which showed t come to be recognized educational centre. E be done to make Vict cational centre, and the was doing a part in t

The report went on t bers are well up to the call this term being boarders. With our in dation we have room t ers. The health of th excellent, a matter o ness.

"Of our old boys, we accounts of the work ingtons at McGill Un whom may, we hope, scholar; of George Dar his examinations with versity of Edinburgh, o bert, on board the Brit Hamersley, and Harold W. C., Kingston; of the at Guy's hospital in Gerald Potts, who scholarship at Trinity to. Seven or eight of entered banks, notably highly complimented by ager for his most credit

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FOR PASSENGERS.

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y passengers should be put into
The Evening News has prepared
trains and couplets for the com-
select from. Mr. Punch adds:

tlemen you rarely meet
ling underneath the seat.
e smash you into bits,
nd—you've bought "Short Skits."
e the window straps behind;
razor strops you'll find.
ur buns bruise not your fists;
them to geologists.
—Punch.

CHRISTMAS.

lies deep on the moorlands,
nt sinks gently down,
chill wind's sad vibrations
he forest bare and brown;
ugh the night is dreary,
a glory in the skies;
d, the little Christ-child
nger lowly lies.

winds, carry the story,
ead the tiding afar
birth of the King of Glory
nded by a star!

s, with exultation
d your praises sweet,
e wise men haste from distant

hip at His feet!
s by angels welcomed,
prophets long foretold,
ravel far through the gloomy

Him myrrh and gold.
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n the employ of the United
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region will be cut from 5
cent. The reduction will effect
of men, and will, it is under-
followed by like reductions by
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ich is the centre from which,
tandpoint of health, flows "weal
A healthy stomach means perfect
perfect digestion means strong
nerve centres—strong nerve
an good circulation, rich blood
ealth. South American Nervine
keeps the stomach right. Sold
& Co. and Hall & Co.—52.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR PRESENTS PRIZES

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL CLOSING EXERCISES

Excellent Showing Made by the Boys in Attendance During Term Just Completed.

The Collegiate school held its closing exercises on Thursday, there being present, at the invitation of Principal Laing and Mrs. Laing, a large attendance. His Honor the Lieut.-Governor presided during the evening, and on the platform, in addition to the head master and his staff, were Bishop Perrin and Ven. Archdeacon Scriven.

After a programme of music had been given His Honor distribute the prizes. In doing so he laid stress on the importance of penmanship. Bishop Perrin also spoke briefly. Ven. Archdeacon Scriven, in speaking of the examination he had just conducted, that the three essays which were assigned first places were the best he had ever examined.

A farce, "A Model of a Wife," was given by the boys to the amusement of all. After the play the visitors adjourned to the main building, where they were entertained by the host and hostess.

The head master's report for the year referred to the excellent quarters found in the new school, the Laurels. Boarders were attending from Nelson, Rossland, Vancouver, Macleod, Tacoma and other points, which showed that the school had come to be recognized as an important educational centre. Everything should be done to make Victoria a great educational centre, and the Collegiate school was doing a part in that.

The report went on to say: "Our members are well up to the average, the roll call this term being 56, including 19 boarders. With our increased accommodation we have room for 35 to 40 boarders. The health of the boys has been excellent, a matter of deep thankfulness.

"Of our old boys, we have heard good accounts of the work of the two Hanningtons at McGill University, one of whom may, we hope, become a Rhodes scholar; of George Dart, who has passed his examinations with honors at the University of Edinburgh, of his brother Hibbert, on board the Britannia; of Harold Hamersley, and Harold Jukes, at the R. M. C., Kingston; of the two Costobadies at Guy's hospital in London, and of Gerald Potts, who obtained an open scholarship at Trinity University, Toronto. Seven or eight of our old boys have entered banks, notably Dorrell, who was highly complimented by the bank's manager for his most creditable work.

"A word as to certain subjects of study in the school: First and foremost each boy is instructed in the history and doctrines of the Bible. The study of English and Canadian history is a special factor in our curriculum."

He lauded the work of Mr. Bell, instructor in history. The study of English literature was also made an important branch of the school's work.

The examiners were Venerable Archdeacon Scriven, M. A., Rev. W. D. Barber, M. A., who examined the upper and lower school respectively in classics, English and French, and A. J. Parish, M. A., R. N., the naval instructor of H. M. S. Grafton, who undertook the mathematics of the upper school.

An entrance scholarship for new boys was announced to be competed for on the first day of the Easter term, January 11th, 1904.

Special prizes had been given by Bishop Perrin for Divinity, Sir Henri Joly for writing, the Hon. Mr. Justice Martin for arithmetic, C. W. Busk, of Nelson, for composition, F. A. Pauline for spelling, Mr. Goodacre for recitation, Messrs. Hibben for history, Miss Archbutt for music, and Mrs. Laing for good conduct among the boarders. The result of the prizes was as follows: School scholarship, Busk, average 78; Form VI., W. Todd; Form V., Phair; Form Upper IV., Busk; Form Lower IV., Martin I.; Form III., Turner; Form Upper II., Appleby; Form Lower II., Martin II.; Form I., Holden; Divinity, Upper school, Spencer I.; Divinity, Upper school, Peters; writing, Upper school, Hill; writing, Lower school, Turner. The copies sent in have been so good and equal in merit that Mr. Archer Martin has very kindly given a third prize to DeLano. Spelling, Upper school, Spencer I.; spelling, Lower school, Barnes I.; recitation, Upper school, Pitts; recitation, Lower school, Turner; arithmetic, Phair; composition, Busk; history, Pitts; boarders, Busk; music, 1, Hill; 2, E. McQuade.

With reference to music, Miss Archbutt writes: "The boys have all done good work with their percentages. Hill is especially worthy of commendation, with 95 per cent., and as McQuade has run him closely with 92, I have decided to give two prizes as a mark of my appreciation of their efforts. I am only sorry I cannot give each boy a reward, as they have all worked most willingly and enthusiastically."

The following promotions were reported: Upper IV. to V., Busk; Lower IV. to Upper IV., Martin I.; Third to Lower IV., Turner, Stoddart, Pinder, E. McQuade; Upper II. to Third, Appleby, DeLano, Barnes I., Barnes II.; Lower II. to Upper II., Martin II., Few.

The examiners' reports were also presented. A. J. Parish, M. A., R. N., in his report, said: "In arithmetic in Division I. four boys obtained over 80 per cent, Rochfort II., Phair, Pitts and W. Todd. On the whole the paper was very well done, but some boys lost marks for not showing up all their work. On algebra, Pitts and Phair show most promise. In Euclid, in Division I., Phair is at the head and in Division II., A. Spencer and W. Todd acquitted themselves with credit. On the whole there has been very steady progress since I last examined them, and I am sure you must be pleased with the results."

Archdeacon Scriven, in his report, said: "I have to notice first the very excellent work of Todd I., the sole representative of Form VI. He has made good marks in every subject in which I have examined, and has the high average of 68 per cent. in all papers. The three boys of Form V. are but little behind him. They have all passed a very creditable examination. An average of over 60 per cent. has been made also by Busk, Martin I., Spencer II., Todd II. and Hill in Form IV. The last four are in the Lower IV., and are very promising pupils. Some of the English subjects deserve a special word of praise, notably the Essays and the Papers on English Literature and History. I found great difficulty in selecting the best essay for Mr. Busk's prize, and only after much consideration have awarded it to his namesake, who is closely run by Martin I. and Todd I. All these are really high class essays. On the whole I consider that the school has acquitted itself well, and that it does great credit to those who are responsible for the tuition."

Rev. W. D. Barber, M. A., said in his report: "In Form III. the best average marks were obtained by Turner (19), E. McQuade (69), Pinder (64) and Stoddart (63). In spelling Stoddart obtained 93, Bennent 88; in Divinity, Turner 87; in Latin, Pinder 80; in French, C. McQuade 90; in English History, Stoddart 80; in English Literature, Bendroit 88; in dictation, Stebbins 1; Bennett, E. McQuade and Cole 100; in arithmetic, E. McQuade 93; in algebra, E. McQuade 84; in Euclid, Turner 80, Stebbins 1; obtained the highest marks for Essay, E2, Bennet being second with 80, the average of marks is again excellent. The Divinity papers remarkably good, the Essays fairly good, arithmetic excellent and Euclid good. In Upper and Lower II. Forms, the boys show an intelligent grasp of their term's work, the general average of marks being high.

In general average, Barnes I. and Appleby have 76; Barnes II., 69; Peters 68; Parry and Martin II. 62. In English grammer, Stirling I. has 80 and Barnes I. 77. In these forms the work was carefully done in the English subjects, the writing was legible and neat, and the general results show individual attention and successful work on the part of the masters.

On Form I., Holden was first in all subjects, and is a boy of good promise, Stirling II. being a good second.

COLLEGE CONCERT.

Faculty Gave an Enjoyable Entertainment in the High School Thursday Night.

The faculty of Victoria College furnished an excellent entertainment in the auditorium of the High school, there being present a very large gathering of the parents and friends of the pupils. E. H. Russell, B. A., had charge of the arrangements, and the programme reflected credit upon him as well as upon those who took part in it.

Mrs. J. D. Helmcken delighted the audience with her solos. Mrs. Sehl also acquitted herself in excellent manner. Percy Wollaston, W. Kennedy, H. Kent and E. H. Russel also sang well. Mrs. Jessie Potts, D. Cobbett and A. and J. Longfield, all gave instrumental selections, which were much enjoyed.

An address was given by Principal E. B. Paul, M. A., in which he complimented the pupils upon their conduct and the progress which was being made.

Refreshments were served by the lady teachers, the tables being decorated with the college colors, yellow, black and red.

C. P. R. OCEAN SERVICES.

Pacific Record More Satisfactory Than That of Atlantic During Past Year.

A Montreal dispatch says: "Arthur W. Piers, general manager of the C. P. R. steamship lines, speaking of the result of the past season's business, said:

"At the close of the present season, the first during which the Canadian Pacific railway has operated steamship lines on both the Pacific and Atlantic, I would say that both fleets here had a satisfactory year. Perhaps that on the Pacific, owing to favorable conditions, was more satisfactory than that on the Atlantic. During the year the steamers have handled the greater portion of the tea and silk trades. While right along there was a good deal of competition, freight rates were not affected to anything like the same extent as they were on the Atlantic. This naturally tended to allow a better showing being made, but then the conditions on the Pacific are such as will not permit of a direct comparison with conditions on the Atlantic.

"Regarding our Atlantic trade, we have not been complaining. The entire fleet carried a much greater amount of tonnage than they ever did when controlled by the Elder-Dempster Company. Besides, this line made new records for cattle shipments, and prices for these up to near the end of navigation were fair. Our passenger business was heavy, and showed excellent returns. It must be mentioned that the business on this line was affected to a certain extent by the strike that occurred at the opening of the season, and the fact that new large sheds had to be constructed. Now that nearly all the preliminary work has been attended to, the showing that the fleet should make next year should be much ahead of this year's. The increased tonnage was undoubtedly due to our steamship line connection with the railway."

ANNUAL SOCIAL

Of the Royal Arcanum Proved an Enjoyable Event.

The annual social of the Royal Arcanum took place on Thursday evening at the Pioneer Hall. A most enjoyable evening was spent by a large number of members and friends. J. L. Beckwith occupied the chair, and during his opening remarks told how strong the order had grown all over the States and Canada. Statistics show it is going ahead by leaps and bounds, and he advised all young men who did not belong to any order, and who needed protection for those who were dependent upon them in case of death, to insure in the Royal Arcanum. Hon. Abram E. Smith was present, he being a life-long member of the order.

The following excellent programme was given, during which refreshments were served: Piano selection, Mr. Olive; song, They All Love Jack, E. E. Wootton; recitation, Waterloo, Mr. Henderson; song, Asleep in the Deep, Mr. Cullingford; instrumental, piccolo solo, Mr. Hollins; song, The Bandalero, D. B. Christopher; recitation, Miss A. Mittlestate; song, Crazy Musicians, W. H. Jones; instrumental duet, violin and piano, Master and Miss Mittlestate; song, I'm Waiting for Thee, Mr. Williams; song, Swanee River, Mr. Wootton; song, Drinking, Mr. Cullingford; song, Village Blacksmith, D. B. Christopher; song, Irish Christening, Mr. Jones; God Save the King.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

This week's Gazette contains notice of the following appointments:

Sidney Williams, of Quesnel, to be a justice of the peace.

Adolphus Williams, K. C., of Vancouver, to be a stipendiary magistrate for the county of Vancouver, and police magistrate for the said city, vice J. A. Russell.

Arthur Johnson, of Revelstoke, to be a license commissioner for the Revelstoke license district, vice E. A. Haggen.

Arthur H. E. Beckett, of New Westminster, to be a clerk in the land registry office at the said city.

William Robert Williams, of Phoenix, police magistrate, to be a magistrate under the "Small Debts Act," for the city of Phoenix, and within a radius of three miles therefrom.

The appointment of F. R. McD. Russell as police magistrate at Vancouver during the absence or illness of the salaried police magistrate is cancelled.

The offices of the provincial government will be closed on Saturday, Dec. 26th, and Saturday, Jan. 2nd.

The appointment of Rowland Lea, of Victoria, as attorney for the Yreka Copper Company, in place of the late H. McKenzie Cleland, is noted.

John C. Franklin, 109 years old, died in the asylum at Toronto on Friday. He came here from Ireland many years ago and had latterly lived in Bowmanville. He had been in the asylum only about a year.

WANTED—Faithful person to travel for well established house in a few counties, calling on retail merchants and agents. Local territory. Salary $20.00 per week with expenses additional, all payable in cash each week. Money for expenses advanced. Position permanent. Business successful and rushing. Standard House,

HOSPITAL BOARD HOLDS ITS MEETING

PLUMBING QUESTION RECEIVES QUIETUS

Arrangements Made by the Members for the Christmas Festivities—Reports From Officers.

On Thursday at the board of trade rooms the regular monthly meeting of the directors of the Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital was held there being a large attendance. President Day occupied the chair, and those present were Messrs. Helmcken, Wilson, Shotbolt, Forman, Lewis, Pemberton, James, Humphrey, Twigg and Holland.

Proceedings were opened in the usual way, after which communications were dealt with.

Mrs. B. M. Hasell, secretary of the Women's Auxiliary, informed the board of the intention of that society to hold their annual ball in aid of the hospital on the evening of Wednesday, December 30th, at Assembly hall, Fort street. The interest and support of the directors was requested, and they were extended a cordial invitation to attend. This was received and the invitation accepted with thanks.

H. M. Grahame submitted a cheque of $25, being the subscription from the estate of A. Van Lakeren for the current year towards the Provincial Jubilee hospital. Donations towards the hospital were received from F. W. P., $28; and A. Walters, Salt Spring Island, $5. These were acknowledged with thanks.

The secretary next read the following communication:

F. Elworthy, Esq., Secy. Directors of Jubilee Hospital, City:

Dear Sir:—In the report of the proceedings of the regular meeting of the board of directors of the Jubilee hospital on the 17th inst., and published in the Colonist on the following day, a communication from the master plumbers, asking for equal distribution of the plumbing work required by the hospital, etc., was held by one of the directors, Mr. A. Wilson, to have been "fathered by the Trades and Labor Council and aimed at his firm."

I am directed to state that the Trades and Labor Council has had nothing whatever to do with the communication referred to above. Whenever the council considers it necessary to express an opinion on anything concerning the hospital, it invariably does so frankly and direct, through its secretary.

I am further directed to state that while the council emphatically denies having in any way inspired or prompted the said communication, it has no hesitation in endorsing the principle contained in the request made by the master plumbers as correct, and deserving the favorable consideration of the board of directors.

CHRISTIAN SIVERTZ,
Secretary.

The appended statement was submitted showing the cost of plumbing at the Jubilee hospital for twelve months:

1902.	Labor.	Materials.
November	$ 2 90	$ 12 05
December	11 25	7 10
1903.		
January	12 20	12 85
February	3 50	6 95
March	11 50	20 15
April	5 55	17 45
May	1 00	4 35
June	3 00	4 40
July	7 00	9 35
August	29 70	32 70
September	18 50	8 05
October	7 10	19 55
	$113 20	$150 95

In view of the statements contained in this letter Mr. A. Wilson withdrew what he said at the last meeting to the effect that the Trades and Labor Council was responsible for the Master Plumbers' petition. He said that it now appeared that three of the hospital directors were behind the petition. He was sorry for anyone who could not speak out his mind in a manly way.

Mr. Twigg, speaking on this question, said that the company of A. & W. Wilson had done the work for about twelve years, and it was certainly time another firm was given a trial. If the work was not satisfactory it could be put in other hands.

Mr. Wilson, after a few preliminary remarks, asked what the general run of workingmen did towards the assistance of the hospital. He, however, was perfectly willing that all work should be taken from his firm.

Mr. Twigg said that it was the principle of the thing with which he disagreed. He moved "that the work be given to some other firm than that of A. & W. Wilson for six months on trial." This was seconded by Mr. James.

H. D. Helmcken moved in amendment as follows:

That the master plumbers be thanked for their communication, and be informed that their recommendations will receive proper consideration; that there is at present, and has been for some time, the system of a fair distribution of patronage amongst the trade, and that a copy of the return be forwarded the master plumbers."

Before the amendment was put Mr. Wilson moved, in amendment to the amendment, "that the firm of A. & W. Wilson be prohibited from doing any plumbing work in connection with the Jubilee hospital."

The latter, however, found no seconder, and Mr. Helmcken's amendment being put, carried by a large majority, Messrs. Twigg and James only voting against it.

Mayor McCandless wrote regarding the agreement between the police commissioners and police directors with reference to the treatment of the police force. The agreement having been satisfactory to both parties concerned he asked that no time be lost in the issuance of certificates to members of the force. This being done, the sum of $600 would be placed to the credit of the hospital. Received and filed.

The finance committee's report was submitted as follows:

Accounts for November amounting to $1,769.56 were examined and approved for payment. In the accounts are included the sum of $135.44, estimated to be a six months' supply of potatoes; also a charge of $40 for repairs to sewers, and $30 for installing telephone connection between the ward kitchens and office. Notwithstanding these charges, the average per diem cost per patient is only $1.55. The total days' stay was 1,699. The salaries for the same month, amounting to $867.27, were paid on due date. We would recommend that Mr. Burrell be appointed auditor for the present year, and that the audit be made at the end of each half year, and that the books of the hospital be closed at the end of each half year.

It was adopted unanimously.

Edward Hasell, resident medical superintendent, reported that during the month of November the number of patients admitted was 94; number of patients treated was 128; total days' stay, 1,699; total daily average, 56.19. Statistics for the month were included. This was received and spread on minutes.

The question of Christmas entertainment at the hospital was discussed, and the usual $25 was granted the nurses and other employees. Dr. Hasell announced that the choir of the cathedral would render carols at the hospital on Christmas Day.

The meeting shortly after adjourned.

SIDNEY SCHOOL CLOSING.

An Excellent Programme Was Rendered To Purchase a Library.

Two important items of interest have transpired recently in connection with the Sidney school. One of these was the examination, when a number of the parents visited the school for the purpose of hearing the pupils review some of the work done during the past term. Miss A. Currie, the teacher, presented the financial statement, showing a balance in hand. The visitors were asked to voice their opinions as to what object the funds should be applied, when Rev. T. H. Wright, Captain Riley, J. J. White and others favored a library, which they thought would be most helpful to the school and community, and it was unanimously decided to purchase a library with the funds in hand and the income from the closing entertainment. After oranges and candy had been generously distributed, Rev. Mr. Wright was called upon to give an address, complimenting the teacher and pupils on the successful work of the term.

In the closing concert, teacher and pupils presented a bright and pretty sight on Thursday evening. A varied and interesting programme was well rendered, to the enjoyment of the large audience present. It is not necessary to make special mention of any, as they were all of the best, from the tiny tots to the seniors. Mrs. J. J. White presided at the organ. The programme was as follows:

Instrumental Duet .....
Miss E. Brethour and Miss Alice Roberts
Recitation—A Voice from Santa Claus.
..... Marriott Armstrong
Solo—The Match Girl ..... Eva Roberts
Good-Night Drill ..... Little Girls
Duet ..... Miss Alice and Eva Roberts
White Garland Drill ..... Senior Girls
Chorus—What Will You Take for Me, Papa ..... Primary Class
Recitation—The Bachelor ..... Ina Brethour
Recitation—The Housekeeper's Soliloquy ..... Pearl Harrison
Chorus—Birdies' Ball ..... Junior Class
Sash Drill.....Fourth and Senior Girls
Refreshments—Coffee and Cake.
Instrumental Music ..... Miss E. Brethour
Recitation—The Inventor's Wife .....
..... Lily Brethour
Military Drill ..... All the Boys
Recitation—How a Girl Entertained a Missionary Lady ..... Joyce Brethour
Instrumental Music ..... Mrs. Critchley
Flower Drill ..... Senior Girls
God Save the King.

A vote of thanks, moved by Rev. Dr. Reid, seconded by Mr. Lewtas, to all who had provided the evening's entertainment, was enthusiastically carried. The financial income for the evening was $31.75.

ENTERTAINMENT AT ESQUIMALT

Concert and Comedietta at the Masonic Hall To-night.

The concert and comedietta in aid of the St. Joseph's Catholic church, Esquimalt, which was originally intended to be given on December 7th, but postponed on account of the Flora's accident, will take place in Masonic hall, Esquimalt, this evening. The entertainment is under the distinguished patronage of Rear-Admiral Bickford, C. M. G., and Mrs. Bickford. The programme is as follows:

Planoforte Duet .....
Mrs. J. Barry and Miss Sehl.
Vocal Duet—Dean' Ye Cry, Ma Honey .....
..... Albert W. Noll
Miss Sehl and Miss D. Sehl.
Bass Solo—Selected .....
F. W. Olivier.
Mandolin and Guitar Duet—Spanish Gallopade ..... Pirani
Miss Sehl and Miss D. Sehl.
Reading—Selected .....
Miss Stone.
Contralto Solo—Love's Sorrow.....Shelley
Miss O'Keefe.
Violin Solo—Saltarella ..... Tatini
Edgar Fawcett.
Accompanist, Miss McQuade.
Hornpipe .....
J. W. Radout.
Intermission.
Frank Glynn's Wife—A Comedietta in One Act.
Cast of Characters.
Mr. Frank Glynn and Alice Glynn—A Newly Married Couple.....
..... F. Sehl and Miss Sehl
Mrs. Glynn, Frank's Mother, Miss Doyle
Stella Glynn, His Sister, Miss Edith Reade
Gertie McConnan, Alice's Cousin .....
..... Miss Locke
Norah, an Irish Maid ..... Miss Dorothy Sehl
Ed. Asbury, Frank's College Chum ...
..... Mr. Leroy
God Save the King.

CORNER'S INQUEST.

Jury Call Attention to the Need of Effectually Covering Holes.

The inquest into the circumstances connected with the death of John Kentfield was held on Saturday afternoon. The coroner's jury brought in a verdict that the boy had come to his death in an accidental manner by falling into a hole dug for a telephone pole. It was also added to the verdict that in the opinion of the jury the holes, in one of which the boy had come to his death, were not properly covered, and recommended that these should be covered by pieces of timber not less than ten inches thick, twelve inches wide and eight feet long.

The evidence went to show that the boy had been sent to Saunders's grocery about 2.15 in the afternoon of Thursday. Upon his not returning his stepmother became alarmed, and a search was made about 5.30 for the boy. The father of the boy had searched all night for the missing lad, and only on the following morning had he found the boy's body in the hole, the feet sticking out.

Dr. Fraser had performed a post-mortem examination. The hole was five feet three and a half inches deep, twenty-six inches across, and had three feet and one and a half inches of water in it. There were ten other holes in the neighborhood, all covered, but not very well. A child could fall through into some of them.

Employees of the Telephone Company testified that they had covered the holes, including this one, when they were completed.

The jury brought in a verdict as given above.

Sixteen hundred Chicago livery drivers are on strike for increased pay. Seventy-five funerals were scheduled for Friday, some of them being postponed in the hope that the strike would be settled. In other cases the bodies were carried to the cemeteries in undertakers' wagons only. The presence of a large police guard prevented strike sympathizers from attacking a funeral, when a hearse carrying the body of Mrs. Mary Kucera, followed by a long procession of carriages, started toward the Bohemian cemetery.

