





CONGRESS ADJOURNED.

The Pacific Cable Delegates Reassemble in December—The Philippine Islands.

Diplomatic Changes—French Sugar Bounties—Floods in Greece—Alexandre Dumas.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The Pacific cable conference has adjourned until December 14.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that the Emperor of Austria will visit the Czar in St. Petersburg in January.

There has been an exchange of telegraphic messages between the British consul at Manila and the Hongkong government. As a result the British second class Pique has gone to the Philippine islands.

The Queen has approved of the transfer of Lord Gough, secretary of the British embassy at Washington, to Berlin.

Mr. William Dobson, the British charge d'affaires in Siam, will replace Lord Gough at Washington. Mr. Dobson was formerly a British attaché at Washington.

The Volkcrand to-day has passed the immigration bill requiring immigrants to produce passports showing that they possess means of support or can obtain work. The measure goes into effect January 1, 1897.

The report in London last night and subsequently edited, that Tom Mann, the well known labor leader and prime mover in the proposed universal dock strike, had been arrested in Germany, is correct. Mann was taken into custody at Fimsbrutta, charged with inciting to create a disturbance and placed aboard a steamer bound for Grimsby, England, after being cautioned not to return.

The Duke and Duchess of Orleans received additional French deputations at Brussels to-day. In the evening they dined with King Leopold and Queen Marie. The Duke and Duchess will start for England Sunday.

Seventy persons have been drowned by the floods at Athens and an enormous tract of land is submerged.

Re members of a Roman Catholic family, Mme. Victorine Sardon, Jules Clarétie, Ludovic, Havelin and others were present yesterday at the transfer of the remains of Alexandre Dumas from the temporary vault to the permanent grave at Montmartre cemetery, Paris. The grave is surrounded by a statue of Saint Marc.

Louise Michel, the well known French anarchist advocate, has started for London for a brief stay, previous to a lecture tour in the United States.

The tariff committee of the French chamber will consider on Tuesday how to raise money to provide for an increase in the sugar bounties. During yesterday's discussion it was contended that the best route to a fair tariff and even if there was any prospect of an international conference, it would not benefit France to enter it with bounties equal to those of Germany.

The annual meeting of the Cobden Club Lord Carnarvon, president, at length relations of Great Britain with other powers in regard to free trade, and said: "The most important event of the year is McKinley's election. He was, the Cobdenites thought, the worst that could be selected, and Bryan was nominated, and we do not disguise our delight at McKinley's election. We shall wait his action regarding protection." Lord Playfair explained at length the issues of the campaign in the United States, saying free trade is the part in issue, and showing the club men present a dollar, which he said contained 100 cents' worth of silver, and contrasting it with another dollar which he produced containing 50 cents' worth of silver. In the course of his remarks he said: "When I arrived in America August last, the mills were all closed, and when I left they were all running, and every man employed. I talked with many manufacturers, who claimed that the Wilson tariff will be a good enough. They said they did not desire a change and thought that the return to high protection was not likely, as McKinley was elected by all parties."

There was beautiful weather at Blenheim to-day with the sun in the clouds, and 2,000 birds being bagged. Lord Randolph Churchill joined the royal party, at lunch at which were 60 guests. The musical reception to-night was a brilliant affair. The Duchess was attired in a white velvet gown trimmed with sable, black velvet and lace.

The report published here that President Faure will visit St. Petersburg in the middle of April is discredited, especially in view of the fact that he is not there. In official quarters nothing is known of the President's intention to visit Russia.

Two battalions of troops and a quantity of war supplies have been despatched from Barcelona for the Philippine islands.

The customs committee of the French Chamber of Deputies has adopted sugar bounties of 3½ to 4½ francs, and also a tax of 2 to 2½ francs, according to the distance, on the Colonial and French raw sugar sent to French refineries.

The Académie has awarded the two Gobel prizes to M. Hanotaux for his history of Cardinal Richelieu, and to Ernest Daudet for his work on the police under Napoleon.

A Constantinople dispatch to the Daily News says that a fresh massacre, with 600 victims is rumored to have occurred near Diarbekir.

An official dispatch received at Madrid from Havana says that the Spanish gunboat Baraca has captured three boats laden with insurgents, arms and ammunition in Majari river, province of Santiago de Cuba.

The Standard's Madrid correspondent says: "The Madrid newspapers reflect the intense anxiety of all classes as the meeting of congress at Washington approaches. A strong feeling prevails among the friends of the Spanish cause that the French intervention in Cuba from the friendliest nation, which the Spaniards contend would be a tacit recognition of the Cuban belligerents. Spain would prefer the risk of a conflict with the United States."

Captain-General Weyler who arrived at Mariel, Cuba, to-day reports that he started for Artemisa and on arriving there visited the hospitals and found them in an improved sanitary state, and the health of the troops generally better. BELLEVILLE, Nov. 27.—The imperial de-

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Li Hung Chang to Reorganize the Entire Chinese Navy.