Farmers' Sons Wanted With knowledge of farm stock and fair education, to work in an office, $60 a month with advancement; steady employment; must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each Province. Apply at once giving full particulars. THE VETERINARY SCIENCE ASSOC. London, Can.

SHOT BY A BOY FIVE YEARS OLD

YOUNG INDIAN GIRL ACCIDENTLY KILLED

Queen City Brings Ore for the Crofton Smelter—Silver Side Salmon Plentiful at Quatsino.

With 150 tons of ore for Crofton from the Yreka mine, Quatsino, the steamer Queen City arrived on Sunday from West Coast points, and on Monday proceeded to the smelter to discharge cargo. The mine is now producing some very fine ore out of No. 2 cut. The ledge appears to carry its width, and the ore turned out is fairly rich, running about 10 per cent. in copper.

The Queen City brings word from the coast of a deplorable accident happening to a young girl belonging to the Nawitti tribe of Indians, Hope Island. The girl was shot by her little brother five years of age. The latter picking up a rifle a short time ago said to his sister, in childish innocence, "I will shoot you." With this he took aim and shot the girl in the throat, killing her almost instantly. The girl was a great favorite, about 10 years of age, and her loss is keenly felt by the tribe. The house where she lived has been abandoned, and the dead has been left within its gloomy walls for its final resting place. Before forsaking the place, however, a big sorrow dance was held by the natives, who are now talking of removing to Fort Rupert.

An Anamise dance is now in progress on the reserve of the Koshene tribe. Indian Edward is performing the Hamatsa. He is camped in the woods, and only appears at stated intervals, without dress of any description.

The Queen City brings news from Quatsino that over 5,000 silver sides have been caught in Winter Harbor by Indians using the spoon hook, and that the bulk of these fish have been salted by Mr. Leeson, of that place. This salmon is rated by the United States fish commission as No. 1 among the different varieties. The flesh is not quite so red as that of the sockeye, and the fish is slightly larger on an average than that variety. The two rivers, Marble creek and Ma-la-ty, where these fish spawn, offer an excellent opportunity for a hatchery. Both rivers drain lakes. The run is considered large enough for a cannery, which will be put in next year. The taking of these salmon is the finest of sport. The usual plan of the Indian is to troll his hook at the stern of the canoe with a strong line, and get the fish aboard as quickly as possible. The best way is to take an ordinary sealing boat with the platform in the bow to stand upon, and then get a native in the stern to push the boat to where the fish are, and then troll the hook back and forth across the bow. One old native landed 50 fish one morning, his canoe being loaded down. He did not have any rod or reel, an outfit which he looks on with contempt. These fish are sometimes confounded with the cohoes, on account of them taking the spoon. But seeing both together the difference is apparent. The silver side has a very bright skeen of the scales. It is also deeper on the sides. The flesh is redder and it has no spots on the tail like the cohoe.

Early in the season two natives left their ranch one morning about 4 o'clock (their usual time in the summer) to fish halibut. Off Entrance island they ran into a shoal of silver salmon. One of the natives having a spoon bait stopped and trolled for salmon, while the other went on for the halibut, about four miles off shore. The one remaining caught 42 salmon and his companion 21 halibut, and they were both back in there houses by 2 o'clock in the afternoon. This being the first catch of salmon all turned out next morning and caught from 10 to 40 to the canoe.

FIVE FUNERALS.

One Took Place Monday Morning and Four Sunday.

(From Monday's Daily.)

The remains of the late John Tway were laid at rest this morning. The funeral took place from the residence of Mrs. Tway, No. 130 Fort street, at 10.30. Services were conducted by Rev. T. H. Wright at the residence and grave. There was a large attendance of friends and many flowers. The pallbearers were G. S. Perkins, T. F. R. Oliver, Capt. Williams, J. Pim, T. Luscombe and T. A. Brydon.

The funeral of the late Robert Irvine took place at 2.30 yesterday afternoon, from the parlors of the B. C. Funeral Furnishing Company, where services were conducted by Rev. H. J. Wood. There was a large attendance of friends and many floral tributes, among which was a beautiful wreath from the employees of L. Goodacre & Sons. The pallbearers were T. Cessford, H. Stanley, H. Field, W. Winger, A. Stevens and W. McFadden.

Rev. W. Leslie Clay conducted the services in connection with the funeral of the infant son of Samuel C. Cameron, of Moose Jaw, N. W. T., yesterday. The funeral took place from the residence, David street, at 9 a.m., to Ross Bay cemetery, where the interment took place.

The funeral of the late Mrs. George Giles took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of Mr. Hall, King's road, to St. John's church, where Rev. Archdeacon Scriven and Rev. W. D. Barber conducted appropriate services. A large number attended and many beautiful floral tributes were presented. The following acted as pallbearers: Messrs. R. Anderson, W. H. Cullin, C. Cullin, A. Arnold, Geo. Anderson and F. Cochenour.

The remains of the late John Kentfield, the 11-year-old son of J. T. Kentfield, of Victoria West, were interred yesterday afternoon. The funeral took place from the parlors of W. J. Hanna. Rev. W. D. Barber conducted appropriate religious services. There was a large attendance of sympathizing friends and many floral tributes. The following acted as pallbearers: F. W. Ashby, J. B. Ashby, J. R. Saunders, and J. B. Sewell.

KILLED BY MUSSULMANS.

Judge and Two Gendarmes Recently Appointed Under Reform Scheme Have Been Murdered.

Gettingen, Montenegro, Dec. 21.—A Christian judge and two Christian gendarmes, have been murdered by Mussulmans at Gusinye in Northern Albania. The victims were recently appointed to their position in conformity with the Macedonian reform scheme of Austria-Russia.

MINING IN CASSIAR.

Report of Second Annual Meeting of Rosella Hydraulic Mining & Developing Company.

The Rosella Hydraulic Mining & Developing Company, Ltd., held its annual meeting in the office of the company on Friday, December 11th. The attendance of local shareholders was very large, and contained many new faces. Geo. H. Gowan, solicitor, Vancouver, represented the shareholders of that city, and Lawrence Manson, of Nanaimo, the shareholders of the Coal City and Ladysmith, while the secretary handled the proxies of eastern shareholders. Keen interest was manifested in the reports presented. The following is taken from the president's address:

"In representing the reports of our second annual meeting, we do so feeling that we have reason to be proud of the work accomplished during the present year. Your directors have worked unceasingly in the promotion of the company's best interests, with the result that everything is in readiness for the plant which we hope to see in operation in the early part of the coming season. In this respect we are as far advanced as many companies which have been in existence for ten or more years; while at the same time we have kept within our means, as the treasurer's report will show. The expenditure of the season of 1903, added to that of the former, makes a total of about $11,500. Economy has been our watchword, and the judicious expenditure of all moneys has greatly increased the value of our property.

"Valuable time was lost in the early part of the year through waiting for returns for the sale of $30,000 of stock in New York. The unfortunate state of the stock exchange embarrassed our customers, the result being that the season was too far advanced to admit of other arrangements being made in time to ship the plant before the close of river navigation. However, with the capital available, Mr. Haskins, together with two good men, were equipped for a winter's work. They are now upon the property making ready for the instalment of the hydraulic plant which was ordered from the Vancouver Engineering Works, and is now ready for shipment. The directors have contracted with a prominent broker in London, England, for the sale of some of the company's shares, his latest report being to the effect that he expects to close a deal with a client at an early date.

"Our present assets (independent of our property, the value of which cannot be estimated) are about $2,000 more than present liabilities.

"In conclusion, permit us to call your attention to the active part this company has taken in the British Columbia Northern & Mackenzie Valley railroad, the building of which will be of great benefit to us, not only in cheapening the transportation to and from our property, but in making it possible to develop our mineral claims, which are of such magnitude that it is impossible to estimate their worth. Trusting that the season's work by the directors and officers may meet with your approval as their untiring efforts have landed us on the eve of prosperity."

The satisfactory nature of the report was evidenced by the secretary receiving applications from several of the shareholders for more shares, some of them more than doubling their holdings, the proceeds from which will meet the requirements for the winter's work of the manager and his men, pay for the plant and leave a clean sheet on May 1st, 1904. Few companies can show a better financial position; the sale of sufficient shares to pay the working expenses of the season of 1904 will place Rosella creek on a dividend paying basis.

The secretary informed the meeting that the company has a standing offer from a millionaire mining man to the effect that if the first results of the plant to be installed next summer averages one-fourth the amount of the several tests made during the past two years, he will purchase the property from the company and pay therefor half a million dollars cash. Should this offer be accepted (a not likely contingency) the present shareholders would receive over one dollar for every twenty-five cents invested. A quantity of coarse gold taken from the company's property was exhibited, which has been assayed and found to be worth $18.30 per ounce, the highest value obtained from any large property in the province.

All the officers of the company were re-elected, and three new directors added to the board. After a few remarks by Mr. Gowan expressive of his appreciation of the satisfactory manner in which the company's affairs has been conducted, the meeting closed.

NEW LODGE AT CROFTON.

Instituted on Saturday by Instituting Officer, W. P. Allen.

W. P. Allen, instituting officer, Knights of Pythias of British Columbia, was at Crofton on Saturday last for the purpose of instituting Copper King lodge, No. 34, K. of P., of the grand jurisdiction of British Columbia. Bro. Allen proved himself an efficient and capable officer for the arduous work he had in hand. After instituting the lodge 22 members were duly initiated into the mysteries of the order, after which Bro. Allen, as. D G. C. assisted by Bros. E. Pferdner, as G. K. of R. and S., Alex. Watson as G. M. C., S. L. Redgrave as G. P., T. C. Wark as M. at A., T. Walker as G. M. of W., and Mr. Webber, I. G. (all of whom are members of Victoria lodges), successfully installed the officers elect of the new lodge. They were as follows: C. C., Bro. M. J. Conlin; V. C., Bro. W. H. Yost; P., Bro. F. G. Cole; M. of W., Bro. W. Dyke; K. of R. and S., Bro. E. L. Gillman; M. of E., Bro. S. Burgoyne; M. of F., Bro. G. Watkinson; M. of A., Bro. I. D. Ross; I. G., Bro. T. C. Anderson; O. G., Bro. H. Exell.

Bro. John Evans, M. P. P., of Duncan, Bro. Gold, of Victoria, and other visiting brethren rendered valuable assistance in carrying out the initiatory ceremonies. The Grand Lodge officers and visiting brethren were hospitably entertained by the members of the new lodge at Bro. Pearse's, and it is only right to mention that it is principally due to the indefatigable efforts of Bro. Pearse that this promising young lodge has become a reality.

IN PANAMA TERRITORY.

One Hundred Colombian Troops Have Landed at the Island of Pines.

Colon, Dec. 21.—Information has been received here that about 100 Colombian troops have landed at the island of Pines, northwest of Cape Tiburn, which is situated at the western entrance of the Gulf of Darien. The island of Pines is in Panama territory, and is the only island along that coast which is wooded, peaked with mountains and also well watered, thus offering every facility for camping and being used as a base of observance.

It is significant that the United States auxiliary cruiser Fowler left here this evening bound toward the Island of Pines to obtain confirmation of the report. The Bancroft is still on that coast in the vicinity of Nombre De Dios. The Nashville has returned to Colon from Bocas Del Toro.

TWO FATALITIES HERE THURSDAY

R. IRVINE FOUND DEAD IN THE BURNES BLOCK

A Young Boy Loses His Life by Falling Into a Post Hole in Victoria West.

Two fatalities occurred Thursday afternoon. Robt. Irvine was found dead at the foot of the stairs in the Burnes house, presumably through injuries received as a result of a fall from the first story to the ground floor, and John Kentfield, an 11-year-old boy, fell into a hole evidently dug for a telephone or telegraph post on Esquimalt street, and was unable to lift himself out. There was about three feet of rain water at the bottom, and he was found this morning at about 9 o'clock by his father quite dead. Death had resulted from drowning, his head having been immersed in the water.

Little is known of the circumstances surrounding the death of Robt. Irvine. Yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock he was in good health, having called at Goodacre's store, Government street, where he was employed whenever an extra hand was required. From here it appears he went to the Burnes house, where he and Mrs. Irvine roomed, and went to bed. The next that was heard of him was

LET THERE BE PEACE.

In a half column written in tears the Colonist pleads with the senior Conservatives to sink their differences and join the junior Conservatives in preparing for the great federal fight. The advice is good. There must indeed be "unity of action," because the Conservative party is about to pass through a period of great tribulation, and we all know,because we have been often reminded of it, that the chief bulwark of the people in popularly governed countries against administrative abuses is a strong, active, aggressive opposition. With such a record as that of the Laurier administration there is a danger that the country may be literally swept from the Atlantic to the Pacific by Ministerial condidates. That record has been summarized for the benefit of the people by Sir Richard Cartwright in such a masterly fashion as indicates that however severely crippled the grand old knight may be in body, his mental capacity is quite as great as it was in the days when he was the scourge of "triumphant Toryism." When the holiday season is over and the minds of men are in the mood to dwell upon politics and other mundane perplexities, we shall have great pleasure in laying before our readers the speech of the Minister of Trade and Commerce. We warn our Conservative friends that it is the most remarkable summary that has ever been laid before the Canadian people. If they do not persuade some stalwart to accept the nomination before the report of the speech appears, it is certain a Liberal will be elected by acclamation, and the moral effect of a contest for the seat will be lost. For of course the opposition are ready to admit that the nomination of a candidate in this city is purely a formal matter. They know they have not the slightest chance of winning, but they are willing to make a sacrifice for the good of the party. We therefore join the Colonist in beseeching them to submerge their differences and to work harmoniously in selecting the lamb. To have the fact hinted abroad that this once stalwart Tory stronghold is so given over to the unregenerate Grits that a candidate cannot be persuaded to carry the Conservative banner would be disastrous to the cause, and the government might be too strong in the new House for its own good or the good of the country.

AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

The election returns from Australia are not yet complete, but such as they are they indicate that the first Commonwealth government has been defeated and that no party will be strong enough to take up the burden of office. In the lower house the government, opposition and labor forces are about equally divided, according to the cable dispatches. Later returns may alter the standing of the parties somewhat, but it is beyond doubt that the only hope for the formation of a strong administration lies in the coalition of two of the three factions. The regular opposition may coalesce with the Ministerialists and convert the labor party into a straight opposition, or the labor members may join with the opponents of the government in turning the Ministers out of office. Which of these things is likely to happen is not indicated by either late or belated advices. Such a result of the polling was apparently never contemplated in Australia.

We cannot say that the defeat of the government was unexpected. It does not seem to have been popular in Australia at any stage of its career. Under Premier Barton it hummed and hawed over every subject of importance it was called upon to deal with. It was doubtful whether to join the other British colonies in extending the preferential principle or to uphold the idea of Australia's isolation and aloofness. It appears to have toyed with protected and dallied with Imperial trade relations. Weak, vacillating and unstable, the people lost confidence in it. It is more than probable that every prestige of the administration will now be swept away and that the two wings of the opposition will come together under a coalition Ministry. We do not know that we are able to congratulate the Commonwealth on the result. We fancy, like British Columbia, it is in a transition state; that it is undergoing penance for past sins, but that it will emerge yet into strong and lusty nationhood.

THE NEWSPAPER'S CRITICS.

It is a fortunate thing, perhaps, for conductors of newspapers that there are always large numbers of people ready and eager to advise them in regard to the ethical and business principles which should actuate them in the management of the institutions with which they are connected. The Times is as fortunate as most of its contemporaries in having a regular corps of advisers. Their advice is carefully and gravely considered and is a source of considerable profit, of course.

All newspapers are not so fortunate. Their lapses, as seen from outside, are not dealt with so gently. We notice that some of our contemporaries in Toronto, the headquarters for all that is pure, virtuous, upright, honorable, noble, disinterested—in a word, above reproach, have been charged with certain brethren of reverend mien, and long robe of being sordid in their motives and money-grubbers on principle. No such aspersions can be cast upon the press of Victoria or of British Columbia, we are sure. Our newspapers are run upon altrustic principles. To elevate mankind and destroy all that is evil in governments is our chief end in life. Our brethren of the unfortunate forth estate of the realm will endorse this, we are sure, especially those who have sunk their thousands in the good cause and have nothing left but a few old files on their shelves and old material lying in the well-filled journalistic boneyard to testify to their efforts for the good of mankind. If these things be not true, will some one be kind enough to point out the individual in British Columbia who has amassed even a competency in the newspaper business?

We confess we are surprised to hear it charged from the pulpit that the newspapers of Toronto are run as business enterprises. We did not believe it possible that the press of that remarkable city had fallen so low; that it had forgotten its mission as an educational institution, responsible in as large a measure as the pulpit for the evils of these latter days. This comes of the toleration of such a centre of infection as the Ross government. Perhaps the people of the East have fallen away from the beneficent custom of making special collections for the editor and sending him off to a more congenial clime when he is striken down, not so much from overwork as from the contemplation of the responsibilities which rest upon his shoulders and of the appalling thought of the final accounting. Possibly the large corps of employees in all printing offices, who have fallen into the thriftless habit of raising families and calling for wages (based on the union scale) regularly at the end of each week, have forced the proprietor to consider his newspaper in the light of a business concern. If the days of altruism, benevolence and Christian charity have departed, what else coud the poor man do?

The newspaper of to-day is a business enterprise. We believe it has been a business enterprise since the day of its birth as a newspaper. If it falls short of the ideals of the great majority of the people—and the ideals of the great majority of the people are none the less true ideals, although the vast majority of us fail so lamentably to live up to them—we say if the newspaper falls as far in the rear of those ideals as the average individual does, it will fail as a business venture. Few individuals exemplify in their lives the ethical standards they set up for newspapers.

ENFORCING OUR RIGHTS.

The speech delivered by Lord Dundonald in Vancouver, which is reproduced in to-day's issue of the Times, makes pleasant reading to those Colonial Britons whose patience has been so sorely taxed by the obsequious deference which public men of a certain type in the Old Land pay to foreign nations. This gallant soldier approaches no one with hat in hand seeking to secure by concession those rights which the Britisher of the old days enforced by the logic of the musket and sword. "Port Simpson will remain open to our commerce," says the G. O. C. in substance, "not by the grace and permission of one or two or three nations, but through the dominance of that power represented in the proud ensign which floats at the peaks of our battleships."

These sentiments fell from the lips, not of a profound student of economics, but of a man of action, an intrepid military commander who is himself a veteran of many fights, and who has looked repeatedly in the stern face of war. His remarks are not therefore made in ignorance of the effect of war, nor from inexperience of its horrors, but are based on the knowledge which the militant man gains above all others, that it is sometimes wise to give public intimation to the world that even war is not too great a price to pay for the retention of national rights.

Lord Dundonald's speech proves that he is worthy of the grand stock from which he has sprung—a stock which gave to our navy a man like Admiral Cochrane, whose exploits rank in intrepidity and daring with those of Drake, and Grenville, and Nelson, and whose career shed such lustre upon that navy to which his descendant so proudly refers. He has already proven of what service he can be to Canada in placing her militia upon the most efficient basis, but it is doubtful if even that is of more importance than the inculcation of those principles of national self-reliance expressed in the speech to which allusion has been made.

THEY LOVE JOHN.

Some of the Presbyterian divines in Toronto have been considering the case of the Chinese and condemning the action of the government in deciding upon their exclusion from Canada. The record of the few hundred laundrymen in the Ontario city has been such as to encourage encomiums; but we never can tell. The whole colony is addicted to pagan practices and gambling. We believe it was arrested in a body once for frequenting a gambling joint, it being alleged that many of the culprits had gone straight from the house of prayer to the gambling table. But then we know the press is prone to publish all manner of evil of the Mongolians. The heart of the average reporter, especially of the Toronto reporter, is deceitful above all things and desperately wicked. Why he should be so down upon the Chinese we do not know.

For our part we believe the Chinaman to be very much as other men. Some specimens are exceedingly childlike, and not one has lost the blandness which gained him fame. His vices are those of his race, and he will stick to them as firmly as he adheres to all the customs and habits of his forefathers. He is as closely bound by tradition as the lower animals are by instinct. We expect if he were weighed in the moral balance in juxtaposition to a Caucasian the scales would swing pretty nearly on a level. But the fact remains that we do not want John in British Columbia, and we believe our experience justifies us in our objections.

We do not expect a man of the spiritual altitude of Rev. A. B. Winchester to share our sentiments. That gentleman has either obtained an insight into the Chinese character that is withheld from the ordinary man or he regards the material well-being of his own countrymen as a matter of insignificance compared with the progress of the work to which he has set his hand. Rev. E. D. McLaren, late of Vancouver, thinks the Presbyterian church is antagonizing a large class of people and lessening its influence in British Columbia by interfering, by resolution or otherwise, with the act of the Dominion government in excluding Chinese from Canada. Mr. Winchester and Mr. McLaren speak from actual knowledge in defending or condemning our Mongolian neighbors. We prefer to silently consider the words of another reverend gentleman who says "the Chinese are a distinct economic gain, and when I say that I know I speak across the grain of modern trades unionism. The Chinaman does not lie, but at the same time he is a walking misrepresentation of the truth."

A RETROACTIVE STATUTE.

The taxpayers of the country are to be given an early opportunity of practically testing the new assessment act. The Times has endeavored to outline what its effects will be, and our analysis has been challenged. A test is approaching, however, which no editorial denials can controvert and which will convince the ratepayer through the medium of his purse.

We notice that some of the apologists of the government claim that the act will not be burdensome because it will not be rigidly enforced. If this be the intention, of the government has been guilty of a double blunder—we are tempted to say, a crime. They have succeeded in alarming and repelling capital, without actually intending to swell the revenue of the province to the figures they profess. We confess that with the exhibitions of incompetence which were given by the administration during the last few weeks, it would not be surprising if they took this course.

For our own part we hope the law will be properly enforced. There is no way of accomplishing the repeal of a bad statute so quickly as by rigidly carrying out its provisions, and demonstrating to the people at large its enormity.

At the same time the course of the government in making the bill retroactive is open to grave objection. The assessment notices have already been issued under the old act, and thus reassured that their taxes would stand for another year at the old rate, many business men have undoubtedly made their arrangements for continuing along the old lines. The sudden abrogation of their notices, and the issue of new ones under the provisions of the present act, upsets all their arrangements, and comes perilously near a breach of faith on the part of the government.

We suspect nearly all the Conservative members of the British Columbia Legislature have found out by this time that their constituents are not very enthusiastic over that pet measure of the government's, the Assessment Act. The knowledge they have gained, which will be added to, we trust, before they come down again on further mischief bent, will not strengthen the uncertain grip Mr. McBride has on some of his followers. The member for Nelson tells the News of that city that "the assessment bill was certainly passed against the wishes, but not the votes, of a majority of the members of the Legislature. The appeals made to individual members of the Legislature by the government, and when I say government, I mean the Cabinet Ministers, caused the Liberal-Conservative members to vote for the measure against their own better judgment. That they sacrificed the interests of the country for party discipline is apparent. In my opinion were a provincial general election to be held in 60 days the Liberal-Conservative party, if it went into the contest under the leadership of the men now in the McBride government, would not return eight members to the Legislative Assembly. This, too, is the opinion of three-fourths of the present members of the party at the coast." "Why do you think this?" Mr. Houston was asked. "Simply because every interest in the province protested against the adoption of the assessment bill in every possible way. Besides this the government was unable to explain the measure satisfactorily in any respect, either that it was a fair way of raising revenue, or that the increases made by the bill were necessary to raise sufficient revenue to carry on the business of the province."

* * *

In spite of the declaration of Messrs. Green and Davidson that the proposed bounty on lead has had no appreciable effect on silver-lead mining in the Slocan, such a strong Conservative journal as the News-Advertiser admits that marked improvement is apparent in the industry. It says: Recent arrivals from the silver-lead districts of the interior state that the benefits to that part of the mining district of British Columbia, following the passage of the law granting a bounty on the lead produced, are already apparent. An increase in the amount of ore shipped may not be noticed for some time, but dumps have been cleared, and expensive development work has been begun. Nearly all of the large companies operating in the Slocan have voted considerable sums of money for exploitation of their properties, and the improvements will occupy the best portion of a year to complete. On one property a 7,000-foot tunnel has been commenced; on another a 5,000-foot tunnel, and these are but the largest of the works instituted on the many mines located in the district. During the coming session great activity should prevail in those portions of the province, which for the past year or two have seriously felt the effects of the American competition in lead, which was materially assisted by the protective duty imposed by the government at Washington. It was to offset this that the bounty on lead was granted by the Laurier administration.

* * *

It is a pleasant thing to see that young stalwart, D. W. Higgins, taking an active part in the deliberations of the junior Conservative Association of Victoria. What a glorious climate we are blessed with when the young fellows whose hearts were melted by tender glances from bright eyes forty or fifty years ago are still eligible for membership in a young Conservative club! The old timers renew their youth when they sniff the battle from afar. Now let that other delightful reminiscence writer and raconteur, Dr. J. S. H., join the Young Liberal Club. He is a Liberal at heart, as all progressive young fellows are. Why should he longer dissemble his sentiments? In his case we know it is not necessary to express the hope that this will be accepted "in the spirit in which it is written."

* * *

Why should Sir Henry Strong, ex-chief justice of the Supreme Court, be given authority by the Ottawa police magistrate to carry arms? Sir Henry is a very old man, who has a "disposition" of his own and he might, forgetting the thing was loaded, do some harm to somebody, accidentally of course. And if he did, who would be to blame, Magistrate O'Keefe or the ex-chief justice? If the ex-chief justice is in any danger of being personally molested he should employ a bodyguard or be placed in a caretaker's hands. The idea of a former great expounder and enforcer of the law being authorized to take a shot at another person if in his opinion it can be done in self-defence, is suggestive more of Tombstone, Arizona, than of Ottawa, Ontario. But the ex-chief justice does not live in Tombstone.

* * *

The mines of the Rand produced 285,600 ounces of fine gold during the month of November. The Engineering and Mining Journal gives this as the highest yield since the war, comparing with 393,310 ounces for the corresponding month of 1898. Every month sees an increase, which, slight as it is and amounting only to about 10,000 ounces, is still indivative of steady progress under difficulties arising from a lack of adequate labor supply.

* * *

In an after dinner speech at Vancouver the other day Hon. Chas. Wilson gave expression to the sentiment that "he was pleased to hear that the average citizen had another use than to pay taxes, that he could help his country in another way." What a pity that the revelation did not come before the passage of the Assessment Act!

* * *

In the dispatch from Ottawa, printed last night in the Times relative to the securities deposited by the Grand Trunk Pacific, the word "bonds" should have read "stock."

* * *

Canada's exports of manufactures in 1868 were about $2,000,000; in 1896 they were $9,000,000; in 1903 they were $20,624,000.

MR. MACGOWAN'S CHARGES.

To the Editor:—With reference to the statement made by Mr. A. H. B. Macgowan in the legislature and elsewhere, reflecting very seriously upon myself, and which may have made a false impression in certain quarters, allow me the privileges of your paper to briefly reply. I had deep sympathy for him in his loss, and thought time would enable him to interpret the facts in their true light. On account of the publicity his remarks have gained, especially those made in the provincial legislature, which were in part published in the daily press, and at the request of my friends who have urged me from the first to make public the facts, I reluctantly reply.

Medical men are slow to rise in self-defence. Abuse and praise are our common inheritance, and give us little thought. So long as Mr. Macgowan continued to talk in his unreasonable, vindictive manner, it carried with it its own condemnation and gave us little concern. I would not have deigned to reply now had he not carried it into the domain of politics, with the vain hope of gaining a cowardly advantage.

Why did Mr. Macgowan not call for a post-mortem examination, or a coroner's inquest in connection with the case referred to? Why did he not endeavor to obtain the facts of the case. The truth is he has jumped at conclusions, has gone around talking unreasonably, while ignorant of the fundamental facts in connection with the case. He has gone down to the Capital and taken advantage of the protection given a member of the legislature, to make statements which are absolutely false. His own sons talked to him and vainly endeavored to persuade him to be reasonable. They asked me to attend the funeral to show the public that no hard feelings existed. I have absolutely nothing to cover up, and invite the fullest inquiry. A detailed history was kept of the case by trained nurses from first to last. This history is in my possession, and may be perused by any person desiring to know the facts. It contains the minutest details of treatment, and shows how persistently my partner and I together, with other consultants, endeavored to combat the disease. One would have thought that when the second operation demonstrated that the abdominal cavity did not contain a drop of pus, that Mr. Macgowan would have been satisfied; but no, all he seems capable of appreciating is that the deceased was and is not. No person sympathises with Mr. Macgowan and family in their bereavement more than I, but great as the loss is, it should not eliminate discretion. Four doctors were present during the operation besides myself, and two of them complimented me at its close on the thoroughness of my work. During the last two days of his illness five doctors besides myself saw him, and we did all that human skill could do to save him.

For the benefit of those who wish to inquire I will give the names of the above doctors: Present during the operation—Drs. Hall, McInnes, McQueen and W. B. McKechnie. Present in consultation—Drs. Hall, Davie, Burnett and Munn.

If Mr. Macgowan wishes fair and just inquiry, why not get the opinions of these men? They are the only parties competent to express an opinion. If the decisions of the medical men associated with the case are not trustworthy, why not have the evidence laid before our provincial judges? All I ask for is British justice, and I am satisfied that the members of the B. C. legislature will not be influenced by Mr. Macgowan's statements when they know the whole truth. This is the first and only death I have ever had in connection with an operation. If Mr. Macgowan can find any surgeon who has done the amount of work I have without a single death, I would be pleased to know of it. He referred to the sanitarium in Vancouver as a slaughter house. I will leave the public to judge from the following facts whether it is worthy of such a name. Two hundred patients have been admitted to Burrard Sanitarium since its opening ten months ago, and out of that large number we have only four deaths to report. One from spinal meningitis, two from cancer of the stomach, and one the case in point, a death rate of two per cent., and yet he designates our institution a slaughter house. What epithet could he find severe enough to denounce the other hospitals of the province, whose death rate doubles and trebles that of the sanitarium? The death rate at the Royal Provincial Jubilee hospital, Victoria, was 7.29 per cent. last year, and the preceding year was 8.45 per cent. Would he designate that institution a slaughter house? I think not, unless he was guarded within the sacred precincts of the legislative hall. The medical and surgical staff of the Jubilee hospital, Victoria, are absolutely beyond question, and that hospital stands recognized as one of the leading institutions in America. The death rate in the finest equipped hospital in Canada to-day, that of the Royal Victoria, Montreal, averages 7 per cent. per annum. In the face of these facts, surely Mr. Macgowan will be man enough to retrace his statements and make a public apology. The Burrard Sanitarium has flourished beyond our most sanguine expectations in spite of his gross, somewhat hysterical, misrepresentations. The public of Vancouver have paid no attention to this man's remarks, nor yet will the legislature when they have learned the truth. The most ardent supporters of this institution are to be found among the patients who have partaken of its benefits.

With reference to Mr. Macgowan's statements regarding my work in Chemainus, and in which he made serious accusations, I will now reply. I am glad he referred to my work in Chemainus; I am proud of my record there. If that gentleman will take the trouble to look up the records of Chemainus general hospital during my last year in charge he will find that the death-rate was only 1 1-3 per cent. I would like Mr. Macgowan to find any statistics in the province to approach that standard. Let me state a few facts. During my three years in charge of the hospital and work at Chemainus, I did not lose a single case through an operation, although I have been forced to attempt the severest of operations with only nurses to assist. Seventy-five patients were treated in Chemainus general hospital during my last year in charge, with only a single death, and that death was due to a serious accident following typhoid fever, in which no operation was performed. I think that even Mr. Macgowan will admit that a good record, especially when he considers the class of injuries we get from sawmills and logging camps. Chemainus general hospital was erected six months after I began practice there, and not a single patient requiring a major operation left the district while I was in charge. Everyone of them was operated upon by me and several from outside of the district, and all without a single fatality. Surely Mr. Macgowan will admit that a good record. When I resigned my charge there, the following resolution was voted upon at the annual meeting and carried, as it states itself, unanimously, amid applause:

Resolution.

"Chemainus, B. C., Feb. 12th, 1902.

"Robt. Telford, Esq., M. D., City:

"Dear Sir:—I have pleasure in informing you that at the regular annual meeting of the Chemainus general hospital the following resolution, proposed by Mr. T. R. Elliott, seconded by Mr. Jno. Kenzies, was carried unanimously with great applause:

"'That the members of this corporation hereby express their high appreciation of the service that you have rendered this hospital since you came among us, and to tender you (as you have resigned your position here) their best wishes for your success in whatever field you may in future work.

"Yours truly,

"(Signed) LEWIS G. HILL,

"Secretary."

The above resolution was moved and seconded by two of the directors of Chemainus general hospital and spoken to by a third, who eulogized me to the utmost for my efficient work. "By the way," two former directors of Chemainus hospital are now residents of Vancouver, and for the convenience of those who desire the information, I will give their addresses: Mr. H. A. Hamell, who was storekeeper in Chemainus during my residence there, and now has charge of Mr. Deslarisay's store in Mt. Pleasant; Mr. W. H. Higgins, of Melville street, president of the B. C. Loggers' Association.

He referred to a patient I operated upon in Chemainus, and said that I had destroyed the arm removed before Dr. Frank Hall had a chance to see it. This is an absolute falsehood. The arm was removed through the night to save the man's life, with his full consent. We telegraphed to Victoria for doctors, but could not get an engine to bring them up. We telephoned to Duncans, but could not get a doctor there. The arm had been smashed to the elbow between rollers; spreading gangrene had set in and was fast approaching the body. The patient chafed at our delay in attempting to secure another doctor, and said he did not want any other doctor, but to go ahead. Two or three more hours would have allowed the disease to enter the body and then all hope was gone. I knew what it meant to attempt such a severe operation alone. The man's life and my reputation were pitted against each other. I risked my reputation and life to eradicate the disease from his body and to save his life, and, Mr. Editor, I would do a similar thing again if put in the same position. I know of three leading surgeons in Ontario who have lost their lives during the past six years in their endeavors to save cases of a similar nature. I would rather have a clear conscience than be an M. P. P. and abuse the privilege of the legislative chamber by slandering citizens. I will never as long as I practice my noble profession allow a human being to die to save my reputation. Dr. Perry arrived from Duncans the next morning a few hours after the operation. I kept the arm for him to examine. The first word he said on looking at it was, "You just got that off in time, old boy." He advised me to burn the arm at once. I said no; Dr. Jones or F. Hall may be up on the noon train and I would like them to see it. Neither of them arrived, so I burned the arm that afternoon. Dr. Frank Hall arrived the next day. He had been sent for unknown to me and unknown to the patient, and without the patient's consent. Dr. Frank Hall agreed with me that I had pursued the proper course. He saw Dr. Perry that evening on returning to Victoria, and told him the same as he had told me. I have a letter in my possession at the present time from Mr. Perry telling me of his interview with Dr. Hall, and giving Dr. Hall's opinions. Mr. Macgowan may see it any day by calling at my office. If he does not wish to come himself, send some reputable person and I will show it with pleasure. The Burrard Sanitarium statistics, together with the records of Chemainus general hospital, will prove without the shadow of a doubt to any unprejudiced man that Mr. Macgowan's remarks at Victoria are absolutely unwarranted.

Mr. Macgowan has carried on the war thus far, and I now demand the fullest investigation possible. I care not by whom it is conducted. All I ask for is the privilege of presenting my side of the case. If Mr. Macgowan refuses to grant this reasonable request and persists in making his accusations under the protection afforded him as a member of the legislature, I will leave it to any fair-minded man if he is not following a course unworthy of a representative of the city of Vancouver.

I will not attempt to defend his attacks upon my partner, Dr. Ernest Hall. Dr. Hall has been in practice for 18 years, is known from one end of this province to the other, and all the spleen Mr. Macgowan can vent upon him will have no effect upon his reputation.

Thanking you in advance, Mr. Editor, for your valuable space,

Yours for justice,

R. TELFORD, M. D.

Vancouver, Dec. 19th.

B. C. HALIBUT FISHERIES.

To the Editor:—The following, from a Vancouver paper, should afford food for thought: "The steamer New England arrived in port yesterday with a cargo of 60,000 pounds of halibut from the Queen Charlotte banks." This boat is one of three that belong to a company which, for at least four or five years, has been engaged in depleting the halibut banks of British Columbia. Some persons say: "Our fisheries cannot be injured because the supply is unlimited." Twenty-five years ago the same thing was said of the fisheries on the Atlantic coast, and yet American methods of poaching and wholesale slaughter have resulted in the practical extermination of food fishes in those waters. The same thing will happen here, and our own people get no benefit from the fisheries, because they are excluded from American markets, except by paying a heavy duty. At present fishermen employed by the New England Fish Company receive a fixed price per fish, and as more small halibut can be put in a boat than large ones, the custom of the fishermen is to draw the large fish to the surface, kill them, take out the hook and let them float away. The catch of this company is valued at over a million dollars per annum, and the Canadian Pacific railway gets about $250,000 a year as freight on this fish to points East. It does not appear that this huge business is among the British Columbia industries taxed under the new regulations. It is rather surprising that a company which is growing rich by its operations in British Columbia waters should be permitted to continue its operations unmolested and free from taxation.

Truly the people of British Columbia are a patient and benevolent community.

W. H. BEST.

December 17th.

SONG BIRDS.

To the Editor:—There are at least two reasons why the imported birds die off. First, because the cages are open only on one side, and direct sunshine has little chance to enter. In Vancouver the cages for small birds are open on three sides, and on the fourth side there is a dry and well ventilated house, where the birds can find shelter.

Secondly, while the imported birds are chiefly insectiverous they are being fed on seeds and grain.

The fact is that special cages should be constructed in which a few of the imported birds could remain permanently to add interest to our rather meagre collection.

W. H. BEST.

December 17th.

ARTILLERY NOT POPULAR.

To the Editor:—I was much impressed with your remarks in last night's Times re the paucity of members in the local militia. I am perfectly sure if the G. O. C. would grant the necessary permission to raise an infantry regiment he would find that it would soon fill with good men. My reasons are: 1st. The men cannot give their time to become efficient both in artillery and infantry, and there are hundreds in the city who do not like artillery work, it entailing too much study of a technical character for the average man, and it is also hard work when at the fort working the 6 in. guns. The difficulty right through Canada is to get good gunners in sufficient quantity to fill the companies. Halifax finds the same difficulty in filling the artillery, but no trouble whatever in keeping the 66th Fusiliers full to overflowing. So if the militia authorities want men in Victoria they must give us what we want—infantry.

M. H. W.

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 17th, 1903.

CHAMBERLAIN'S UMBRELLA STORY.

Joseph Chamberlain, in one of his recent tariff reform speeches, told an umbrella story that has not been recorded.

Mr. Chamberlain wished to point out that ignorance was to blame for much of the censure that had been attached to his tariff reform scheme. He said:

"Why, my friends, many of my opponents are as ignorant of my proposition as was a certain farmer, many years ago, of the umbrella.

"This farmer had made a journey of some twenty miles on foot to a small town. As he was about to set off for home again a hard rain came up, and his host loaned him an umbrella—a novelty at the time—opening it himself so as to save his friend all possible trouble.

"A week later the farmer brought the umbrella back. The weather was bright and fine, but he held the instrument open over his head.

"This contrivance," he grumbled, "is more trouble than it's worth. There wasn't a doorway in the village I could get it through, and I had to tether it all the week in a field."

THE THREE GODS OF THE ENGLISHMAN.

Sydney Bulletin.

The Englishman is the last man among civilized races to be an artist, a musician, or a poet, but he is the first to be a gentleman. An Englishman thinks coldly, loves coldly and fights coldly, but he gets there just the same. There is always a fascinating smoothness about him, and he worships three gods—his flag, his trade and his hat.

UNCOMMON WEATHER

BRINGS COLDS AND GRIPPE.

It is just a common cold, people say, there's no danger in that. Admitting their statement, then there are uncommon colds, colds which are dangerous; for many a fatal sickness begins with a cold. If we could tell the common cold from the uncommon we could feel quite safe. But we can't. The uncommon variety is rarely recognized until it has fastened its hold on the lungs, and there are symptoms of consumption.

Commonly the first symptom of a "cold" is a chilly feeling, accompanied by sneezing, or a tickling in the throat. The most frequent of external causes are draughts, wet or cold feet, or going from hot rooms suddenly into cold ones. More frequently there is an inner cause—the stagnation of blood caused by constipation or biliousness. Almost the first symptom is the feeling of cold in the feet and increased discharged from the nose, followed by bronchitis, grip, or—even by consumption.

Common Sense Medication.

No one ever takes cold unless constipated, or exhausted, and having what we call mal-nutrition, which is attended with impoverished blood and exhaustion of nerve force. However there is no great danger in a cold unless it is neglected. Of course when the blood is in this stagnant condition the germs of grip, catarrh, consumption, malaria or any other disease find a fertile field in which to take root and grow. At the first symptoms the careful person will heed the warning by taking a mild laxative; some vegetable pill that will not disturb the system or cause griping. About the handiest and best thing is "Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets," little sugar coated granules, which come in vials and are perfectly harmless to the system. If the cold starts with a cough, and it persists then some local treatment for this condition should be taken. A well known alterative extract which has been on the market for a great many years, and which has been highly recommended by thousands of users, is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This tonic compound is composed of an extract of roots and herbs and has a soothing effect upon the mucous membrane, allays the irritation and at the same time works in the proper and reasonable way, at the seat of the trouble—the stagnated or poisoned blood.

Are We the Children of Nature?

Who can but admire the beautiful things in nature—the glory of the landscape, the trees, the meadows, the beauty of the sea and heaven! When we can admire we know that we are children of nature. The earth has nourished us through unknown ages of human existence. A mystical bond of sympathy connects us with the earth. Is it not true that the earth supplies us with everything that we really require for existence? We can live on vegetables and fruit which the earth produces. We would probably be better off to-day as a race without meat. Have you ever thought that it is probable that the earth supplied us with the means to keep our bodily vigor, our health, if we only knew it? The animals know by instinct what is good for them and will search until they find in some plant what they need for correcting indigestion or constipation, etc. Is it therefore not probable that there are roots and herbs supplied by nature which will cure the diseases that afflict human kind? That is why we have such faith in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Years ago when Dr. Pierce was in general practice he found that a combination of certain herbs made into an alterative extract, without alcohol, would always put the stomach into a healthy condition, nourish the tissues, feed the blood and nerves, and give healthy tone to the whole system.

"I will gladly send a testimonial of my friend's case," writes Miss Edna L. Goodhue, of Andover, Mass. "He was very sick with typhoid fever for three weeks. Then a distressing cough began which lasted about two weeks longer, although we got two good physicians. Their medicine did not help him any, and his strength began to fail fast. Everyone said he had consumption. One day I said to him, 'Will you not let me doctor you?' I took the doctor's medicine away from the bedside and brought a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. That very day he began taking it in small doses, then increased the dose until he was taking two teaspoonsful. One whole bottle was used and a very little on another. Then my patient began to eat and to do some light work. It is over a year since he has had any signs of that sickness. My mother, brother, father, grandmother and friends use the 'Golden Medical Discovery' in bad colds, etc., as a surer remedy than doctors' pills."

"I was troubled with my stomach and liver; was so bad that my stomach would not retain anything," writes Mr. Elliot McCully, of McPherron, Clearfield Co., Pa. "Did not weigh within twenty pounds as much as I do now. Was low spirited, did not care to see any one. I took three bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and now feel like a new man. Can eat anything I please without suffering afterward. Weigh more and feel better than I ever did. I cannot recommend your 'Golden Medical Discovery' too highly."

"I take great pleasure in recommending your medicines," writes Mrs. F. V. Lemley, of Caponroad, Va. "My daughter was delicate—scarcely saw a well day. We feared she had consumption, and our family physician thought we could never raise her. By the recommendation of my sister, we concluded to try Dr. Pierce's medicines. Purchased two bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and one of 'Favorite Prescription,' and used them according to directions. We were more than surprised to see how wonderfully our daughter improved. She has gained in flesh, has attended school every day this winter, and seems like a new person. She will continue the use of your medicines until perfectly sound and well."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for the cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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riends use the 'Golden Medical
ery' in bad colds, etc., as a surer
than doctors' pills."
as troubled with my stomach and
was so bad that my stomach
not retain anything," writes Mr.
McCully, of McPherron, Clear-
Co., Pa. "Did not weigh within
pounds as much as I do now.
ow spirited, did not care to see
ne. I took three bottles of Dr.
s Golden Medical Discovery and
el like a new man. Can eat any-
please without suffering after-
Weigh more and feel better than
did. I cannot recommend your
Medical Discovery' too highly."
ke great pleasure in recommend-
ur medicines," writes Mrs. F. V.
, of Caponroad, Va. "My daugh-
s delicate—scarcely saw a well
We feared she had consumption,
r family physician thought we
never raise her. By the recom-
ion of my sister, we concluded
Dr. Pierce's medicines. Pur-
two bottles of 'Golden Medical
ery' and one of 'Favorite Pre-
n,' and used them according to
ns. We were more than sur-
o see how wonderfully our daugh-
proved. She has gained in flesh,
ended school every day this win-
l seems like a new person. She
ntinue the use of your medicines
erfectly sound and well."
Pierce's Common Sense Medical
r, sent free on receipt of 21 one-
amps for the book in paper covers,
amps for the cloth-bound volume.
s Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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nsillers full to overflowing. So if
itia authorities want men in Vic-
ey must give us what we want—
y.

M. H. W.

ria, B. C., Dec. 17th, 1903.

BERLAIN'S UMBRELLA STORY.

n Chamberlain, in one of his recent
eform speeches, told an umbrella
at has not been recorded.
hamberlain wished to point out that
e was to blame for much of the
that had been attached to his
form scheme. He said:
my friends, many of my oppon-
s ignorant of my proposition as
ertain farmer, many years ago, of
rella.
farmer had made a journey of
enty miles on foot to a small town.
as about to set off for home again
rain came up, and his host loaned
umbrella—a novelty at the time—
it himself so as to save his friend
ble trouble.
ek later the farmer brought the
back. The weather was bright
but he held the instrument open
head.
contrivance," he grumbled, "is
uble than it's worth. There wasn't
ay in the village I could get it
and I had to tether it all the
a field."

REE GODS OF THE ENGLISHMAN.

Sydney Bulletin.

glishman is the last man among
races to be an artist, a musician,
but he is the first to be a gentle-
Englishman thinks coldly, loves
d fights coldly, but he gets there
ame. There is always a fascl
nness about him, and he worst
—his flag, his trade and his

Amid Frost and Snow

Lost in the Mountains on Christmas Day, 1858.

BY D. W. H.

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Poor naked wretches, wheresoe'er you are,
That ride the pelting of this pitiless storm.
How shall your houseless heads and unfed sides,
Your coop'd and window'd raggedness, defend you
From seasons such as these?
—Shakespeare.

The holiday season of 1858 found the people of the Fraser river town of Yale ill-prepared to face the rigors of a severe winter. Cold weather, which had set in unusually early, found many of the inhabitants still living in tents, and few occupied dwellings that were comfortable or storm and frost-defying. The lower river was closed by a sharp frost on the 1st day of December, and communication with the outer world, except by those who chose to risk their lives by walking over the ice, was suspended. Supplies were scarce and high, and long before Christmas Day arrived people began to talk dismally of the prospects of a famine in the prime necessaries. When the day before Christmas dawned the absence of the wherewithal for a seasonable dinner was seriously discussed. There was no poultry in town; but at Hedges's wayside house, some four miles up the Little Canyon, it was known that there was a small flock of hens and two geese that had been specially fattened for the festive occasion. It was more in a spirit of adventure than anything else that four of us young fellows, Lambert, Talbot, Nixon and myself, proposed to tramp over the mountain trail to Hedges's and purchase half-a-dozen of his birds for our tables. We started about 2 o'clock on the day before Christmas. The snow, which was about two feet deep on the townsite, gradually increased in depth as we ascended the trail until we reached the summit, where the snow was four feet, rendering locomotion exceedingly difficult. It took us till 6 o'clock to reach Hedges's, a trip that was usually made in one and one-half hours. We were completely exhausted when we came in sight of the smoke from the rude chimney, and saw the welcome glare of a light in the window as a beacon for belated travellers.

A great fire of logs blazed on the spacious hearth, emitting a glare and warmth that was especially pleasant to the half-frozen poultry purchasers from Yale. A few drops of oh!-be-joyful, followed by a bountiful repast of pork and beans, warmed over for our entertainment, put all in an excellent humor, and although the wind raged without and the windows rattled and the snow was piled in great drifts against the building, the scene within was animated and cheerful. Gathered at the home of Hedges were several miners who had that day come in over the upper Fraser. They reported severe cold and a heavy snowfall all along the line of the river. They had experienced great hardships in the walk down from Spuzzem. Several had abandoned their small stocks of provisions that they packed on their backs, and in one or two instances blankets and cooking utensils had been thrown away in the anxiety of the wayworn and half-dead men to reach a place of shelter.

All these, together with our contingent from Yale, were gathered about the blazing hearth on that Christmas Eve speculating on the chances for reaching Yale on the morrow. The landlord declared that it would be a physical impossibility for any person to pass up or down the river until the storm had abated; but we Yaleites did not agree with him. We told him that we had promised to return to Yale by noon on Christmas Day with some of his fowls, and that we intended to start in the morning for home in any event, for I had a suspicion that Hedges in discouraging our leaving, was anxious to retain us as guests until he had milked us of our last coin. He offered to sell five fowls and one goose at $4 apiece. We closed with the offer, and the birds were duly slaughtered and became our property. In the morning the storm still raged. The cold was intense. The building was almost buried in snow, which lay three feet on the level at the river brink. This meant six feet on the summit, and enormous drifts everywhere, but in spite of these obstacles we four foolish young men proposed to start for home with the birds, after an early breakfast. Several old and experienced miners remonstrated with us; but in vain. We were determined to go. One gray-haired prospector likened us to a lot of silly geese, and another said we ought to be sent to an asylum for idiots to have our heads examined. Another produced a tape line, and with a solemn expression on his grim face proposed to measure us.

"What for?" asked one of our party.

"I'm a carpenter out of a job," he said, "and I shall begin to make four coffins the moment you pass out of sight, so that when you are brought back stiff and stark there will be nice, comfortable shells to put you in. Bill here (pointing to his mate) will proceed to dig four graves, as soon as the storm is over."

We all laughed heartily; but chaff and entreaties were futile. We obstinate young fellows, discarding all advice, shouldered the poultry and proceeded to pick our way up the mountain side, intending to follow a zig-zag trail. The snow was indeed deep, and as we advanced its grew deeper. We broke our way through several heaps fully six feet high. The wind howled dismally through the trees and underbrush, scooping up as it swept by great armsful of snow and piling it in fantastic shapes and drifts on all sides. Before we were well out of sight of the cabin the trail had vanished, and every landmark by which under other circumstances it might have been regained was gone too. We had not made, according to my calculation, a mile; besides we had no compass, and being off the trail it was impossible to tell whether we were going north or south. We floundered on through the snow, which grew deeper and deeper as we ascended the mountain. Sometimes one of the party would step into a hole and disappear for a few moments. We would all stop, and having hauled him out would press on again in the hope soon of recovering the lost trail. The cold grew sharper and the wind fiercer. We were fairly well wrapped in woollens. There was one fur coat in the party, and the wearer of it, young Talbot, who was not at all robust, seemed to feel the cold more keenly than the other three. Several times he paused as if unable to proceed; but we rallied him and chaffed him and coaxed him, until he was glad to proceed. Another hour passed in the senseless effort to overcome the relentless forces of nature, and by that time we were four as completely used up and penitent men who ever tried to scale a mountain in the midst of a howling snowstorm, with the thermometer standing at or under zero. Talbot at last sank in a drift, panting for breath and weeping from exhaustion. We dug him out with our hands, and he tried to rise; but his strength was spent.

"Boys," he moaned, as he sank down again, "I am done. I can go no further. Leave me here. My furs may keep me warm until you can get help; but, at any rate, save yourselves if you can. I am not afraid to die; but I would rather not die on Christmas day with my boots on."

"Fiddlesticks," cried I. "What nonsense to talk of dying. We are all right. Only make another effort and we'll be at the summit. After that it will be all down hill and dead easy."

Talbot shook his head sadly, and continued, "Promise me you won't let me die with my boots on." Tears sprang from his eyes, and froze on his cheeks. He lay helpless and inanimate in the snow. Lambert and Nixon were strong and sturdy young men and as brave as lions; but they were greatly disheartened at the condition of our wretched companion. Besides, like me, they suffered severely from the cold which had grown more intense as we proceeded. All wished that we had listened to the expostulations of the people at the time, but it was too late now for regrets—there was only room for action. Something must be done quickly or all would perish. We divested ourselves of our packs, casting the fowls from us as if we wished never to see another goose or chicken so long as we might live. The fowls sank in the new-fallen snow, and we saw them no more, and with them disappeared the wherewithal for a grand Christmas dinner which we were taking to our friends at Yale.

While we deliberated as to the best course to pursue, for it was as difficult to retrace our steps as it was to proceed, the snow having obliterated our footsteps, a sudden cry from Lambert attracted my attention. Pointing to Talbot he exclaimed:

"He has fallen asleep! Wake him up in God's name, or he'll freeze to death!"

We seized Talbot and stood him on his feet. He was limp and helpless, and fell over again; his eyes were half-closed and his breathing was so faint that when I put my face against his lips I could scarcely detect the slightest evidence that life still abode in that tired body. We rubbed his face, hands and ears with snow. Lambert and Nixon called him by name and begged him to speak. We pounded him on the back and stood him up again; but although he began to show faint signs of awakening, he was so far gone that he could not raise foot or finger to help himself. While this was going on I hurriedly broke a few dead limbs from a pine, and clearing the snow from the roots of an upturned tree produced a match-box, and with the aid of a knife, with which I made some kindling, soon had a small fire burning. To this fire we hurried Talbot, and then sheltered the roots of the tree from the fierce blasts of wind. By dint of rubbing and pounding and the assistance of a few drops of a cordial, commonly known as H. B. Company rum, Talbot shortly revived and shook off his desire to slumber, but he was very weak and kept calling on his mother, who was thousands of miles away. The exertion we put forth to restore Talbot had put us aglow, and we resolved to keep the fire up and remain under the shelter of the fallen tree until the storm abated.

"By Jove," said Lambert, "why didn't we think of it before? If we had kept those chickens we might have had a rousing Christmas dinner after all. We might have cooked them at this fire."

But it was too late. We searched, but could not find the first feather. So we tightened our belts, consulted our flasks and tobacco pouches and sat down by the fire. Talbot having become rested by this time showed no signs of falling asleep, but he was very weak and despondent.

About 2 o'clock the snow ceased to fall, and the wind gradually fell from a roaring blast to a gentle zephyr, and then died away altogether. Towards the south the sky, which for two or three days had presented a hard, steely aspect, seemed to darken. Presently great heavy masses of clouds stole slowly along the eastern horigon, the cold lessened and the temperature rose rapidly. Then we knew that a Chinook wind had set in, that the back of the cold weather was broken and that if we could but regain the lost trail we should be saved!

I rose from my place near the fire and proceeded to reconnoitre. I floundered along for a short distance, but not a vestige of the trail or the tracks we had left in our painful progress was visible. It was now 4 o'clock in the afternoon. We had been out eight hours, and night was coming on rapidly. I began to fear that we were little nearer our goal than when we started, and I saw no other prospect than being obliged to remain where we were all night. I tightened my belt another hole, and was in the act of retracing my steps when—what was the sound that fell upon my ears and sent a thrill of joy through my tired and aching frame? Is it the ring of a woodman's axe echoing through the canyon? I asked myself. I listened intently, and soon my doubting heart supplied the answer. It was only the beat of a woodpecker's bill on the hollow trunk of a tree. I turned away with a feeling of heartsickness at the prospect of passing the night without food or shelter. My mind was filled with apprehension lest the delicate constitution of Talbot should succumb to the exposure. As I prepared to return to the fire another and more familiar sound reached me. My heart almost stood still as I paused to listen. Then there broke full upon my ear the deep bay of a dog! It rolled up from the valley and reverberated through the rocky depths, disturbing the awful stillness of the forest and imparting to me hope and confidence at the prospect of a rescue. I drew my revolver from the belt and fired five charges. I then listened to the reports as they echoed through the forest and died away in the distance. Then—oh! thrice welcome sound! Never in all my life did a human voice seem so sweet in my ears as that which I heard utter almost at my very feet.

COO-EE!—COO-EE !

I must have "Coo-eed-d" in response, because again I heard clear, and full and distinct a man's voice as he shouted:

"Where are ye, boys!"

"Here," I cried, "this way."

In another moment a great mastiff broke through an enormous drift and barked loudly as if to encourage us, my companions having by this time become apprised that help was at hand.

Talbot rose to his feet in his excitement and tried to call, but his voice died away, and he could not utter a word. He tried again and again, until his vocal chords at last limbered up and he managed to burst the bonds of silence that his excitement had imposed upon him, and emitted a long resonant:

COO-EE!—COO-EE !

We shouted again and again, and soon from the foot of the mountain there came back the answering call of many voices. The mastiff leaped as if with gratification at having found us, and led the way down the mountain side. We plunged through snow that reached to our armpits, following the dog, and in a short time we came in sight of a large cabin with smoke curling from an ample chimney. As we approached a number of men came out to greet us. I paused to look and rubbed my eyes. "Is this a dream? Where are we anyhow? No, it cannot be. This is not Hedges's surely?" I asked of one of the men, as we drew near.

"That's just what it is, sonny," replied the man.

Hedges advanced and offered me his great fat hand. "I didn't expect to see you silly boys alive again," he said, "and I ought to have tied you up before I let you go out in the storm. Come in anyhow and have something, and then join us in our Christmas dinner, which is just about ready. You must be hungry."

The "carpenter out of a job" scanned us closely from head to foot, and then said, "Well, I'll be durned. It's just my luck. I'm out just fifty dollars on your coffins."

Everyone laughed at this rally, and few besides ourselves understood how nearly our obstinacy and self-conceit had brought us to the "narrow home."

So we went inside and accepted the landlord's "something," and about five o'clock we sat down to a roast of fowls and goose, and spent a jolly evening. Two days afterwards we reached Yale, where we had been given up for lost.

But the best of the tale remains to be told. It was ascertained by Hedges, who saw where we made our fire, and reported to our friends in town, much to our annoyance and confusion, that in all our wanderings and flounderings we had never been more than a quarter of a mile from the inn, having walked around in a circle after we lost the trail!

MINE ON FIRE.

Two Men and a Boy Caught in Workings—One Hundred and Forty Escaped.

Houghton, Mich., Dec. 19.—The Isle Royale mine is burning fiercely, and trapped north of the burning shaft are two miners and a drill boy. About 140 miners who were working in the two shafts escaped. Air is being driven down into the north drifts where the fire is burning in the hope that the imprisoned men may reach a point in the workings to which the gas from the flames cannot reach. They cannot be rescued, however, until the fire burns itself out, and there is little hope for them. Both shafts of the Isle Royale are 2,400 feet below the surface and 1,500 feet apart. They are connected on the tenth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth levels, and as the natural draught of the shaft is downwards the majority of the men had no trouble in escaping. It may be a week or two before the mine can be re-entered so as to reach the entombed men.

RETURNING TO PORT.

Constantinople, Dec. 19.—Rear-Admiral Cotton, United States navy, left Beyrout last night on board the United States cruiser San Francisco, taking Consul Davis to Alexandretta, which place Mr. Davis left, as announced from here on December 8th, because he had been insulted and assaulted by the local police while accompanying on board a departing steamer a naturalized American named Attarian, who had been liberated from prison through the intervention of the consul. United States Minister Leishman has informally discussed the Alexandretta incident with Tewfik Pasha, the foreign minister, but he has not yet presented a formal demand for reparation. The officials show a desire to arrive at a settlement of the affair.

ASSESSMENT ACT IS RETROACTIVE

ASSESSORS ARE BUSY PREPARING NEW ROLLS

Taxes Will Be Levied Under Provisions of New Statute and Old Notices Will Be Annulled.

The new Assessment Act forced through the legislature by the government comes into effect at once. It is specially provided in the act that its provisions shall be retroactive. In accordance with this the assessment rolls which have already been completed under the old act and the notices which were sent out in keeping with it, are declared null and void, and new ones are being prepared. Already the assessors over the Bay are at work on it, and the nullifying of the work which has been done is being rushed forward.

Clause 179 of the new act provides for this. It sets it forth as follows:

Whereas it is necessary to supplement the revenues of the crown for the year ending thirty-first day of December, 1904, and that the assessment rolls for the year 1904, prepared under the Assessment Acts heretotore in force and the taxes levied thereunder for the said year, should be declared null and void, and that the taxes leviable under this act should be substituted therefor and become payable during the year 1904; therefore, it is enacted as follows, namely:

That the assessment rolls for the year 1904, prepared under the Assessment Acts heretofore in force, be and are hereby cancelled:

That all acts, duties, proceedings and things done by the assessors, and by the Courts of Revision and Appeal relating to the preparation, completion and final revision of the assessment rolls for the year 1904, under the Assessment Acts heretofore in force, be and are hereby declared null and void, and are cancelled:

That where any roll for said year, at the date of this act coming into force, has not been finally completed, or where the Courts of Revision and Appeal for any assessment district has not been held, then the work of preparation of said roll shall be stopped and the Courts of Revision and Appeal shall not be held until the times hereinafter appointed:

That forthwith after this act shall come into force the assessors shall prepare new assessment rolls for the year 1904 under this act, in substitution of the rolls for said year hereby cancelled, in the form prescribed by this act, numbered 10, and they may use so much of the information and data as to the names of the assessed persons, descriptions of property, assessed values therof, assessed values of personal property and income, which appeared upon the cancelled rolls as many be practicable in the preparation of the new rolls for 1904:

That such new rolls, and all duties connected with the assessment of real property, wild land, personal property, income and of corporations for the year 1904, shall, by the assessors, be completed and ready for revision by the Courts of Revision and Appeal not later than the thirty-first day of January, 1904:

That the duties of the Courts of Revision and Appeal, and the final revision of the new rolls for the year 1904, be completed not later than the fifteenth day of March, 1904, unless in the case where an adjournment is necessary ,and that public notice be given by said Courts of Revision and Appeal fourteen days before the holding of said courts, that said courts will hold sittings for hearing appeals on a day and at a place to be named in said notice, in two issues of the British Columbia Gazette and in two issues of a daily or weekly newspaper published in the assessment district, then in the nearest assessment district:

That all taxes on real property, wild land, personal property, income and on corporations for the year 1904, under the new assessment rous, be legally due and payable on the first day of April, 1904, and that assessors shall, by advertisement in the British Columbia Gazette, in two issues thereof, and in two issues of a daily or weekly paper published in the assessment district, or in the nearest assessment (if there is none published in the assessment district), during the month of March, 1904, give notice that the taxes are due and payable at their respective offices ,on the able on second January, 1904:

That all provisions of this act which are not inconsistent with this section shall apply to the new rolls for the year 1904, and to the taxes payable in virtue of said new rolls to all intents and purposes, and as fully as if the new rolls had been finally completed and revised at thirty-first December, 1903, and the taxes had become legally due and payable on second January, 1904:

That this section shall be retroactive:

That where any doubt or ambiguity arises or appears in the construction or interpretation, or in the carrying out of the provisions of this section and its sub-sections, or where the said provisions may require enlargement and extension in regard to dates or duties to be performed thereunder, the Minister of Finance shall be and is hereby authorized to alter, amend and enlarge said provisions, so as to carry out the spirit and intent of this portion of this act.

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS.

Total Tonnage For the Week Amounted to Over Nineteen Thousand Tons.

Phoenix, Dec. 19.—Two new records were made this week in the history of the shipping mines of the Boundary district, viz, the weekly total tonnage for the district, which is close to twenty thousand tons, and the tonnage from the Granby mines of this camp, which is over fifteen thousand tons. The shipments from the Snowshoe are the last to be sent out from the property till the company owns its own smelters.

Details of the shipments from the several mines were as follows:

Granby mines, to Granby smelter, 13,109 tons; Snowshoe mine, to Boundary Falls smelter, 1,200 tons; Mother Lode, to Greenwood smelter, 3,520 tons; Sunset, to Boundary Falls smelter, 60 tons; Emma, to Nelson and Trail smelters, 891 tons; Oro Denoro, to Boundary Falls smelter, 528 tons; Senator, to Granby smelter, 99 tons; Athelstane, to Greenwood smelter, 330 tons. Total for the week, 19,737 tons. Total for the year to date, 653,661 tons.

The Granby smelter this week treated 12,909 tons, making a total of 348,784 tons treated for the year to date.

D. S. De Van and wife, of Los Angeles, are staying at the Victoria.

CHRISTMAS STOCKINGS.

Date—Day before Christmas. Time—Just before night.
Scene—A fair city street newly sprinkled with white,
Just a soupcon, you know,
Of fresh fallen snow,
To cleanse Mother Nature and leave comme il faut
The housetops above and the sidewalks below.
Spread deftly and lightly,
And fairly and brightly,
Sufficient to cover all freckles unsightly.
Not the least bit too much,
But put on with a touch,
As of one at a mirror exclaiming "enough!"
With the last dainty frisk of an eider-down puff.
What a virtue there is in a true "quantum suff,"
Of whatever it be,
Snow, Poudre de Riz,
(I am told by a druggist, a bit of a quizz,
That ladies ask often for "Powder de Rizz"),
Or even of poetry; so, let us see
What's next to consider? The Dram. Personnae?
Up curtain and enter, resplendently dressed,
A Beau Brummel Bachelor Buck of the best,
From billiards and afternoon tea at the club,
En route to his chambers, his valet and tub;
For know that this middle-aged gallant will dine
With a most lovely widow, this evening at nine,
By whom, at the club it is freely predicted,
In the course of events he will be Benedicted.
Be that as it may—
At the close of this day
We find him quite cheerfully making his way
To the temple where Cupid prepares for the fray;
By bathing and shaving and coiffing and dressing,
Till from crown of the head to sole of the foot
One sees the whole garb of the lover expressing
The knowledge that howe'er his suit may need pressing,
The fit and tue style and the hang of his clothing
Will save him at least from a fair lady's loathing.
Very good—but now enter
Up stage, at left centre.
A tiny small brat of a boy, such a mite
Of an urchin as sold you the paper tonight,
His shirt is in tatters, and tattered his hair,
His coat is designed for admitting the air;
And as for the pair
Of things that men wear
Under names such as trousers, pants, knickers or bags,
Why, this little beggar's are nothing but rags.
But ,worse than all these,
From his thin little knees
Down his dirty bare shins to his blue little toes,
Tho' the wind and the weather bite, whistle and freeze,
His legs are all nude as the end of your nose;
And he hops down the street,
Slapping hard with his feet,
In the half forlorn hope that some gent he may meet
Who would give him a nickel or penny—what, ho!
He sees and approaches our Brummelite Beau.
"Kind Sir, would you lend me a dollar or two?
Or a quarter would do,
Fer I haven't a shoe,
Ner a sock to me feet, an' 'tis cold in the snow;
Besides, Sandy Claus should be comin' tonight,
An' 'twouldn't be right
Fer him to alight
From his sleigh, on the roof of the big packin' box
Where I live, an' go lookin' around fer me socks
An' find nothin' handy
To stuff up with candy,
It wouldn't be fair not to me ner to Sandy."
"Little boy," said the Beau, "I must greatly deplore
That your parents have taught you such mythical lore.
Run away, little lad, you are wasting your toil
In trying to touch me for Christmas, because
There is no Santa Claus.
'Tis against all the laws
Of Science and Nature, and Huxley and Hoyle.
The poor house will feed you, so trot up the street,
The itinerant motion will warm your poor feet."
"Gah on!" said the urchin. "'Tain't food that I'm wantin',
'Tis socks fer old Sandy, an' sure he'll be hantin'
Yer hearthstone this night wid the end of a stick!
Be aff wid ye, quick,
Ye fat Heretick—
Ye big unbeliever, yer talk makes me sick!"
Exeunt omnes. Act Two
Discloses to view
The sanctum sanctorum of Brummel, where few
Have seen such a sight
As I show you to-night.
Where one—that's the Beau—in his silk underwear
And a gay satin wrapper, reclines in his chair.
With a brow full of wrinkles, a frown in his eyes,
He considers and tries
Shirts, collars and ties,
Gloves, braces and rings,
And all sorts of things
That James (that's the other one) patiently brings.
They have settled on this, have decided on that,
Compromised on a walking stick, chosen a hat;
Till at last, with a nod,
He calls to be shod,
For 'tis really quite time to be getting abroad.
James runs to the closet, where, under the rows
(Sub rosa) of breeches
And waistcoats, he reaches
Far down in the dark to a shelf where he knows
Exactly where lie forty-six pairs of hose.
A moment he kneels,
Then grasps by the heels
The black silk ones wanted, and—suddenly squeals
With horror, dear reader, as you would if you
Were tranquilly skirmishing after your socks,
And drawing a pair
Encountered the glare
Of a horrible, nerve jumpy, Jack-in-the-Box!
"Come, come," said the Buck. "This won't do—stop that noise.
What's the matter?" "I think, sir," said James, "it be toys."
And bringing to light
The cause of his fright
He showed to his master a terrible sight.
It really was shocking,
Call that thing a stocking?
All bulgy with angles and swelled out in knobs,
And bursting with all kinds of queer thingumbobs.
"Tut, tut, 'tis a trick!"
"Then it must be Old Nick,"
Said James (and he meant not the Saint but the Sinner).
"Well, well, it is time that I started for dinner.
Go, get me some others—bring out the whole cheese."
James, frightened but dutiful, got on his knees
And brought forth an armful of dropsical things,
As tho' all the cherubs that ever wore wings,
Disdaining such pegs
As stout little legs,
Had left their encumbrances lying perdu
In Beau Brummel's closet, till now dragged to view.
But such an assortment of short legs and long,
Of red legs and blue,
Of old legs and new,
Can it really be true
That they wholly belong
To Mister Beau Brummel, who sits in his chair
Too puzzled and startled to do aught but stare
At the stockings of silk, of merino and wool,
Of cotton and lisle, everyone choking full—
All skewed into lumps,
And gnarly with bumps,
And unconformably torted with humps.
"Stop, stop! Bring no more,"
He signalled. "But pour
A pair of them out—dump them out on the floor!
I must don them and go, or the soup will be cold."
James tried, but in vain, to do what he was told.
For, primus, he tilted a doll from her seat
In the mouth of a sock, then something to eat,
Nuts, raisins and popcorn, of each half a pound,
And two great big pieces of hardbake he found.
Then a book and a top and a drum and a gun
He extracted, and found he had scarcely begun,
For ere he had emptied two-thirds of the calf,
Or even one-half,
Hey, presto! a wriggle worked up from below,
And behold the sock full from the top to the toe,
With a bead on the brim like a goblet of wine,
And hark to the chime of the clock striking nine!
"Alas and alack!"
Cried the Beau. "Call a hack,
And bring the shoe polish—not tan, fool, the black."
I must draw a veil o'er the scene that ensues
As the Beau paints his legs ere he thrusts on his shoes,
And hurries his dressing, bemoaning the fate
That drives him, on this night of all, to be late.
Act Three—'Tis a short one and soon to be told,
The soup and the widow are equally cold.
Excuses are offered, and taken but ill,
And under the table the Beau feels a chill
Give his ankles a thrill;
And his goblet to fill
With bitter, when after the dinner he goes
With widow to coffee, and tries to propose,
He feels that the cold has got into his nose,
And learns with dismay
That all he can say
Is, "Darlig, I lub you, do dot say be day!"
In a voice that's so sneezy,
She lets him down easy,
From pity perhaps, but this much is certain,
She gave him his conge—so ring down the curtain.

Epilogue.

Pray, learn from this story that whoever mocks
At Santy, had better watch out for his socks.
Don't tease little boys till they wish you had luck,
Don't arrive late for dinner, and if, like the Buck,
You wish to pay court when your feelings are smitten,
Don't go with cold feet—or you may get the mitten.

J. H. M.

"TALES OF A GRANDFATHER."

Pile high the fire with fuel again,
The wind is chill and cold,
Outside there falls a bitter rain,
Grandad is weak and old.
But, oh! he tells such stories wild
Of things he saw when yet a child.
He speaks of coaches old and queer,
That ran throughout the land,
Whose passengers oft quaked with fear
Before some robber band.
Oh! they were days, such awful days,
Yet Grandad says he liked their ways.
And then he tells of many a fight
On land and on the main,
Of watch-fires blazing all the night,
And how a man did reign
O'er France and Europe, bound in one.
Alas! to think such days are done.
Then Grandad, he remembers well
When ships all went with sail;
And how I love to hear him tell
Some splendid thrilling tale,
Of ancient walls of British oak,
That many a tyrant's power hath broke.
And then to think the ghosts he's seen
In many and many a grange;
He oft has in a castle been,
Where sights and sounds are strange.
Oh! Grandad, turn the lights more high,
Lest some strange thing be passing by.
And piles of diamonds he has found
In many a robber's lair,
Far buried in the stony ground.
I wish I had been there
And helped him kill the robber chief,
Who was a bad and wicked thief.

ROYLAND TUBB.

"MY HEART WAS THUMPING MY LIFE OUT," is the way Mrs. R. H. Wright, of Brockville, Ont., describes her sufferings from smothering, fluttering and palpitation. After trying many remedies without benefit, six bottles of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart restored her to perfect health. The first dose gave almost instant relief, and in a day suffering ceased altogether. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—51.

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SMOOTH, HARD CASTINGS—EASILY POLISHED

Every woman who prides herself on a well-appointed kitchen wants her range to be well polished, look clean and have a new, elegant appearance.

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Local News.

GLEANINGS OF CITY AND PROVINCIAL NEWS IN A CONDENSED FORM.

—Mr. Herbert William De Buille, of Montreal, and Miss Julia Louise Johnston, third daughter of Mr. J. Johnston, of this city, were joined in marriage by Rev. J. S. Sweet at St. James's church on Wednesday.

—The regular monthly meeting of the board of trade will be held this evening when, among other matters, a resolution, introduced by A. J. Morley, asking that step be taken for the encouragement of home industry, will be considered.

—D. G. S. Quadra is on lighthouse duty in the gulf, and will be absent from port two or three days.

—Lampson street school closed on Friday for the Christmas holidays. A pleasant time was spent at the closing exercises, the teachers being remembered by the pupils.

—Samuel Robinson Roe has been appointed teacher of Craigflower public school by the board of school trustees, vice Dr. S. J. Pope, resigned. Mr. Roe had, previous to this, been teaching the Mayne Island public school.

—The marriage took place on Thursday of Mr. R. A. Scholes, of Sydney, N. S. W., and Ada, only daughter of Mr. H. C. Stallard, of Portsmouth, England. The wedding was performed at St. Saviour's church by Rev. W. D. Barber.

—The usual closing exercises were held in most schools of the city on Friday. There was a good attendance of parents and friends of the pupils in several of the schools, where the rooms had been prettily decorated for the occasion.

—The Royal Black Preceptory, No. 538, will hold a meeting at the A. O. U. W. hall on Saturday evening. There will be several initiations, and the annual election of officers will take place. All Sir Black Knights are cordially invited to attend.

—Some 7,600 seal skins belonging to the Victoria Sealing Co. were Thursday sold at Lampson's annual fall sale in London. The prices realized showed a depreciation of fifteen per cent. on last year's quotations. Particulars of the sale are not yet obtainable.

Alex. Begg, who went to London with a desire to assist in the presentation of Canada's case before the Alaska tribunal, returned Thursday night. After the conclusion of the case Mr. Begg paid a dying visit to Paris, afterwards staying for a short time at New York with one of his sons.

—The sad news has been received from Berkley, California, of the death of Miss Welcker, daughter of the late Colonel Welcker, and a native of this city. Miss Welcker was well known in musical circles, having shortly before her death composed the "Roosevelt March," which has been meeting with much popularity.

—John Tway died on Friday at the residence of G. Perkins, Glenfield avenue, Lake district. Deceased was 77 years of age and a native of Jersey, Channel islands. The remains were brought to the parlors of the B. C. Funeral & Furnishing Co., and the funeral will take place from the residence of Mrs. Tway, No. 130 Fort street, on Monday, December 21st, at 10.30 a. m.

—For the Christmas and New Year holidays the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company have arranged excursion rates between all points on their line, tickets on sale from Thursday, December 24th, to Sunday, January 3rd, good to return not later than Monday, January 4th. Following their usual custom there will not be any trains operated on Christmas Day, a double train service being run on Thursday, 24th inst., trains leaving on same time as Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday.

—The New Westminster Columbian has just issued a most creditable souvenir number, comprising 76 pages, irrespective of a heavy paper covering. The number is profusely illustrated, and is a most commendable production. The illustrations include pictures of many New Westminster business men, the most notable industrial products of the city and the principal points of interest along the Fraser. In the reading matter is found a great fund of information concerning the resources of the country and historical sketches of the institutions of the city and other data of an equally interesting character. On the whole the number is the most pretentious ever issued in the Royal City.

—The preparations for the annual hospital ball are now in hand. The ball already promises to be a success, and every friend of the hospital is asked not only to purchase a ticket, but to attend. Tickets may be obtained from the following ladies: Mesdames Roche Robertson, Harold Robertson, Rhodes, Griffiths, Courtney, F. Hanington, Machin, James Anderson, Watkis, Langley, Langton, Gore, Hasell, R. Jones, the Misses Vernon, Dunsmuir, Newcombe, Hartnagle, Leiser and Walbran, and Messrs. D. Spencer, W. Yorke, P. Austen, Redfern, Hibben, Challoner & Mitchell, Fletcher and Victoria Book and Stationary Company. Fancy dress, calico and poudre is permissible, but not compulsory.

—The London Report says: "Hudson's Bay shares have been quiescent for so long a time that one would have thought they had almost dropped out of existence. This is a 'mine,' however, which will never peter out. No one will be able to spirit away into ether its millions of fruitful acres. I am given to understand a large line of the shares which was being financed in London, on Canadian account, has now been sold. Therefore the liquidation which has been proceeding for some time past has now ceased. Lord Strathcona will be able to give some interesting information respecting the company's land sales at the next meeting, and these will be found to be enormous. A scheme may also be submitted for the splitting of the shares into £1 each, a process which would popularize them immensely."

—According to William Cox of Whatcom, president of the Canadian-American Mining Company, whose mines are situated on Gribble island, another coal mine will shortly be shipping. The first shipment of ore from the mine, amounting to 25 tons, will be forwarded to the smelter at Ladysmith in a few days. He has every confidence that the smelter returns will prove satisfactory, as extensive tests have already shown that the ore is rich in gold, silver and copper, the gold values being the largest. The Canadian-American Company has, Mr. Cox stated, already spent upwards of $40,000 in development work, which includes a main tunnel over three hundred feet in length, besides many feet of drifts. He thinks that before next April the mine will be shipping fifty tons daily to the Tyee smelter.

"Prizes" with common soaps are dearly paid for at the expense of clothes and hands.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

—A tug is to-day towing the British ship Khyber to Chemainus from Clallam Bay. The ship arrived at the latter port from San Francisco last night. Another lumber carrier en routet to Chemainus is the Chilian barque Hydra, from South America.

—An invitation has been extended to the B. C. Institute of Assayers to hold their next annual meeting in this city. At the meeting held in Trail it was decided to meet next year at the coast, hence the forwarding of a formal invitation to hold it in this city.

—While working about a steam lathe in the navy yard yesterday, R. T. Bainbridge was painfully, but not seriously, injured. He was knocked over in some manner by the machine and stunned. He was immediately taken to the Naval hospital for treatment, and is reported today to be considerably better.

—R. M. S. Miowera is expectetd from Australia on Wednesday. It is now a couple of months since the ship has been in port. As previously announced, she has been laid off the run for improvements. In Sydney £25,000 have been expended on her in providing new boilers and in betterments to her cabins with the result that the vessel is now more comfortable and faster than ever.

—The Alberni Liberal Association have selected John King, president, Jos. Halpenny and Rev. E. G. Taylor as delegates to the convention to be held in Nanaimo on January 13th to nominate a candidate for the Federal House for Comox-Atlin riding. The meeting unanimously decided in favor of Wm. Sloan being the nominee, and the delegates were instructed to act accordingly.

—The B. C. Year Book has just been issued from the department of immigration in revised and up-to-date form. This publication is a completed encyclopaedia of information regarding this province, its authorship and revision being by the same pen, that of R. E. Gosnell, the Premier's secretary. The book is embellished with a large number of halftones, many of which are new, and which further enhance.

—An inquest was held Friday afternoon into the circumstances surrounding the death of Robert Irvine, whose body, as reported in Friday's Times, was found in the Burnes house. At the inquest it was brought out that when the coroner arrived the man was dead. An examination showed that he had died from natural causes. The coroner's jury brought in a verdict in accordance with these facts.

—The Daughters of Pity will be grateful to any friends who will send to the hospital a little holy, ivy and evergreen early next week for purposes of decoration. They will be glad to receive contributions towards the various Christmas trees they furnish to each ward, and will be especially grateful for cut flowers on Christmas eve. Any such contributions may be sent direct to the hospital, care of Miss Leiser, president, Daughters of Pity.

—The Vancouver News-Advertiser says: "The advertising department of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been informed that the Marquis of Bute, one of the best known sportsmen in England, is making arrangements to visit British Columbia next year in search of big game. At the present time he is shooting lions in Somaliland. Another well known sportsman who is coming to Western Canada next year is Worrell Wagner, of Philadelphia.

—A draft of nineteen men from the Royal Engineers, Work Point, left for England Sunday. They included Sergeant Gabriel, Corporal Baker, Sappers Coombs and Robinson and Corporals Colley, Reeman and Smith. A number of the men have been here eight or ten years, and have made a large number of friends. Many were down to the mainland steamer last night to see them away. The men proceed direct to Halifax via the C. P. R., and there embark for England.

—The wedding is announced of Mr. Stanley Gibbons Peele, fourth son of Capt. and Mrs. Peele, New Westminster, and Lyla Wells, fourth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Woodill, of Sydney, C. B. The bride, a sister of Mrs. Capt. Bragg and Mrs. Capt. Cutler, of this city, is one of Victoria's popular young ladies. The groom is well known in musical and athletic circles, having been for a number of years one of the famous Westminster lacrosse twelve and also one of the Royal City's crack rifle shots.

—Mr. and Mrs. Rawel, the gifted New Zealanders, who are now attracting very large audiences at Nanaimo, have been specially invited to return to Victoria, and will appear at the Metropolitan Methodist church on Monday evening next in an attractive programme of music, song and scenery descriptive of Maoriland, and its picturesque people. New and novel items will be introduced at this, their farewell entertainment, and an enjoyable evening is assured. After this recital the large Canadian and American cities will be visited.

—The steamer Majestic, of the Alaska Steamship Company's fleet, which is now in the drydock at Quartermaster harbor, Tacoma, being remodeled, will come off this week, it is expected. She is being given greater beam and greatly improved throughout. Good progress is being made on the new steamer Jefferson, which is in the stocks at the company's yards. The vessel is now entirely in frame and is receiving her inferior planking. She has one of the strongest hulls of any vessel on Puget Sound, being built with massive frames and designed for strength and seaworthiness.

—Rev. J. F. Vichert left on the Clallam Monday en route for Toronto, where he will enter the theological department of McMaster University to take the lectures of the final year. Mr. Vichert is not leaving the city permanently, but has obtained temporary leave of absence from his church, and will return in May to resume his work in connection with Calvary church. During his absence the pulpit will be supplied by Rev. W. C. King.

—No contract has yet been awarded for the repair of H. M. S. Flora. Tenders, it is understood, have to be submitted to the Lords of the Admiralty for consideration, and for this reason there is a little delay in commencing the undertaking.

—The closing of the Metchosin school on Friday was signalized by an excellent concert, the children acquitting themselves most creditably. Their work reflects much credit on their teacher, Miss Godson.

—It is probable that the repairs to the steamer Moana will take three weeks yet to complete. Some short time ago the vessel's sailing date was announced as January 8th, but in view of the trouble experienced in carrying on the work to the ship this time has now been changed to January 15th.

—The band concert in the drill hall on Saturday evening was well attended. The band excelled in a number of the selections played, and their programme was wholly enjoyable. There was a lively basketball game between the Victoria Wests and James Bays, and the match afforded a splendid diversion in the entertainment of the evening.

—One of the fastest trips completed by a San Francisco liner in many months was that of the City of Puebla, which reached port on Saturday. The steamer got into William Head at 2 o'clock. She has been off the route for a few weeks undergoing an overhauling, and the improvement effected was strikingly illustrated on the voyage mentioned. The Senator, which has been taking her place, has now been laid off the route. The steamer Queen, of the same line, sailed for the Golden Gate on Sunday evening. She carried among other passengers Capt. Carey, of the Australian steamer Moana, who has gone south to visit his daughter, at present residing in the Bay City.

—At St. John's church Sunday evening after the regular service the last of the Advent series of organ recitals was given. The church was crowded as it always is when these recitals are given. The organist played Dr. Spark's arrangement of Jerusalem the Golden, and also his descriptive solo (by special request) "Christ's Journey Over the Sea of Galilee," in his best style. The vocalists were Mrs. Harry Young, Mrs. Mesher, Mrs. Hicks and Gideon Hicks. Mr. Griffiths and Mr. White, one of the pioneers of music in the city. Mr. Jesse Longfield played Spohr's violin solo, "As Pants the Hart," most artistically, and also the concluding organ solo, "O Come All Ye Faithful," reminding those present of the near approach of the festive season. With this number the series of recitals which have been so successfully conducted by the organist, M. A. Longfield, was brought to a conclusion.

PERSONAL.

W. A. Allan, chief clerk and auditor for the White Pass & Yukon railway, leaves on the C. P. R. steamer for White Horse. Mrs. Allan will return with him, after having spent two months with her sister, Miss L. Young, of Hill street.

* * *

L. Macmillan, Walter Wriglesworth and A. A. McRae, Victorians who have been attending medical and dental institutions at Portland, returned on Saturday for their Christmas holidays.

* * *

F. M. Tweedie, manager of mines located on Princess Royal island, was a passenger North by the steamer Tees. He was accompanied by his brother, Joseph L. Tweedie.

Mrs. W. F. McCullough returned on Friday from a trip which extended to Southern Iowa, Chicago and Dakota. She has been absent several months.

A. Lang and W. Buxtergield were the only saloon passengers for Victoria on board the City of Puebla arriving from San Francisco on Saturday.

LEGAL NEWS.

(From Monday's Daily.)

In the County court this morning the case of Minor vs. B. C. Electric Railway Company has been in progress before Chief Justice Hunter and a jury. The case is one arising out of the killing of a valuable dog belonging to defendant, who claims damages to the extent of $1,000. The case is still in progress. J. H. Lawson appears for the plaintiff, and A. E. McPhillips, K. C., for the defendant company.

In the Chambers this morning the court room was transformed for a time into a place of execution. In connection with an application made in connection with a garnishee order it became necessary to swear Mong Kow, who presented a claim. The demand was made that the oath should be that regarded as the most binding by Chinamen, the cutting off of a chicken's head, and this was accordingly done.

REVIVING THE "GARIBALDI."

In the general enthusiasm engendered by the visit of their Majesties of Italy, attention may be drawn to the fact that to their nation, or rather to its great General and patriot, ladies owe the introduction and popularity of the all-conquering and most useful blouse bodice. The picturesque appearance of General Garibaldi when he paid his memorable visit here years ago, led to the immediate adoption of red flannel "shirt-waists," colloquially called "Garibaldis." In summer they were frequently made in white muslin, quite simple in design and cut. For a long time the Garibaldis held public favor; then vanished. But their success was not buried in oblivion, and when tennis and outdoor pastimes became a craze among girls and women, the need for something easier than a tight-fitting bodice revived the cult; and it is noteworthy that after years of varying elaboration of style, the visit of King Victor and Queen Elena coincides with a distinct effort to popularize again a simple make of blouse and the neat and becoming white linen collar.

A COMIC PROPOSAL.

The meeting of the King of Italy and the Duke of Cambridge at the Italian Embassy on Thursday recalls a popular belief of 1858. When the King's grandfather, Victor Emmanuel II., visited London in that year he was thirty-five years old, and had been a widower some ten months, and it was thought that he wished to marry the Duke's sister, the late Duchess of Teck, who was then twenty-two. A comic paper had an illustration of the King proposing on his knees. The Princess bids him rise. "I cannot," he replies; "Your Royal Highness is standing on my moustache"—which, indeed, His Majesty wore very long.

Monkey Brand Soap removes all stains, rust, dirt or tarnish — but won't wash clothes. 26

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

ROSSLAND.

Manual training will be introduced into Rossland's public schools after Christmas. Henry Dunnell, of Victoria, will be here under the auspices of the educational department for the purpose of giving the teachers in the schools a six weeks' course in brush drawing and clay modelling, two primary subjects under the heading of manual training. Mr. Dunnell has just left Nelson after completing a similar course of lectures there. Following the work with Mr. Dunnell the teachers are capable of taking two years' work with children, and special courses during the summer in the interim will qualify them for more advanced work.

Garfield A. King, principal of the Rossland High school since the summer holidays, has resigned the post and will seek a field of usefulness elsewhere in the Kootenays. He has received excellent recommendations from the local board.

Marked activity in mining was displayed during the week ending Saturday night. The advent of snow placed the Kootenay mine on the shipping list, while the Le Roi mine increased its output. Details of shipping are: Le Roi, 6,210 tons; Centre Star, 1,170; War Eagle, 1,110; Le Roi No. 2, 510; Le Roi No. 2 (milled), 350; Jumbo, 150; Kootenay, 150; Spitzee, 30; I. X. L. (milled), 100. Total, 9,690. Year to date, 395,295 tons. A total tonnage of over four hundred thousand for the year is now absolutely assured.

The Red Mountain railroad has forty men laying tracks on a spur to White Bear mine. Part of the equipment for the new headworks are to hand, and the balance is expected daily. The mine commences shipments shortly after the first of the year.

NELSON.

A most important strike is reported at the Sullivan mine in East Kootenay. Work on this property has been carried on since its first discovery, nearly ten years ago, on scattered ore bodies, no continuous lead being discovered till last week, when, in running a tunnel from the latest shaft, No. 5, at a depth of 160 feet, to connect with the older workings of the mine, a lead of galena thirty feet across, with clearly defined walls, was encountered. The ore in this lead runs 50 per cent. lead and 25 ounces silver, the highest average values which have yet been struck on the property. While the ore body is not all of the grade mentioned, yet the larger portion of it is, and all within the walls is of a marketable value. This discovery will place the Sullivan in the front rank among silver-lead mines, even the St. Eugene not having a lead of such size as this. It is believed that the various isolated bodies of ore which have been worked at the Sullivan from time to time, were off-shoots from this big lead, which is one of the best strikes yet made in East Kootenay.

Frank Holten, of the Great Northern mines, Poplar, states that most encouraging progress is now being made on the Lucky Jack and Swede groups. The tunnel on the former property is now in over 250 feet on the lead, which still continues about three feet in width. The ore is of the same character as that encountered at the beginning, Mr. Holten says, consisting of white quartz with plenty of free milling gold scattered all through it. As soon as there is sufficient snow for rawsliding, a large shipment of ore will be brought down from the Swede group, and taken to the Oyster-Criterion mill at Camborne for treatment, the concentrates being sent on to the smelter at Trail. The ore from the Swede group not only contains free milling silver and gold, but also an appreciable per centage of galena, making it one of the most peculiar formations yet encountered in the Kootenays. The tunnel at this property is in 60 feet, and between it and the Lucky Jack about twenty men are employed. For the past month a portion of the working force has been busily employed cutting trails, putting up buildings and in other ways making ready for permanent operations. Messrs. Rogers, Walker and Olson are opening up a claim near the Swede group, and are meeting with good success, a rich lead having been uncovered which promises to prove permanent. Marquis and Gilbert are working away steadily on their claim, and hauling up tons of rich free milling gold ore steadily.

O. Drolet, a single man, aged 40, and an employee of the Yale-Columbia Lumber Company, left Halycon Springs, on Arrow lake, last Wednesday afternoon in a skiff, intending to row to another settlement seven miles below. The following day the boat was found on the beach about half way between the two points, with one end smashed in and Drolet's coat caught on some protruding nails. It is believed that the man was upset and drowned, but as to how the boat was smashed there is no reasonable solution. Searching parties are still working near the place, but have not yet found the body.

Another gold brick, valued at $5,000, from the Eva mine at Camborne, has been brought to the city. It represents the result of the first thirteen days' run in December.

"D. J. O'Donoghue, fair wages agent of the Dominion department of labor, was in Nelson on Thursday and left in the evening for the coast," says the News. "For several days he has been at Rossland for the purpose of arranging a fair wages schedule for the armory, which is to be constructed there. From here he will go to Revelstoke, Vancouver, Nanaimo and other places in the province for the purpose of arranging schedules of wages for Dominion structures to be erected. Besides looking after wages, a part of his duties consists of gathering statistics for the use of the labor department, and this takes up considerable of his time and attention. In speaking about labor conditions throughout the Dominion, Mr. O'Donoghue said: 'The past two years have been perhaps the best for workers that they have ever enjoyed in the history of Canada. There is no cessation apparent of the steady activity that prevails in all lines of industrial enterprise, and there is plenty of work for all, and at fair wages. My hope is that this excellent condition of affairs will continue and there is no good reason to suppose that it will not, for the industries of the country are expanding at present in a marked manner, and there are good grounds for thinking that this expansion will continue for a considerable period. I anticipate, therefore, that we will continue to have good times, and that means plenty of work at fair wages for a long time to come.'"

FERNIE.

F. S. Hussey, of Victoria, superintendent of provincial police, has been visiting Fernie. He was of the opinion that it would be impossible to build a large jail in Fernie for some time yet, and he was in favor of making certain improvements and additions to the present building to answer temporarily. He has advised the department to tear the inside out of the lock-up, to convert that space into offices and to add a lock-up building. This lock-up will have six cells. While here the superintendent inquired into the need of lock-ups at Morrissey and Michel, and he will also ask appropriations for the erection of suitable structures for this purpose at these places.

A. H. Reeder, the recently appointed general manager for the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company has resigned his position and gone East to accept a similar but more remunerative one in West Virginia. To a Free Press reporter Mr. Reeder said: "I received an unsolicited offer of the general management of the Virginia Coal & Iron Company by wire. I wired my resignation to the board of directors at Toronto and received an acceptance." Continuing, Mr. Reeder stated the change caused him some regret as he was favorably impressed with the outlook for this district. He was much pleased with all the features of the position, and he had nothing but praise to say of all connected with his staff. Mr. Stockett has been instructed to take charge of the general manager's department temporarily. This is the fourth time that he has been called upon to fill this office. His practical knowledge of coal mining, coupled with his long personal superintendence of these mines, eminently fits him for that position.

VANCOUVER.

Charles E. Neill, who until recently occupied the position of manager of the Royal Bank of Vanada in this city, and supervisor of the branches in British Columbia, left on Friday for the East to assume his new appointment as chief inspector of the bank, with headquarters in Montreal. The day before his departure the members of the staff of the head office and East End branch in this city bade farewell to their late superior officer. On behalf of the staff, E. A. Earle, assistant manager of the bank, presented Mr. Neill with a handsome leather trunk and a travelling companion, the same being accompanied by an address.

The Christmas school term was closed this year by a military entertainment in the drill hall. This took place on Friday night. The military companies of the different schools were inspected and the public school bugle and drum band made their first appearance. After inspection the juvenile soldiers sang the National Anthem and "The Maple Leaf." During the evening a trophy was presented to the winning rifle school team, and each player was presented with a handsome pin from the principals of the schools. A handsome cup was presented for the school rifle team making the highest score for the week, while the pupils in each school making the highest individual rifle score were presented with medals by the officers of the Sixth Regiment. The pupil who made the highest average score was presented with a medal from Colonel Worsnop, and the pupil who has made the largest number of bull's eyes was presented with a medal from Capt. Carey.

At the annual meeting of the local branch of the Navy League the following officers were chosen: President, Sir C. H. Tupper; vice-president, Rev. H. G. Fiennes-Clinton; committee, Colonel Falk Warren, William Skene, Hon. Charles Wilson, K. C., Oswald Moseley, Gavan Cross, Thomas Wilson, H. Harris, sr., G. A. Boult, W. M. Murray; secretary-treasurer, Captain C. Eddie. The secretary-treasurer's report stated that the head office sent the warrant for the incorporation of a local branch. The report continues: "I am pleased to say that notwithstanding adverse circumstances, we close the year with a very satisfactory membership, and although we have not been able to follow the good example set by the Victoria branch, in offering prizes for essays on naval subjects by school children of the province, we may be able to do so in the future; meantime we have more than held our own, which is something accomplished."

Miss J. Swanson, while on her way home to Winnipeg from Mount Vernon, Wash., was taken ill and died at St. Paul's hospital on Thursday.

Major-General the Earl of Dundonald, and his staff left for the East on Friday. His Lordship did not know whether he would go straight through or whether he would travel by the Crow's Nest Pass route; that all depended on telegrams he received from Ottawa before reaching Revelstoke. At noon on Friday he visited the R. M. S. Empress of India, being entertained at luncheon by Captain Marshall and the officers of the steamship.

R. A. Lambert, of Atlin, foreman of the Atlin Lake Hydraulic Company, is in town. Mr. Lambert was the first man to stake a bench claim in the Atlin district, and has had wide experience in various branches of mining there. He says that the past season was the most prosperous Atlin has yet known, and attributes it largely to the fact that people have now got to know the run of the gold, and have also adopted more advanced methods of mining. Hydraulic mining was carried on very extensively in the camps last year and will be even more so during the coming season. On his way out Mr. Lambert made some investigation regarding the new diggings in the White Horse district and is of opinion that there will be a big rush there next season.

His Honor Judge Henderson has handed down his decision in the Chinese gambling cases, appealed from a conviction of the police magistrate, F. McD. Russell. The Chinamen contended that they were only playing a parlor game of "song-dong," not the unlawful, but fascinating, game of fan-tan. His Honor upheld the conviction, the appeal being dismissed with costs. In giving his decision the judge commented on the presence of a complete gambling outfit and the fact that a watchman was stationed at the door, who would hardly be needed if an innocent parlor game were being played.

VERNON.

At the sitting of the court last week, "Johnny" Martin was acquitted of the charge of shooting with intent to kill.

The Jockey Club has elected the following officers: S. C. Smith, president; H. G. Muller, vice-president; W. F. Cameron, secretary. The following were appointed directors: T. E. Crowell, F. B. Jacques, W. R. Megaw, F. Parke and C. Simms. The secretary reported a balance of from three to four hundred dollars.

The Vernon News, referring to the story of "an unseemly brawl," which was reported to have taken place during an inquest here, says the incident in question took place after the jury had retired to decide upon a verdict, and so after the session of the court was over.

MIDWAY.

The sawmill and factory near the town belonging to W. Powers have been destroyed by fire. It is not known how the blaze originated. There was but little insurance on the buildings so Mr. Powers's loss will be quite heavy. Several smaller and adjoining buildings were also burned, including the dry-kiln and blacksmith shop.

KASLO.

Frank Marquis, of Marquis & Gilbert, the original discoverers of gold at Poplar Creek, who came in on the steamer Kokanee, states that the town of Poplar is wildly excited over a find of gold quartz made on Monday on the Swede group, across the creek from the Gold Park group. The find was made at a point where a rich stringer joins the main lead, and is about four feet wide. The quartz, of which immense chunks are on exhibition, apepars to be half gold, the yellow metal being netted and strung all through the pieces of ore. An ordinary-sized piece that a man would think could easily be thrown some distance can hardly be lifted.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

It is understood that a strong effort will be made by the school board of 1904 to establish a system of physical culture and military drill in the public schools of the city.

THE VIEWS OF A GREAT SOLDIER.

The Gibraltar temperance committee, which represents all the temperance societies on the "Rock," is composed of men belonging to almost every Christian religious denomination. It carries on an active propaganda on strictly total abstinence lines, and is largely supported, not only by civilians, but by officers and men of the navy and army.

Sir George White, the Governor of Gibraltar, speaking recently at a great meeting and concert organized by the committee, in the garrison recreation room, delivered a speech in favor of temperance, which aroused the greatest interest. As a military man he devoted himself, naturally, chiefly to the evils of drink amongst soldiers, though he emphatically denied that the latter were worse in this respect than civilians, being, indeed, better, as they were more disciplined. We quote a few sentences from a striking speech:

To go back to the analogy of the fiscal policy. One of the most telling arguments brought forward by Mr. Chamberlain for reform is the loss of employment to the working classes of England caused by the protected manufactures of foreign countries. For every family that has lost employment from this cause—and I fully recognize its magnitude and importance—I believe there are a dozen who are out of employment from habits of intemperance, and have not only been reduced to a state of impecuniosity, but also to a state of moral degradation.

I see by a leaflet that accompanies the programme of this meeting that it has been calculated that amongst the working classes in England the proportion of wages spent in drink is greater in the towns than in the country, and that in the former case it amounts to one-quarter of the wages. If in this matter fiscal reform could be introduced Mr. Chamberlain or other apostle of reform might calculate the saving of the working man's dietary, not in farthings, but in shillings.

As a soldier I naturally regard the question in its incidence on the efficiency and discipline of the army. I have before said here and in many other places that I believe nearly all the crime in the British army may be traced directly or indirectly to drink, and a great proportion of the disease also.

I have observed an improvement of late. Soldiers, of whom I see most, have advanced in the practice of rational recreation without excess in drink. But still there is a great deal to be done. I believe much in the value of temperance and total abstinence places of recreation and assembly to wean men from the existing strong connections between recreation and drunkenness.

IMPORTANT FIND

Of Nickelfferous Copper in the Northern Part of Cape Breton.

Halifax, Dec. 18.—The report of the finding of very extensive deposits of nickelferous copper at Cheticamp, in the northern part of Cape Breton, is confirmed by the provincial department of mines. The ore body is two hundred and seventy feet wide, carrying gold and silver besides other metals. The find will, it is said, rank among the largest copper mines in the world.

Christmas Cheer

Our Wines and Liquors are without exception the finest to be obtained. Being fully matured and properly bottled, we guarantee every bottle to be of the finest.

Native Port	25c.	California Claret	25c.
St. Augustine Port	50c.	Zinfandel Claret	35c.
California Port	75c.	French Claret	50c.
Pale Old Port	$1.00	French Claret	75c.
Dry Nutty Port	$1.50	French Claret	$1.00
California Sherry	50c.	Watson's Scotch	$1.00
California Sherry	75c.	Club Rye	$1.00
Dinner Sherry	$1.00	Gold Lion Cocktails	$1.25
Dry Amontillado Sherry	$1.50	Mumm's Extra Dry.	

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.,
CASH GROCERS.
We are the only Grocers not in the Combine.

Turkeys, Turkeys Galore!

We have them of the finest quality, and all the other good things that go to make the Xmas dinner a pleasing one. If you place your orders with these stores something will say to you, "I could not have done be tter." Hundreds of people are talking about our many good things already, and many hundreds more will be on Xmas Day.

Place Your Order Early and Get a Share of the Many Good Things

Turkeys, Plump, Tender and Fat, per lb. ..... 20c.
Cape Cod Cranberries, 3 lbs. for ..... 50c.
Italian Chestnuts, per lb. ..... 25c.
Plum Puddings—Christie's, Gordon & Dilworth's Franco-American, Crosse & Blackwell's ..... 35c. to $1.00
Fruit Cakes, 1 and 2 lbs. ..... 35c. and 65c.

The Saunders' Grocery Co., Ltd.
'Phone 28. 39 and 41 Johnson Street.

The "West End" Grocery Co., Ld.,
'Phone 88. 42 Government Street.

HELIGOLALD ISLAND IS IN DANGER

In 1800, the news that this country had ceded to Germany the Island of Heligoland—a British possession since 1807—in exchange for a port on the east coast of Africa, Zanzibar, raised a storm of protest from the opposition. As things are turning out, however, it would appear that Lord Salisbury's government had decidedly the best of the bargain.

From recent reports it appears that Heligoland is rapidly disappearing into the ocean, and unless something is done by the German government to save it from the ever-encroaching waves it will eventually become nothing more substantial than history.

The islet, round which one can walk in about two hours, is very sparsely populated, and is composed of red sandstone, upon which wind and weather are working their will in a most alarming manner.

Between 1855 and 1887 no less than 22,000 square metres of the island were swallowed up by the ocean; the cliffs which surrounded it are dangerously undermined in places, and are constantly crumbling away under the influence of wet winds. Experimental measures are now, however, being adopted with a view to preventing this loss.

The soft westerly winds to which the greater portion of the islet is exposed, exercise a peculiarly evil influence upon the soft sandstone cliffs, and in order to combat this the German government caused a granite wall, some seventy yards long by eight yards high and seven yards thick, to be erected in the sea, to protect the battery shown on the map. Here the sea has eaten away the cliff within a few feet of the guns, and prompt action was necessary to prevent the breach extending beyond repair.

At a point near the extreme north of the islet, an experiment was tried which proved futile. The caves formed by the action of the heavy storms have been plugged with clay, but all to very little purpose. In other places the sea has formed huge caves in the cliffs, and this undermining results in the fall of large masses of rock.

However, the German government is now thoroughly alive to the necessity of taking immediate action, and it is surmised that, as the wind and sea wall plan has in some degree stayed the process of destruction on the west side, it will be continued right round the island.

The cost of this erection is estimated at about £750,000, and many Germans are asking themselves whether Heligoland is worth preserving at such a price.

BORN.

YOUNG—At Revelstoke, on Dec. 16th, the wife of F. Young, of a son.

LANG—At Nelson, on Dec. 15th, the wife of F. W. Laing, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

CARR-TURNROSS—At Revelstoke, on Dec. 16th, by Rev. C. Ladner, William G. Carr and Miss Hilda C. Turnross.

GRIMER-MACDONALD—At New Westminster, on Dec. 16th, Lance Grimer and Miss Katie MacDonald.

SCHOLES-STALLARD—At St. Saviour's church, by Rev. W. D. Barber, on the 17th Dec., Richard Alfred Scholes, of Sydney, N. S. W., to Ada, only daughter of H. C. Stallard, Portsmouth, England.

HASWELL-KINMOND—At Vancouver, on Dec. 17th, by Rev. R. G. MacBeth, Elliott A. A. Haswell and Alice P. Kinmond.

MOORE-CROCKER—At Vancouver, on Dec. 15th, by Rev. C. H. M. Sutherland, William H. Moore and Miss Alice Crocker.

DIED.

CANNELL—At Kamloops, on Dec. 18th, E. Cannell, aged 64 years.

ANDERSON—At New Westminster, on Dec. 17th, Margaret A. Anderson, aged 28 years.

GILES—At the residence of her sister, Mrs. G. Meade, New Westminster, on the 18th inst., Edith, beloved wife of George F. Giles, of Shawnigan Lake, aged 61 years, and a native of England.

HENRY—At Nelson, on Dec. 15th, W. P. Henry, of Toronto.

TESTIMONY G
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Galore!

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of the Many Good Things

.. .. 20c.
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anco-American, Crosse & .
.. .. 35c. to $1.00
.. .. 35c. and 65c.

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39 and 41 Johnson Street.
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42 Government Street.

OLALD ISLAND
IS IN DANGER

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MARRIED.

KNROSS—At Revelstoke, on Dec.
y Rev. C. Lauder, William G.
d Miss Hilda C. Turnross.
ACDONALD—At New West-
on Dec. 16th, Lance Grimer
s Katie MacDonald.
STALLARD—At St. Saviour's
by Rev. W. D. Barber, on the
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L. C. Stallard, Portsmouth, Eng.
-KINMOND—At Vancouver, on
th, by Rev. R. G. MacBeth,
A. A. Haswell and Alice P. Kin-
OCKER—At Vancouver, on Dec.
Rev. C. H. M. Sutherland, Wil-
Moore and Miss Alice Crocker.

DIED.

-At Kamloops, on Dec. 18th, E.
aged 64 years.
—At New Westminster, on
h, Margaret A. Anderson, aged
the residence of her sister,
Meade, New Westminster, on
Inst., Edith, beloved wife of
F. Giles, of Shawnigan Lake,
years, and a native of England.
Nelson, on Dec. 15th, W. P.
f Toronto.

TESTIMONY GIVEN BY A CLERGYMAN

FURTHER PROGRESS MADE IN THE TRIAL

Witnesses Examined as to Condition of Alexander Dunsmuir at the Time of Marriage.

(From Friday's Daily.)

In the Hopper vs. Dunsmuir case the cross-examination of Mr. Mile was concluded very shortly after the reassembling of the court yesterday afternoon.

Capt. Freeman, pilot commission, at San Francisco, who up to a year ago was a pilot at that city, was examined by A. P. Luxton. He said he knew Alex. Dunsmuir well. Up to 1888 he met him about every day. From that time up to Alexander's going away he say him on an average of about once a week. He met him socially and conversed with him. During 1899 he met him probably about once a month in the office, or on the Oakland ferry. Alexander discussed general topics in the usual way. He talked coherently and walked without shuffling his feet. He saw him at the Grand Pacific hotel in 1898. The last time he saw him was on the 20th of December, 1899, going across on the ferry. In 1898 he had seen Alexander transact business in his office. He had seen him read letters brought into him.

Cross-examined by L. P. Duff, K. C., Capt. Freeman recalled several who were on the ferry on December 20th. Mr. Mile was with them, and they talked about the rough sea which witness had encountered in bringing in the Wellington. Alexander asked if she were much damaged when the waves washed over her, and witness said no, she was not damaged much. He also recalled Alexander Dunsmuir speaking of his new house. He could not recall any other dates on which he saw Mr. Dunsmuir. He had met him with Col. Irwin and Mr. Everett on some occasions crossing on the ferry, but could not recall dates. Pressed for the specific conversation which too place on any one of these occasions, the witness said that he remembered speaking of the ships in the harbor. He could not say whether there was one or 100 ships in the harbor.

Mr. Duff pressed for a reason of why he recalled the conversation so well on the 20th December when he could remember no others. The witness explained that about that time he had brought the Wellington in through the north channel owing to the rough weather. He knew of the date because it was brought to his mind in the evidence that morning. It had also been recalled to his mind before he came up here, when Mr. Lowe asked him to go to see Mr. Thorn, the attorney. He did so in May, 1903. Mr. Thorn took his statement. He found out the date by going to the exchange.

Witness admitted that in June or July he had discussed the question of this conversation about the Wellington coming in through the storm with Mr. Mile. Witness was the first to recollect the incident. Mr. Thorn did not ask him regarding the conversation which took place with Alexander Dunsmuir as to the Wellington being much damaged when the sea swept over her. Witness did not tell his story to anyone down to May of this year.

He visited Alexander at the Grand Pacific, going about once a month. Alexander was in bed on one occasion, being sick with stomach trouble. He was ill for about three weeks he thought. On the other occasions he would have a smoking jacket on. He went to his room about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. He did not seem to be ill or in his room as the result of too much drink.

He never heard a report that Alexander's health was being impaired as a result of excessive drinking.

It was currently reported on the exchange that Alexander drank to excess.

Regarding Mr. Mile's statement that he (Mile) had never heard such a report on the exchange, Mr. Duff wished to know how the witness would characterize it when such a report was current.

Mr. Davis took exception to Mr. Duff's question, on the ground that an incorrect statement of the previous answer was put forward.

A sharp retort followed from Mr. Duff, which was returned by Mr. Davis.

His Lordship interceded, and reminded Mr. Duff that he did not recollect the witness having said that this was currently reported.

Mr. Duff and Sir Charles H. Tupper pressed for a reference to the notes on this subject.

A reference being made it was found that the witness had said it was currently reported. Capt. Freeman said he would abide by the statement.

Rev. Mr. Shaw, rector of the Church of Advent in San Francisco, was the next witness. He met Alexander Dunsmuir, having been asked to perform the marriage ceremony between Mr. Dunsmuir and Mrs. Wallace. He had a conversation with Alexander Dunsmuir in the presence of James Dunsmuir and others. He had heard that Alexander Dunsmuir was a drinking man and addicted to sprees. He wished to see him as he would have refused to perform the marriage if he were drunk. He therefore arranged to meet him, and was satisfied. Alexander Dunsmuir talked clearly and was rather bashful. There was no question in his mind that he understood the ceremony and the surroundings. He never saw a man go through the marriage ceremony in a clearer manner than did Alexander Dunsmuir. Wishing to compare it with about a hundred similar ceremonies the witness had performed, he was checked in his answer. His Lordship agreeing it was not in order.

Mrs. Wallace seemed to be in good health also at the time of the wedding.

The cross-examination of Rev. Mr. Shaw was deferred until this morning at 10.30.

This Morning's Proceedings.

Upon court resuming this morning the cross-examination of Rev. W. Shaw was proceeded with by L. P. Duff, K. C. Witness admitted that he was informed of a civil marriage having taken place previous to the request made to him to performing the wedding ceremony. He regarded the persons as married in the eyes of the civil law.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting direct answers from the witness as to what doubts he had regarding the propriety of performing the ceremony. It proceeded so far that Mr. Duff questioned witness as to whether he had heard of the hair-splitting person in Hindibras. Witness replied that he understood this was a "hair-splitting matter and he might as well get in on it."

Witness had been informed by two persons as to Alexander Dunsmuir's habits. He heard from them that he was a drinking man and subject to sprees. Pressed as to whom he had got this information from, witness objected to revealing the names, His Lordship allowing the objection. The witness told of the information he got which was that Mr. Dunsmuir was a heavy drinker.

He told of meeting Alexander Dunsmuir before driving out to San Pablo to a hotel where the wedding took place. He had never met Alexander Dunsmuir until then. He was anxious to see Mr. Dunsmuir and satisfy himself as to whether Alexander Dunsmuir was in condition to be married. He wished to satisfy himself as to the mental condition of Alexander Dunsmuir. Witness spoke of the beautiful weather to Alexander Dunsmuir, who in turn spoke of the weather. He remembered that the day before there had been a rain storm. Witness spoke of the approaching marriage. He could not recall what Alexander said about it. Witness also proposed that Alexander should dine out with Mrs. Wallace, exchanging places with himself. Alexander said he preferred to go out with the men (James Dunsmuir, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Thorn).

Mr. Duff called to the attention of witness that Capt. Freeman had said that the day before the wedding, December 20th, it was a clear day.

He talked about three or four minutes with Alexander Dunsmuir and was quite clear in his mind that Alexander was not intoxicated.

He had another talk with him at San Pablo. He found that Mr. Dunsmuir differed from the impression which he had been left on his mind regarding him. He was not a gibbering idiot.

Pressed for the reasons for using "gibbering idiot," witness did not know why he used it. He conversed about five minutes with Mr. Dunsmuir. The eight minutes he occupied were sufficient for him to form an opinion as to his mental condition for his purposes. He did not test him as to whether or not he was a man of strong will. He thought he was a man of strong will. Witness could not reply yes or no to the question as to his coming to a conclusion with regard to Alexander Dunsmuir having a strong will, independent of the conversations he had with him.

The repeated interruption by the witness of the questions being put by Mr. Duff led to the latter taking an objection.

His Lordship held that he would not interfere with the witness in this respect, as he would give Mr. Duff every opportunity to repeat the questions. Before this His Lordship had objected that he thought Mr. Duff was bullying the witness.

Witness did not ask Alex. Dunsmuir whether or not he would like a rehearsal of the marriage ceremony. Questioned as to the statement the day previous that he had asked him if he wanted a rehearsal, witness said that it was not in the real sense of a rehearsal.

In the ceremony Alexander Dunsmuir was coherent. He never took his eyes off witness. The only response which Alexander had to make without repetition was one "I will."

Dr. Huntington, of Oakland, being called, was examined by Mr. Davis. He had practiced since 1889 there. He met Mrs. Wallace as a patient in 1890. He attended her from May 25th until December 10th, 1899. He met Alexander Dunsmuir, Mrs. Wallace requesting him to make an examination. He met him several times, and December 8th, 1899, made an examination. He had in mind the information that he had had several heavy sprees when he did so. He found that he could walk in a normal manner. He was in fair condition physically, the nervous system being little affected. He showed witness around the new house, pointing out all the features of it, showing him his own bath room and a large room at the top of the house, which was to be used as a play room for a favorite dog.

The court then adjourned until this afternoon.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Nearly all yesterday afternoon in the Hopper vs. Dunsmuir case, Dr. Huntington was under a searching cross-examination by E. V. Bodwell, K. C., with respect to the examination which the witness made of Alexander Dunsmuir two months before the latter's death.

Upon court resuming after lunch E. P. Davis, K. C., took a few minutes to complete his examination of the witness. Dr. Huntington said that Alexander Dunsmuir spoke intelligently and there was no mumbling in his voice. He spoke in a perfectly natural manner.

Asked as to whether it was possible to say that Alexander Dunsmuir was suffering from alcoholic dementia, Mr. Bodwell objected to the question as the witness was not an expert.

The question was allowed and witness said that he did not believe he could be suffering from alcoholic dementia.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bodwell, witness said he found Alexander Dunsmuir in much better condition than he expected to find him, from the history of the case as given by Mrs. Wallace. From all he learned in his examination of Alexander Dunsmuir he believed his mind was in a normal condition. He was practically in a normal condition also as to his vital organs.

When he examined the patient he found none of the grosser symptoms described to him by Mrs. Wallace.

Alexander Dunsmuir was not intoxicated at the time, yet Mrs. Wallace asked witness to examine him. The symptoms which she gave were those which were the accompaniment of an occasional fit of drunkenness. He could not say whether they were the accompaniments of that alone. He gave his advice after he made the examination. Had she described the ordinary accompaniments of being drunk witness would probably have told her it was that. He regarded it as a case of alcoholism. The patient had almost wholly recovered from the effects of alcoholism.

Acute alcoholism, to his mind, was simply dunkenness, and he described some of the symptoms of chronic alcoholism. The symptoms described by Mrs. Wallace were those of temporary alcoholism and of chronic alcoholism. He did not examine him for a week after he was first spoken to by Mrs. Wallace. She wanted him examined at some convenient time.

Mr. Bodwell paused for an answer as to whether the impression conveyed to the mind of witness concerning Alexander Dunsmuir's case was not that of a chronic kind. Witness expected to find the symptoms of chronic alcoholism. Mrs. Wallace had said he was low and weak, that he continued to drink excessively, and she wished something could be done to cure him of this habit. He advised him to quit drinking. He examined him on December 8th, 1899. He had kept no record of the diagnosis of the case. He did not keep a note of all cases he was called to. He was told that no other doctor was in attendance at that time. He had heard that Dr. Thorn was his physician.

He distinctly remembered the circumstances because it was the only occasion upon which he had examined Alexander Dunsmuir.

Mr. Bodwell thought it remarkable that his memory should be so clear without any notes.

Questioned as to who asked him to appear as a witness, he said it was Mr. Thorn, the attorney. He had given a statement to Mr. Thorn when asked to do so.

Mr. Bodwell asked if he considered it a professional act to have given this information voluntarily to Mr. Thorn without being subpoenaed, when he had been the confidential physician of Mrs. Wallace. Witness did not consider it as unprofessional to do so.

Mr. Bodwell wanted to know if witness was well versed in the science of his profession as he was in the ethics of the profession.

The witness appealed to His Lordship, this being a direct insult, he said. His Lordship admitted that he was not called upon to answer the question.

Mr. Thorn had called upon him to give this information in August. He understood that Mr. Thorn appeared for the Dunsmuir estate. He could not say that he knew that evidence had been taken in San Francisco in this case before that time. He might have known something about litigation being commenced when he gave this voluntary statement to Mr. Thorn. He thought he knew something of it. He probably knew that Mr. Thorn was acting for James Dunsmuir in this case when he gave this statement. The statement was taken down in writing. He did not, he thought, give information other than that he had examined Alexander Dunsmuir. He was to receive reasonable remuneration for the absence from his practice as a witness. He did not assist Mr. Davis on the scientific side of the case.

Mr. Bodwell thought it remarkable that he should be brought up as a witness on such an imperfect statement of the case, simply that he examined Alexander Dunsmuir.

Witness had expected, when he examined Alexander Dunsmuir, to find a serious condition of affairs. He had expected to find evidences of mental degeneration. He based this on what was told him by Mrs. Wallace and Dr. Sill, the regular physician to Mrs. Wallace, and whose practice had been committed to witness upon Dr. Sill going out of town. Dr. Sill told him that he might be called upon to attend a case of chronic alcoholism. He paid more attention to what Dr. Sill said, though he did not understand that Dr. Sill had examined the case.

He was surprised to find the patient's heart in very good shape, his digestion very good, and muscular development good.

Mr. Bodwell wanted to know if it was not a surprise to find that in about two months, and after about one week's excessive drinking, that this man should die.

Could this not be attributed, asked Mr. Bodwell, to a mistake in his diagnosis or a lapse of memory? The witness could not think this possible.

Asked for any similar example without using the name, as professional etiquette would forbid that, the witness told of a man examined by him and found in fairly good condition, yet inside of three days he died of meningitis. He had made a diagnosis of that case. He was a general practitioner of seventeen years' standing, and was in no wise a specialist.

Mr. Bodwell wanted to know why he told Alexander Dunsmuir to stop drinking when it did not seem to hurt him. Witness admitted that taking two or three bottles a day was bound to bring about mental and physical collapse sooner or later. It was Mrs. Wallace's suggestion that they should go out to the new house.

Taking up the subject of the room provided as a play room for a favorite dog, witness could not remember just how large the room was. He understood that the dog was to roll a ball in it.

Mr. Bodwell asked for an adjournment a little earlier in order to confer with the other counsel in the matter. The request was granted and the court adjourned until 10:30 this morning.

To-days' Proceedings.

It was announced upon resuming the trial this morning that Mr. Hinemein, the witness expected for the plaintiff from San Francisco, would probably arrive on Monday.

The examination of Dr. Huntington was completed this morning.

In reply to E. V. Bodwell, witness said he rendered an account for services only to Mrs. Wallace and not to Mr. Dunsmuir. The account was identified by witness and put in as an exhibit.

Mr. Bodwell also asked for the production of Dr. Sill's account.

The witness said he would decline to answer an hypothetical question.

Mr. Bodwell thought he was entitled to an answer to such. He wanted to know if witness was in a frame of mind to exclude all but the facts set forth in the hypothetical questions in giving his answer.

Witness said that he was not prepared to answer such questions. He came to give facts in the case.

Mr. Davis said that he thought witness might answer to the best of his ability, having demonstrated that he did not appear as an authority.

Mr. Bodwell interjected that apparently Mr. Davis did not have a very high opinion of the ability of witness.

The hypothetical case being proceeded with, in which Alexander Dunsmuir's name was used, witness said that under these circumstances he could not dissociate what he knew of Alexander Dunsmuir from the case.

Mr. Bodwell said he would then omit the name of Alexander Dunsmuir in order to meet the "infirmity of your mental condition."

The case as set forth by the plaintiff's witnesses and as outlined to Dr. Macdonald for an opinion was presented to the witness for a reply as to whether such a person was of sound or unsound mind.

Witness said that such a person might be perfectly sane at intervals. These symptoms might be due to alcoholism. If, as set forth in the question, he had alcoholic dementia on 9th January, 1900, he could not be of sound mind.

Asked if on the 21st December, 1899, he could have been of sound mind, witness said he could not give an opinion. He declined to give an opinion. The statement was too complicated. There were parts which might be explained away. He was unable to give an opinion without seeing the case.

Mr. Bodwell pressed for the witness placing himself in the position of having examined the case and ascertained the facts as set forth.

Witness said if he were suffering from alcoholic dementia on January 9th that he might not have been of unsound mind on the 21st of December. If he were suffering on 9th January from profound alcoholic dementia he did not think he could have been of sound mind on December 21st.

The conditions described as existing on 9th January could not positively be said to be those of profound dementia or simply dementia.

With the further particulars of the case as set forth by the trip to New York and the collapse of the patient being outlined, witness said that he could not say absolutely that this was a case of profound alcoholic dementia. He could not exclude from his mind the other circumstances connected with the case.

He could not say that if he knew nothing of this case that he would have been been able to have given an opinion on the hypothetical case. He was not appearing as an expert but only to give evidence as to facts.

Re-examined by Mr. Davis, witness was asked if in hypothetical cases it was set forth that the kidney disease was acute or chronic. Witness said it was not.

He was asked by Mr. Davis as to whether the seeing of fishes, as set forth in the hypothetical case, was construed as an act of delirium tremens, or a chronic condition. Witness said he understood it was delirium.

Mr. Davis pressed for witness to refer to the questions. Witness, to the amusement of all, said he believed it was chronic.

Re-examined by Mr. Davis, witness said that Alexander Dunsmuir in addition to saying that the room was for a play room for the dog, he said that he had a brother in the north and the room could be used as a play room for his children. He saw the dog in the drawing room at another time.

Mr. Bodwell, resuming, asked witness as to whether or not he had seen anyone since the day previous. He said he had conversed with Mr. Davis and Mr. Luxton. Questioned as to who mentioned the room being used as a play room for James Dunsmuir's children, witness said it was he (witness) who first mentioned it. It was not suggested to him by counsel. He had not heard James Dunsmuir say the room was built for his children.

Witness did not think that the day previous he had said that he never saw the dog. If he did he must have meant that he did not see it at that time.

The reading of examination taken under commission was then proceeded with. Evidence by Conrad Fink, one of the contractors for building the house at San Leandro, was read, in which he explained that Alexander Dunsmuir conducted the business in a natural manner.

The court then adjourned until 11 o'clock on Monday morning.

(From Monday's Daily.)

being resumed this morning, Sir Chas. Upon the trial of Hopper vs. Dunsmuir Hibbert Tupper, on behalf of Mrs. Joan Dunsmuir, who appeared as an intervener in the case, intimated that he had agreed with the opposing counsel in the matter of the statement of claim which he was to file. Sir Charles added that there was a very important point to raise. A new issue had been confronted. It was stated when his case on behalf of Joan Dunsmuir was entered that the defendant's answer was one of a flat denial. It was understood then that the will of 1899 was the only one at issue. Now the issue was raised of a previous will of 1898 after his evidence was put in. Sir Charles held that it would be necessary to introduce new evidence. It would call for witnesses as to the laws of California being brought in.

E. P. Davis, K. C., held that it could not be said that any advantage had been taken of the intervening counsel in the matter, as in the examination for discovery this was referred to.

His Lordship held that this reference in the defence to the will of 1898 should be struck out as it raised a new issue.

Mr. Davis wished that Sir Charles should give some idea as to what witnesses should be required to be called.

Sir Charles showed no disposition, however, to call witnesses, seeming to prefer that the issue concerning the will of 1898 should be dropped.

After considerable discussion, Mr. Davis wished time to consider such a motion, and His Lordship decided it should be made in the regular way, a decision to be given to-morrow morning.

It was decided that when the vacation adjournment was taken it should be from Wednesday of this week to Tuesday of the next week.

E. C. Prather, of Oakland, a surveyor, was called for the defence, and examined by Mr. Davis. He met Alexander Dunsmuir in April, 1899. He surveyed the place for the new house at San Leandro. He took his instructions from Alexander Dunsmuir alone. He was at work from April until November. He met Alexander Dunsmuir on two occasions in August and September on the train. He remembered Alexander spoke of a road he was surveying for him, and Alexander also told him of his coal mines in British Columbia. Alexander, during his work at San Leandro, also spoke to him about a fence which Mr. Dunsmuir thought was not on the line. Witness surveyed it and found it was incorrect. Mr. Dunsmuir also accompanied him and discussed the survey of a sewer through the property. He often watched witness work. The last time witness saw him he discussed changing the grade of the main driveway. He had made a survey of the property, which was produced and put in as an exhibit. On one occasion Mr. Dunsmuir paid him. He did not remember whether or not Mr. Dunsmuir wrote out the cheque.

Mr. Dunsmuir walked deliberately. He never saw him drag his feet. In his business talk he spoke in an ordinary manner. The only test he had of his memory was with respect to the grade of the road. He remembered the conversation in connection with it from the previous occasion. Witness never knew of Mr. Dunsmuir mumbling.

Cross-examined by E. V. Bodwell, K. C., witness said that on the occasion on which he saw Alex. Dunsmuir on the train the latter spoke of his coal mines, telling him they were valuable.

Upon the question of the suggested changes, witness said he would make any which Mr. Dunsmuir insisted upon. It was never suggested to witness that there was anything wrong with Alexander Dunsmuir. Mr. Dunsmuir spoke about this house each time he saw him, as he seemed to be very much interested in it. Witness used to get there about 10 o'clock. He always was able to find Mr. Dunsmuir when he wished him. He saw Mr. Dunsmuir drive away once with a driver. He did not know whether or not Mr. Dunsmuir was sick in April.

Re-examined, witness gave the dates when he visited San Leandro.

Patrick Nevin was the next witness called. He was examined by A. P. Luxton. He had formerly been a teamster for Dunsmuir & Scott. In March, 1899, he went to San Leandro. He saw Alexander Dunsmuir every day, with the exception of two occasions of about a week each. Mr. Dunsmuir went more often alone to San Francisco than with anyone. Mr. Dunsmuir spoke intelligibly. Witness never noticed any mumbling.

Witness told of the presentation to Mrs. Wilson of the house of the latter. He did not see Mr. Dunsmuir cry when he came out of the house. He never saw any childishness exhibited by Mr. Dunsmuir. His memory was all right. He last saw Mr. Dunsmuir when he drove him down to the station before he went East.

Witness was cross-examined by L. P. Duff, K. C. Since Mrs. Dunsmuir's death witness said he had looked after the place under the charge of C. H. Lovell, who was in the office of Wilson & Wilson. The proceeds from the estate was about $6,000 or $7,000. This year it would be about $7,000.

The court adjourned until 2 o'clock.

ENJOYABLE EVENING.

No. 3 Company, Fifth Regiment, Held Their Annual Banquet Last Night.

No. 3 Company, Fifth Regiment, C. A., held their annual banquet at the Royal Cafe Friday evening. The dining room was decorated with ensigns and flowers, the whole presenting a very pretty appearance.

Letters of regret at not being able to attend were read from His Worship Mayor Macdonald, Lieut.-Col. Holmes and Capt. Currie.

There were present, in addition to the men of the company, Col. Hall, officer commanding Fifth Regiment; Major J. H. Gibbens; Capt. D. B. McConnan, adjutant; Capt. W. H. Langley, officer commanding No 3 company; Captain Ridgeway-Wilson, No. 5 company; Lieut. A. N. Winsby, No. 4 company, and Lieut. T. P. Patton, No. 3 company; Corpl. Simpson, R. E., and Mr. Hopkins, late corporal U. S. A. The Sehl-Bantly orchestra were in attendance and provided excellent music.

After a splendid dinner had been disposed of, a pleasant evening was spent with speech and song.

The toasts were "The King," "Our Guests," "The Mayor and Aldermen," "The Fifth Regiment, C. A.," "Other Companies" and "The Ladies." Interspersed with the speeches were songs by Mr. Hopkins, Color Sergt.-Major Fred Richardson, Corpl. Simpson, R. E.

In proposing "The Fifth Regiment," Capt. Langley referred to the difficulties the regiment had to encounter with respect to inspections in having to use infantry drill, although they were an artillery regiment.

Lieut.-Col. Hall, in replying, pointed out the importance of drill. In Natal every male resident was compelled to give military service to the state. The day might come when the rule would be applied to Canada. He suggested that the city employ no man unless he were a militiaman, or could show a certificate of honorable discharge after three years' service.

The banquet was enjoyed throughout by all in attendance.

AMATEUR ORCHESTRA.

Successful Meeting and Practice on Saturday Evening.

The promoters of the new Victoria Orchestral Society must have felt gratified at the satisfactory response to the invitations issued for a first general meeting and rehearsal on Saturday evening last at Waitt's hall. The attendance was large, and the enthusiasm shown most encouraging.

The president, T. R. Smith, previous to commencing work, made a short address to those present, which was followed by addresses by Dr. Cobbett, the secretary; Howard Russell, one of the executive committee, and Frank Watkis, the conductor.

Mr. Smith congratulated those present on the formation of the society, which he stated was largely due to the energy and enthusiasm of Dr. Cobbett. The intention was to follow the plan of the Royal Amateur Orchestral Society, the finest organization of its kind in existence, which embraced subscribing and performing members. It was intended to give only one concert this season, due to the lateness of commencing rehearsals, but during the first half of the new year arrangements would be perfected for a full season of three concerts in 1904-5, which would be fully covered by the subscriptions of $5 for performing members, entitling them to two tickets for each concert, or $2.50 if no tickets are required.

Mr. Smith proceeded to state that to ensure success not only regular but punctual attendance at rehearsals was an absolute necessity, and he hoped members would allow no other engagement to interfere with this.

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VICTORIA DEFEATED GARRISON TEAM

BY THREE GOALS TO TWO AT OAK BAY SATURDAY

Game Was Fastest Seen for Seasons—Vancouver Players Whitewashed Nanaimo Hornets.

In one of the fastest games seen on local grounds for many seasons, Victoria defeated the Garrison on Saturday last by 3 goals to 2. The match was played at Oak Bay before a large and enthusiastic crowd. As was anticipated, the game proved well worth witnessing, the local eleven winning out only through the unusually fine playing of the forwards, the steadiness of the half backs and the excellence of the defence. In the first half two goals were scored, each side securing one, and during the second half the local team scored twice and their opponents once.

As a general rule a comparison of the Victoria and Garrison forwards results in a decision in favor of the latter. On Saturday, however, the Victoria boys outplayed their opponents, showing better combination, more speed and more accuracy in shooting. The first goal scored by Menzies for the locals was one of the prettiest shots ever made by a local player. It was taken from a corner of the field and curved beautifully through the goal posts. The Garrison forwards appeared to lack their usual combination, and as a result their attacks on the home team's goal were for the most part ineffective. Once in the second half they seemed to take on their old form, and, led by Rivers, made a most successful onslaught, passing all opponents, and scored with comparative ease.

The match began about 2.45 o'clock, and play started with a rush. Victoria first took the ball into their opponents' ground, but it was quickly returned to the local eleven's end of the field. For a short time the ball travelled quickly from one end of the field to the other, first one and then the other team obtaining possession. About this time one of the Garrison half backs fell on his arm, severely spraining the wrist. In a few minutes, however, he came on the field again and played pluckily until the finish of the match. Play had been in progress for about ten minutes when the local team scored, Menzies putting the ball through by an excellent shot.

For some time after the kick off the match was evenly contested, neither eleven gaining any material advantage. The soldiers then made a rush towards Victoria's goal and succeeded in placing several well directed shots into the local goal keeper's hands. These were all returned, however, but in defending his goal Goward unfortunately fouled the ball, and a penalty kick was given against the home team. Rivers scored, putting the ball just above Jones's head and through the goal. This evened the score, and the whistle blew announcing half-time shortly after.

When the teams lined up in the second half, it was noticed that Capt. Goward, of the local eleven, had made a change in the position of his players. Sam. Lorimer, who had up to the present been playing full back, was put centre forward, and Pettigrew took his place on the defence. Before long it was apparent that the alteration had strengthened the local forward division. A number of assaults were made on the Garrison goal in rapid succession, but without result. Finally, after subjecting the soldiers to a regular bombardment, one of the Garrison players fouled the ball within the goal line and a penalty kick was awarded Victoria. Goward took the kick and put the ball through neatly.

The Garrison forwards took the ball down field from the kick off, and passing all opponents put the ball through the goal with a swift low shot. This was done so quickly and was so unexpected that it took some time for the spectators to realize what had happened.

Victoria had the remainder of the game in their own hands. The soldiers' goal was attacked time after time and as often the ball was returned. The half backs were, however, always in the right place, and returned the ball well up field. Finally, through some really brilliant combination, S. Lorimer got an opportunity which he was quick to take advantage of. Kicking the ball, he put in a swift low shot which passed Harvey, the Garrison custodian. There was no further scoring, time being called shortly after by Fred. Richardson, who acted as referee to the satisfaction of both teams.

JUNIOR GAME.

On Saturday morning a match took place between the St. Louis College and South Park junior eleven at Beacon Hill, which resulted in a draw after a hard game, neither side scoring. For the St. Louis College team, W. and J. McArthur, F. Brown and J. Robbins played a good game, while Peden, Scott and McFarlane showed up well for the opposing force. C. Carter made an impartial referee.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

VANCOUVER VICTORS.

The Vancouver Rugby team defeated the Hornets, of Nanaimo, by a score of 19 to 0 at Nanaimo on Saturday. The Hornets were in no wise a match for the swift forwards from Vancouver, who, by their magnificent work deserve a great share of the credit for the victory. Vancouver's new player, Thomas, was quite up to that expected, and he proved himself second to none on the field. He was well assisted by Templeton, Worsnop, Springer, O'Callaghan and Clarence Marpole, who played an excellent game. Dobeson, Snowden and the Kittens, for the Hornets' forwards, did good work, but it was impossible for them to break through the back line of the Vancouver team. A. Martin, of this city, refereed the game.

The standing of the teams in the B. C. Rugby Union is now as follows:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Pts.
Vancouver	2	2	0	4
Nanaimo	2	1	1	2
Victoria	2	0	2	0

INTERMEDIATE MATCH.

The Vancouver intermediates also acquitted themselves with glory in Nanaimo on Saturday by defeating the Nanaimo team. The match was an exciting one, especially in the second half of the game. It was won by a score of 6 to 3.

Just before the close of the match W. Donaldson, of the Vancouver team, one of the fastest of the three-quarters, had his leg broken. He caught the ball and was making his mark for a kick, when the Nanaimo forwards rushed at him and fell with considerable force on his leg, breaking it just above the ankle. Fortunately only one bone was fractured, and a doctor who was in attendance at the match, set the injured member. Donaldson was taken home, and is doing as well as can be expected.

The intermediate standing is now as follows:

	Played.	Won.	Drn.	Lost.	Pts.
Vancouver	3	2	1	0	5
Victoria	2	0	1	1	1
Nanaimo	1	0	0	1	0

PRACTICE MATCH.

The local Rugby players had an excellent practice match on Saturday afternoon on the Caledonia grounds. The seniors showed wonderful improvement in their playing, and they are getting in good form for the match with Vancouver on January 2nd. The intermediates, though outweighted and outplayed by their opponents, did excellent work and on several occasions came very close to scoring. The seniors showed some good combination work. The team is very well balanced and their friends are expecting them to make a good showing in the match with the Vancouver team.

JUNIOR MATCH.

The inter-school match on Saturday between South Park and North Ward teams resulted in a win for South Park with a score of 9 to 6. Nelson Scott's decisions as referee were satisfactory to both schools. The South Park team closes the first Rugby year with a creditable record. Out of four inter-school matches they have won three and drawn one. Thanks are due to Messrs. J. A. Rithet and Moresby, of the J. B. A. A., who trained the South Park boys in the beginning of the season and showed them the James Bay way of doing things.

BASKETBALL.

VICTORIA WEST WON.

There was a large attendance at the Y. M. C. A. annex hall, corner of Broad and Pandora streets, Thursday night, when an intermediate match was played between the Y. M. C. A. and V. W. A. A. teams. The result was a victory for the latter team after one of the closest games played this season, there being only a difference of 4 points in the score, Victoria West secured 12 points and the Y. M. C. A. 8 points.

Y. M. C. A. half was evenly contested, neither side securing any material advantage. Checking was hard, and the pace set at the start was exceptionally fast. Both teams were good at combination, and the forwards showed themselves accurate in shooting. At the finish of the first half the score was 7 all.

In the second, the Y. M. C. A. team appeared to have the advantage, putting up a better combination game than their opponents. After a time, however, the tables turned, and the Victoria West team succeeded in gaining a lead which they maintained. The score in detail follows:

V. W. A. A.—From puts, 10; from field, 2; total, 12.

Y. M. C. A.—From puts, 2; from field, 6; total, 8.

Stanley Porter refereed the game satisfactorily. The standing of the league follows:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Pts.
V. W. A. A.	2	2	0	4
Y. M. C. A.	2	1	1	2
James Bay	1	0	1	0
Fernwoods	1	0	1	0

GAME AT DRILL HALL.

A most spirited game of basketball was played at the drill hall on Saturday evening between Victoria West and the J. B. A. A., which resulted in the former winning by a score of eight to four. The game was a city league game. There is a great deal of rivalry between the teams, and it did not take long for the spectators to discover this fact, for play was generally rough. The Bays showed the best combination, but did not appear to be able to shoot well. The Victoria West players played poor combination, but a number of the men, notably the Falralls, were excellent shots.

TO-NIGHT'S GAME.

A game will be played in the F. Y. M. A. hall this evening between the Fernwoods and Cloverdales. The Fernwoods will be represented by the following: Forwards, A. Teague and W. Maynard; centre, H. Jameson; backs, G. Lyall and D. Todd. An admission fee of ten cents will be charged to non-members.

THE HUNT.

SATURDAY'S RUN.

Sixteen riders, including one lady, attended the outing on Saturday. The course lay from the Royal Oaks over the farms of Messrs. Rithet, Walsh, Bull and McKenzie. The run was very fast, lasting only thirty-five minutes. On three occasions the hares were in sight, and at one time were only about 100 yards away. The fields were very heavy. The hares kept the lead to the finish, reaching cover, however, only five seconds in advance of the first rider. Some of the jumps made during the run were five feet high, and were taken in admirable style. A number of falls happened, and history records one veteran in the saddle taking a most artistic turn. No one, however, was injured. The run next Saturday will be from Colwood.

THE RING.

IN GOOD FORM.

The twenty-round boxing contest on Thursday evening between Caesar Attell and Kid Krant, of Seattle, promises to be a hard fought battle. Krant will arrive this afternoon and will put on the finishing touches in his training during the next few days. His trainer has written to the effect that Krant is in excellent shape.

Attell is, at the same time, constantly preparing for the fight,

STORMY BOARD OF TRADE MEETING

MEMBERS OBJECT TO ACTION OF CHAIRMAN

Strong Protest Made Against the New Assessment Act—Its Measures Discussed.

Members of the board of trade Friday night strongly condemned the new assessment act passed by the legislature last Saturday, and took action to put on record for the consideration of all other boards of trade in the province a motion of disapproval of the legislation.

President C. F. Todd presided at the meeting.

S. J. Pitts gave illustrations of the working of the new assessment tax, pointing out that on a retailer particularly the law would work a great hardship. The government should not do anything that would deter the building up of trade. Could any man carry on a business here and pay 20 per cent. of his profits? All hoped to see an Oriental trade built up, but how, he asked, could this be done under the circumstancts? If the case of the business men was presented properly to the government it would doubtless appoint a commission to inquire into the whole working of the law. This is what he hoped would be done, and it would receive the hearty support of the business men of the whole province. The report of the commission on the assessment act was then read.

The chairman thought that if the board had been backed up in Vancouver, no doubt the government would have acted differently, and he cited the case of the lumbermen, who had protested and had obtained a reduction of 49 per cent. on stumpage tax.

Dr. Milne referred to the discrimination given the merchants of the East by the act. Under its provisions merchants of this city could not expect to keep or retain northern trade. He would like to enter his strongest protest against this suicidal act of the government.

George Carter then moved the following resolution:

That this board considers that the provisions adopted in the present Assessment Act will tend to hamper trade, and more particularly this board considers that the endeavor should be not to tax more than a firm's net worth and net profit or gains, and that the present Assessment Act goes beyond this in not permitting the deduction of liabilities from the gross value of stocks of merchandise and debts, and in other respects.

Mr. Carter referred in terms of strong protest against the new law, and told of how it worked, particularly on the commission man, who often had to run on a 2 per cent. profit.

The chairman advised that no "snap shot" action should be taken in passing resolutions. Anything done should be very delicately considered. If Mr. Carter had read the Colonist, and it seemed to be inspired, he would see that liabilities were going to be taxed.

Mr. Carter contended that if British Columbia was going to uphold her position she could not afford to pay, for instance, on tea one per cent. as against one-quarter per cent. paid in Montreal. Under these circumstances Victorians could not compete with eastern merchants. No one could come here to work for the government. He brought the resolution forward for discussion so that something might be evolved out of it.

J. J. Shallcross endorsed the motion of Mr. Carter. He referred to the fact that among other things debentures were to be taxed as personal property. It could not be to the advantage of the province to keep money out of the province, and it was not to the advantage to tax deposits in the bank. Not long ago he was told by a banker that these deposits amounted to at least $8,000,000 a year. The old and new act should be read and compared by all. The question should be taken out of politics. The board should approach the government and the opposition from a non-party standpoint. A non-political commission should be appointed. There should be no act on the books that would induce evasion of the law. No act was wanted that would induce merchants to keep empty shelves at certain times of the year. He did not know it would be wise to pass the resolution immediately, as it was important that it should be fully and well considered.

Anton Henderson thought it would be well not to pass the resolution. The question was not clear to all. He read the deductions given in the Times, and an answer to them in the Colonist, and he had not yet determined which was correct. There were other interests than merchants affected, and there should be a committee appointed representing the lumber, mineral and other industries to prepare a full and comprehensive report on the working of the whole act. If a merchant is taxed on one stock it does not imply that he is going to be taxed on the many which may pass through his hands during the year. A report should be made out for presentation to the government, which could not be pulled to pieces.

Mr. Gutman also advised careful consideration of the resolution.

O. H. Lugrin, although himself prepared to vote on the resolution, thought that from the feeling of the meeting further consideration of the subject should be deferred to next month.

R. Mowat regretted that the merchants did not come to the meeting better prepared to discuss the act. From his own standpoint he could say that the new act was going to work very hard on the retailer. He himself could honestly state that it was going to cost him ten times as much next year as this.

A. J. Morley said that there was not so much to be feared in passing the resolution as might be thought. The figures given in the Times were, with a few misprints, those made by some of the best financiers of the city, and they would stand all tests. Vancouver business men were now alive to the situation, and it was desirable to pass the resolution and have it thoroughly thrashed out throughout the province. If the resolution was not passed one should be substituted that would show to the business community of the province that the act was against the best interests of the country.

F. More pointed out that in the case of the manufacturer assessment would now not be levied on the average stock but on what might at a time be a very large stock.

Mr. Shallcross suggested that the board should not pass the resolution after one meeting's discussion, but that the motion should be sent out as it is to other boards in the province

S. J. Pitts disagreed with this suggestion, as the other boards might form a wrong impression and might think that there was strong objection raised locally to the motion.

G. L. Grant believed in the postponement of the discussion as there were other interests involved than mercantile.

Dr. Milne concurred with this suggestion. The tax worked a hardship on the farmer, for instance, and the speaker showed the injustice of it. The last clause in it was the worst piece of composition he ever saw.

Mr. Carter said that some other boards of trade had turned them down, but they were now awakening to the importance of the new act. The point he wished to make was that the board of trade here should take its stand so that when they approached other bodies they could not be accused of not having done anything themselves.

Mr. Morley again pressed for the passage of the resolution. If every business man studied out the act it would take a long time to consider the matter.

Mr. Lugrin's motion that the debate be adjourned until the December meeting and that copies of the resolution be forwarded to other boards of trade in the province was then put and carried.

Mr. Lugrin laid on the table a preliminary memorandum relating to an all-Canadian railway to the Yukon.

In this connection Dr. Milne gave notice of the following motion:

That whereas there is now contemplated the construction of two transcontinental lines of railroads in the northern part of the province;

And whereas it is decided to construct a line having its terminus at or near Port Simpson, and that the terminus of the second line presumably will be a more southern point, possibly at Bute Inlet;

And whereas from time to time it has been urged that if a line be constructed at or near Bute Inlet in this province a strong effort should be made to obtain an extension of the E. & N. railway to the northern part of Vancouver Island to make the necessary connection with the aforesaid line terminating at Bute Inlet;

Be it therefore resolved, That this Board of Trade heartily endorse the extension of the said E. & N. railway and construction of a line from the East to Bute Inlet, and that the various boards of trade of the neighboring cities and towns be asked to use every means to bring about the construction of the said railroad to the various points aforesaid; and

It is further resolved, That this Board of Trade appoint a committee to enter into negotiations with railway companies interested, and obtain full information on the subject, and to encourage the construction of the said railroads, having the above object in view, namely, having a terminal point as above mentioned, and that the said committee report to this board at as early a date as possible.

Dr. Milne thought that the present was a very opportune time for bringing this up.

A lengthy discussion next arose over the composition of the commission appointed by the chairman to report on the sealing question.

Mr. Morley raised the question, claiming that an injustice had been done a portion of the board. Members had been appointed on the committee by the chairman who had strongly opposed the action taken on the sealing question.

On this committee Capt. J. G. Cox and R. Hall, M.P.P., had been asked to act, but had declined. Then Messrs. D. W. Higgins, D. R. Ker, Geo. Carter, H. E. Newton and J. Kingham were named.

Mr. Morley took objection to Messrs. Ker and Higgins and called upon the chairman to make explanations.

The latter at first refused and repeatedly called on Mr. Morley to allow of the business of the meeting to proceed. Mr. Morley declined and wanted to chairman to acknowledge that he had made a mistake. President Todd refused to do this.

Mr. Carter considered that the matter had gone far enough and that it should be dropped, although he personally had objected to the course that had been taken.

The chairman then stated that he had mentioned Capt. Cox and Richard Hall because as the matter had been left in his hands he considered that sealing interests should be represented on the committee. Other names had been submitted to him. He would refuse to change the composition of the committee, but if any members would not act then he would make a change. What had occurred at the meeting would certainly make him more cautious in the future.

Mr. Morley said, seeing that the chairman was determined in the stand he had taken he could not give way. Unless the chairman rectified the matter he would no longer have anything to do with the board. He therefore felt that he would have to move a vote of want of confidence in the chairman.

Dr. Milne protested against such an action. If this was done he would walk out.

Mr. Morley: "If the chairman refuses I will walk out."

For a time excitement reigned. Finally a motion to adjourn was seconded and the president formally declared the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Morley's sympathizers still sat in their seats, however, and called on Vice-President S. J. Pitts to take the chair. The latter came back to the room but did not take the chair. Informal discussion followed, but nothing was done, and the wonder is now how things will be reconciled.

DAMAGES AWARDED.

Victoria & Sidney Railway Company Must Pay $250 for Killing a Horse.

In the County court on Friday the case of the Victoria Transfer Company vs. the Victoria & Sidney Railway Company was completed, and a judgment given. The case was one arising out of the killing of a draft horse belonging to the plaintiff company. It was urged that the defendants were responsible owing to the cattle guard over which the animal crossed being defective. The jury in the case brought in a verdict in accordance with this, and the plaintiff company was awarded damages to the extent of $250. The claim was for $300.

On Monday court will be resumed, presided over by the Chief Justice, the next case to be called being Minor vs. the B. C. Electric Company. This also is a jury trial, the plaintiff claiming $1,000 for the killing of a dog.

REGIMENTAL ORDER.

The following order has been issued by Lieut.-Colonel Hall, Fifth Regiment:

The following man, having been attested, will be taken on the strength from the date hereafter mentioned, and will assume the regimental number opposite his name: No. 254 Gr. Frederick Chubb, Dec. 16th.

The Adjutant will attend at the drill hall on Tuesday evening, Dec. 22nd, for the purpose of passing recruits who are efficient into their respective companies.

Officers commanding companies will parade at office on Wednesday, the 6th of January, those men who were absent from the regimental parade of Tuesday last, the 15th, without furnishing an excuse.

After Tuesday, the 22nd inst., all drills will be discontinued until January 11th, 1904, when each company will parade on their respective drill nights.

Next office will be held on Wednesday, January 6th, 1904.

By order.

(Signed) D. B. M'CONNAN, Capt.,
Adjutant.

RECENT JUDGMENT IN A LAND CASE

DECISION IN FAVOR OF THE DEFENDANT

Mr. Justice Walkem Dismissed Plaintiffs' Application in Action of Davidge vs. Kirby.

Following is the judgment recently handed down by Mr. Justice Walkem in the Supreme court in the action of Davidge vs. Kirby:

In this action the plaintiffs recently recovered a judgment against the defendant, for the sum of $982.23, for debt and costs, and registered a certificate of it in the land registry office, Victoria, so as to bind the defendant's land, which consists of a pre-emption that has been paid for, and for which a certificate of improvements has been issued. The defendant is therefore entitled to a crown grant on payment of the usual fee of $10. As nothing has been paid on the judgment, the plaintiffs' counsel now moves for the appointment of a receiver, in order "to obtain equitable execution against" the land; and for that purpose he asks that the receiver be authorized to collect any rents and profits; apply for as well as obtain the crown grant for the land, which he proposes shall be issued in the defendant's name; and thereafter sell the land and apply the purchase money and any rents and profits, or a competent part thereof, in satisfaction of the judgment. He also undertakes, on behalf of the plaintiffs, to pay the fee for the crown grant. The interest of the defendant in the pre-emption is obviously only an equitable interest. Under such circumstances the appointment of a receiver would, according to the decision given by Jessel, M. R., in the case of the "Anglo-Italian Bank vs. Davies, (1878), 9 Ch. D., 275, be equivalent to execution under a writ of elegit. This writ was part of our procedure until a fi. fa. against lands was substituted for it by section 1 of the "Execution Act, 1874," which section appears in cap. 72 of our Rev. Stats. of 1897, as section 25. This substituted writ has, in turn, been abolished by the "Execution Act Amendment Act, 1899," cap. 27, section 2, without any provision being made in that act for any process in lieu of it. Such a provision has, however, been made in section 8 of the "Judgments Act, 1899," and is as follows:

"Where any judgment creditor in an action has registered a certificate of such judgment and alleges that the debtor or person to pay is entitled to or has an interest in any land, a motion may be made to the Supreme court, or to a judge thereof, in Chambers, by the creditor calling upon the debtor, and upon any trustee or other person having the legal estate in the land in question, to show cause why any land in the land registry district or land titles district (sic) in which such certificate is registered, or the interest therein of the debtor, or a competent part thereof, should not be sold to realize the amount payable under the judgment."

The obvious effect of this enactment is, in common with that of the "Execution Act Amendment Act," to do away with writs of execution against lands, and hence to repeal all sections in cap. 72 of the Rev. Stats. of 1897, which relate to that subject, and more particularly sections 25-30, as they are grouped under the heading, in the body of the act, of "Execution Against Lands"—such headings in a statute being regarded as part of it, and as preambles to the clauses respectively grouped under them: see Bryan vs. Cund (1850) 5 Ex., 368; Hammersmith P. Co. vs. Brand (1869) L. P., 4 H. L., 171. This disposes of the contention of the defendant's counsel that section 26 (one of the above mentioned group) is in force as it has not been specifically repealed.

Now, while section 8 indicates the remedies which a judgment creditor shall be entitled to as against his debtor's lands, it in no way impairs the effect of section 26 of the Land Act, which is as follows:

"No transfer of any surveyed or unsurveyed land pre-empted under this act shall be valid until after a crown grant of the same shall have been issued."

This language is, in my opinion, an insuperable obstacle to the granting of any order, whether by way of so-called "equitable execution" or not, that would have the effect of authorizing or permitting the plaintiffs to sell, or alienate the defendant's pre-emption, as the crown grant for it has not been issued. The plaintiffs' counsel seems to have so fully realized this fact that he has applied, as I have stated, for authority to be given to the receiver to personally obtain the crown grant on paying the fee for it.

The next question is, What is "Equitable Execution"? During the argument I referred both counsel to the explanation given of it by Cotton, L. J., in the well known case of In re Sheppard (1890) 43 C. D., at p. 135, where he says that:

"Confusion of ideas has arisen from the use of the term 'equitable execution,' and the expression tends to error. It has often been used by judges, and occurs in some orders, as a short expression indicating that the person who obtains the order gets the same benefit as he would have got from legal execution. But what he gets by the appointment of a receiver is not execution but equitable relief, which is granted on the ground that there is no remedy by execution at law: it is a taking out of the way of a hindrance which prevents execution at common law. Until recently nobody ever thought that an order for a receiver would be obtained in aid of a legal judgment, unless there was a hindrance in obtaining execution at law."

And Fry, L.J., said in that case:

"The idea that a receivership order is a form of execution is, in my opinion, erroneous. A receiver was appointed by the Court of Chancery in aid of a judgment at law where the plaintiff showed that he had sued out the proper writ of execution and was met by certain difficulties arising from the nature of the property, which prevented his obtaining possession at law, and in these circumstances only did the Court of Chancery interfere in aid of a legal judgment for a legal debt. Relief by the appointment of a receiver went on the ground that execution could not be had, and, therefore, it was not execution."

Both of these opinions were afterwards adopted, verbatim, by the Court of Appeal in its judgment in Harris vs. Beauchamp (1894), 1 Q. B., 808, where all the decisions given with respect to "equitable execution," both before and after the passing, in England, of the Judicature Act of 1873, which, in its main features, has been adopted here, are reviewed. The substance of that judgment is that sub-section 8 of section 25 of that act (which is section 14 of our Supreme Court Act) gives no jurisdiction to appoint a receiver by way of "equitable execution" in cases where prior to that act no court had such jurisdiction; next, that in order to justify the making of an order for the appointment of a receiver at the instance of a judgment creditor, the circumstances of the case must be such as would have enabled the Court of Chancery to make such an order before the Judicature Act; and, consequently, that no court had jurisdiction to appoint a receiver merely because, under the circumstances of the case, it would be a more convenient mode of obtaining satisfaction of a judgment than the mode of execution prescribed by O. XLIII., r. 3, (No. 458 of our Rules of Court) which cannot be extended except by legislation; and lastly, that in order to procure relief in equity the creditor must show, as stated in Mitford's Chy. Pleadings, 9th Ed., p. 126, that he has proceeded at law to the extent necessary to give him relief.

In the present case, the plaintiffs' solicitor states on affidavit that no writ of fi. fa. against the goods of the debtor has been issued, because, as he alleges, such a proceeding would "be very costly and highly inconvenient" as the defendant resides at Port Essington—a distant part of the province. The term "very costly and highly inconvenient" is a relative one, and I have no information that would enable me to say what it means under the circumstances. Counsel for the defendant, however, remarked, during the discussion that took place about it, that the sheriff of the county in which Port Essington is situated could have employed a deputy, months ago, at an expense of about $10, to levy execution on any goods that the defendant might have had; and this was not denied. In any event, the authorities that I have cited are to the effect that a judgment creditor must show that there is a substantial legal impediment in the way of his realizing his judgment at law before he will be entitled to such equitable relief as is now claimed. In Harris vs. Beauchamp, (supra), it was contended, amongst other things, on behalf of the defendants, that they had book debts to a large amount which could be reached by garnishee proceedings; and, hence, that there was no legal impediment to their being realized by execution at law. On the other hand, it was said that such proceedings would cost more than the aggregate of the book debts was worth; but it was held that this was no valid excuse for the garnishee proceedings not having been taken; and hence a similar motion to the present one was refused.

The result is that the plaintiffs' application must be dismissed with costs.

(Sd.) GEO. A. WALKEM.

November 28th, 1903.

Harold Robertson appeared for the plaintiffs and S. Perry Mills for defendant.

Y. M. C. A. CORRESPONDENCE.

Relating to the Resignation of General Secretary J. T. Little.

The following correspondence which passed between the board of the Y. M. C. A. and J. T. Little, with respect to the retirement of the latter from the general secretaryship, has been handed in for publication:

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 18th, 1903.

Mr. J. T. Little, General Secretary Y. M. C. A., Victoria:

Dear Sir:—Your final decision to resign the general secretaryship was laid before the board of directors at a special board meeting held yesterday. After consideration a resolution of regret was passed unanimously, of which the enclosed is a copy, forwarded by request.

Wishing you health, happiness and prosperity.

Yours sincerely,
W. B. FISHER,
Rec. Secy.

"Resolved, That this board of directors express its deep regret at the resignation of the general secretary, Mr. J. T. Little, whose valued services at a critical period in the history of the association assisted so greatly in its growth and usefulness, and especially as it appears that the pressure of work and varied perplexities of the situation have overtaxed his physical strength, and also that this board express its high appreciation of the energy and tact by which Mr. Little has attracted, organized and directed a rapidly increasing membership, as well as the economical management by which he has kept the expenditure within the income; and further,

"That this board express the hope that the cause of the Y. M. C. A. may not permanently lose the services of Mr. Little, but that after needed recuperation he may find a further field of usefulness in this or some other branch of the association;

"Also, that the secretary of the board be instructed to hand a copy of this resolution to Mr. Little."

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 19th.

To the President and Board of Directors of the Young Men's Christian Association, City:

Gentlemen:—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your very kind letter, enclosing a copy of resolutions with reference to myself. In doing so, I appreciate very much the kindly sentiments therein expressed. It was indeed with the utmost regret that I was forced to sever my connection with the association, but in doing so I felt that the best interest of the work would ultimately be conserved.

I am convinced further that the change will stimulate your body to renewed energy, and that the impetus will result in a still greater growth to the association.

Permit me to congratulate you on your choice of a successor, and I believe time will reveal the wisdom of that choice. Mr. Fisher's heart is in the work, and under his guidance and with the merited cooperation of the board, the association will no doubt become one of the best on the Coast.

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) J. T. LITTLE.

CHAMBERLAIN CANNOT COME.

Will Be Too Busy Until Campaign Is Finished—May Pay a Visit in Future.

A member of Mr. Chamberlain's family, writing to a friend in Ottawa, speaks with confidence as to the outcome of the campaign the ex-colonial secretary has entered on in Great Britain, says the Toronto Mail and Empire. One passage it contains is of such interest that the recipient yielded to a request to be allowed to publish it. The passage is as follows:

"I fear my father will be too busy to come out to Canada in the next 12 months, or, indeed, until this campaign has been fought to a finish.

"Great Britain is not unresponsive to the idea of empire, as some would have you believe; on the contrary, the argument of arguments which is winning over the people to a preferential tariff is that it will knit all parts of the King's dominions more closely together in one great whole. The resolutions received from important bodies in Canada, and the speeches made by leading men, have been most helpful. In short, we shall win, if not at the next election, then at the one following, and we shall respond to Canada's appeal while it is yet time.

"I hope it may be possible in the future for my father to bring the message to Canada himself."

Foul, Loathsome, Disgusting Catarrh!

SECURE RELIEF IN 10 MINUTES AND A RADICAL CURE.

Does your head ache? Have you pains over your eyes? Is there a constant dropping in the throat? Is the breath offensive? These are certain symptoms of Catarrh. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder will cure most stubborn cases in a marvellously short time. If you've had catarrh a week it's a sure cure. If it's of fifty years' standing it's just as effective.

Dr. Agnew's Pills are the best.

40 Doses 10 cents. 19

LICENSE AUTHORISING AN EXTRA PROVINCIAL COMPANY TO CARRY ON BUSINESS.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

Canada:
Province of British Columbia.
No. 244.

This is to certify that "The Princess Royal Gold Mines, Limited," is authorised and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia.

The head office of the Company is situate at Rothesay, in the County of King's, New Brunswick.

The amount of the capital of the Company is one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into one million two hundred and fifty thousand shares of one dollar each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at Victoria, B. C., and David MacEwen Eberts, whose address is Victoria, B. C., is the attorney of the Company.

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

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

The objects for which the Company has been established and so licensed are:

To purchase, acquire, hold, use, occupy and possess mines, mining areas, mining licenses and leases, lands, tenements and hereditaments, and any interest or interests therein, and the acquisition and development, work, purchase and sale of mining lands and premises and mining leases, licenses, rights and privileges, and generally to carry on the business of mining, with all the powers necessary or incident thereto:

To mine, quarry, work, mill and prepare for sale by any process, and to sell and deal in gold, silver, copper and other minerals, and generally to carry on the trades of mining and mine owners:

To construct, purchase, alter and maintain and to contribute to the purchase, construction, alteration or maintenance of any building, tramway, wire rope tramway, canal, wharf, dam, bridge, pier, road or other work calculated to afford any facility in carrying on or extending the business of the Company, and to operate such tramway, wire rope tramway and other works by steam, electricity or other motive power:

To purchase, hire, construct or manufacture for use in connection with the business of the Company, any ships, barges, rolling stock, machinery or plant:

To acquire, purchase, use, hold, sell, transfer and dispose of any rights under letters patent, franchises, trade marks and other rights and rights in lands, tenements and hereditaments in connection with the business of the proposed Company:

And for the purposes aforesaid to acquire the good will of any business as within the objects of the Company, and any lands, tenements and hereditaments, privileges, contracts, rights and powers appertaining to the same and in connection with any such purchase or acquisition to assume the liabilities of any Company, association, partnership or person:

To sell and dispose of any part of the property or undertaking of the proposed Company to any other company or person:

To acquire by original subscription or otherwise, and to purchase, hold, sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of the shares, stocks, debentures, bonds and other obligations of any other company carrying on or authorised to carry on any business or undertaking within the power of the proposed Company.

To construct, purchase and maintain any plant, building, works, factories, mills and other undertakings for the purposes of the Company or connected therewith, or necessary or expedient for any of the purposes of the Company or incidental thereto:

To purchase, acquire, hold, use, sell, transfer and dispose of personal property of all kinds, machinery, patents and trade marks, timber and lumber rights, ores, metals, minerals and mineral rights and easements of every description, and all rights of way and of common carriage in connection with the business of the Company, and to lease, mortgage, sell, transfer and dispose of and otherwise deal with all or any of the property, real or personal, powers, privileges and franchises of the Company, and to accept as a consideration therefor any shares, stocks, debentures or securities of any other company, and generally to do all things necessary or expedient for carrying out the objects of the said Company hereinbefore mentioned, or any of them, or incidental thereto:

To operate any of the works of the Company by water, steam, electricity, compressed air or any other agency as a motive power or otherwise:

To construct and maintain a telephone or telegraph line and lines for distribution of electric current, and also water mains, where necessary, convenient or desirable, for the business of the Company:

To generate, use, buy, sell, accumulate, store, transmit, furnish and distribute electric current for light, heat or power, and to manufacture, buy, sell, operate, lease and let electric light fixtures, supplies and appurtenances used in connection therewith:

To carry on business as general merchants and traders:

To apply from time to time any part of the funds, stock, bonds, debentures and other obligations of the Company, for any purpose of the Company.

The Paterson Shoe Co. Ld.

(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.)

Boots and Shoes, Rubber Boots, Etc.

We are the largest exclusive dealers in Boots and Shoes in the province, and carry complete stocks of every description of Boots and Shoes, Rubbers, Rubber Boots, etc., etc., in each of our five large stores. Miners' Footwear a Specialty. Letter orders promptly and carefully filled. Write for Catalogue to

The Paterson Shoe Co. Ld.

VICTORIA, B. C.

Branch Stores: Vancouver, B.C.; Nanaimo, B.C.

THE

Tyee Copper Co., Lt'

Purchasers and Smelters of Copper, Gold and Silver Ores.

Smelting Works at

LADYSMITH, VANCOUVER ISLAND, B. C.

Convenient to E. & N. Ry. or the sea.

CLERMONT LIVINGSTON, General Manager

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CAMMELL'S ENGLISH STEEL

For Definite Results in All Kinds of Mining

We Manufacture Rails, Shoes and Dies

CYCLOPS STEEL WORKS,
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

ROWLAND MACHIN, Can. Agent. Yates St., Victoria, B. C.

Sold by Hickman-Tye Hardware Co., W. S. Fraser & Co., Nicholles & Renouf.

Bleached Sheetings, Gray Sheetings, Bleached Cottons, Gray Cottons, Cantons, Ducks, Drills.

COTTONS

Also 10-4 and 11-4 Cotton Blankets.

J. PIERCY & CO.,
Wholesale Dry Goods VICTORIA

NOTICE.

Take notice that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following land situate at Port Fleming, Coast district, more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a post marked H. P. O'Farrell's N.W. corner, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains along the east boundary of lot 215, range 4, Coast district, and containing 160 acres more or less.

H. P. O'FARRELL.

November 19th, 1903.

WATCHES FREE TO AGENTS—Wanted, gentlemen and ladies to engage in the sale of our watches. We give our agents a free sample $10 watch to take orders and a liberal commission. If you would like profitable employment for your spare time, write us at once for sample and terms. Address Ideal Watch Co., Dept. 18, Toronto, Ont.

WATCHES FREE TO AGENTS—Wanted, gentlemen and ladies to engage in the sale of our watches. We give our agents a free sample $10 watch to take orders and a liberal commission. If you would like profitable employment for your spare time, write us at once for sample and terms. Address Ideal Watch Co., Dept. 18, Toronto, Ont.

PERFUMES

For Presentation

25c, 50c, Up.

Our very large stock enables us to give satisfaction. Glad to have you see them.

TELEPHONES 425 AND 450.

We deliver to any address in the city.

GYRUS H. BOWES

CHEMIST,

98 Government Street, Near Yates Street.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE.

General French, Little Bobs, Baden Powell, General White, Sirdar Mineral Claims, situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Renfrew District.

Where located, Bugaboo Creek, Port San Juan.

Take notice that I, H. E. Newton, F. M. C. No. B79407, and as agent for R. T. Godman, F. M. C. No. B79406, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this twelfth day of November, A. D., 1903.