Provisions of the Commercial Treaty—Material Concessions to Russia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—(By steamer from Peking)—The North China News announces that it is the intention of the Emperor to appoint Li Hung Chang to the post of reorganizer of the whole imperial navy, and that the programme is to build within five years' time six large battleships, twelve first class armored cruisers and twenty second and third class cruisers. It further says that Li was greatly struck with the torpedo destroyers he saw in England, and the result will be that the government will be advised to buy a regular fleet of these fast boats for the new Chinese navy. It is further asserted that Li has promised the bankers in England to provide this money in return for railway concessions.

The new commercial treaty between Japan and China embodies all the privileges hitherto enjoyed by subjects or citizens of these two nations in China, and whatever treaty powers in Japan under whatsoever treaty have been obtained. It also secures to Japan the customs tariff now in force, so that China cannot by special arrangements with western states make any change to which Japan is not a consenting party. It is positively stated that immediately before the departure of the Russian representative from China on September 17 he succeeded in concluding a convention with the Chinese government, which delegates the task to Russia to bring the right to carry the Trans-Siberian railway to Kirin from two points—namely, Westward from some station in Siberia, and Eastward from Vladivostok. It provides that the Chinese system of railroads is to be brought into connection with that of Russia, to which end, should China find it inconvenient to construct her contemplated lines from Kirin to Stanichurhan and Port Arthur, she may delegate the task to Russia. It commissions Russia to provide for the security of any lines built, by stationing troops along their route. It provides that lines forming part of the Chinese system but running through Chinese territory shall be purchasable by China after a period of thirty years, and that lines forming part of the Chinese system, but built by Russia at China's request, shall be purchasable by China after a period of thirty years. It leaves to Russia a portion of Kirin Chov, and provides that in an emergency she shall have the use of Port Arthur and Taitien, and engages that every facility shall be given to Russian trade and travel.

Years before he became famous, Sir John Millais painted a series of panels for the judges in the town of Leeds. They have recently been acquired by an art gallery of the town, and will be removed thither about December 15. The panels lose much value by not having the artist's signature.

A woman was examined before a magistrate in Paris as the first step to a new trial, which is creating an immense sensation because of the universal belief that Arton holds the key to the whole unsavory Panama scandal, involving, as some allege, the great public works.

Lady Jane Henrietta Swinburne, mother of Algernon Charles Swinburne, the poet, died yesterday. She was the widow of Admiral Charles Swinburne, and daughter of George, the third earl of Ashburnham. She had a good son, the Hon. George, who was staying in London on a furlough, is dead.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts has accepted the invitation to attend the ladies' Christmas dinner at the New Vagrants Club on December 9, and will be the guest of honor on that occasion.

Among the authors to be present are Rudyard Kipling, Frank Fortrose Moore, Thomas Hardy, Anthony Hope, Stanley Weyman, Douglas Sladen and William Lequeux.

A Berlin dispatch to the Morning Post says: Signor Crispi, the former Italian premier, in an autograph letter to a charity bazaar, declares it is a delusion to suppose that Europe is in favor of peace. The ambitious and revengeful powers, says Signor Crispi, are only waiting until success is assured to plunge Europe into war.

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DEATH OF MR. CLUTE, SR. An Old United Empire Loyalist Who Came to Canada After the War.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Nov. 28.—This morning at eleven o'clock, Mr. John Stilwell Clute, father of J. S. Clute, inspector of customs for British Columbia, died at his son's residence in this city. He was born in Charlestown, Montgomery County, New York, on December 29, 1801. The family were United Empire Loyalists, and his father, who reached the age of 95, served under Lord Howe. After the war of 1812 the family removed to Canada and settled at Fredrickburg, Bay of Quinte. Mr. Clute served in Fralick's dragoons during the rebellion of 1837-38, and became collector of customs at Picton, Ont., in 1851, coming to New Westminster in 1884.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 27.—The wires continue to bring reports of a great blizzard which has been raging in the Dakotas and the Northern part of Minnesota for three days past. The storm is the worst known for many years.

ALBERNI'S GOLD FIELD.

Stamp Mill for the Alberni—Work on the Regina in Good Shape.

Good Strike North of Uchuchestet Harbor—Other Developments in the North.

ALBERNI, Nov. 28.—(Special)—The Consolidated Alberni Gold Mining Co.'s new road from the mouth of Mineral creek to the Alberni mine is now completed, and is also the ore chute from the tunnel, and it is expected that in a very short time the stamp mill will be in full swing. The new find on the Victoria, one of the Consolidated Alberni Gold Company's group, has turned out good. It carries free gold like the Alberni, and the quartz in both is so much alike that one can hardly tell them apart; there are also two other ledges cut by the new road which promises to prove valuable.

William Campbell, who has the contract on the Mountain Rose, reports that he will have his work finished in the course of a few days.

Robert Hubbard has lately found something very fine on Douglas Mountain below the Regina group. Work on the Regina is going ahead in good shape. No. 2 tunnel is now in over forty feet, and No. 3 is in over forty-five feet. On this property it is the advantage of driving the tunnels in the solid quartz as the leads run up the hill.

Messrs. Jones and Bledsoe returned from the canal last night and report having made a good strike about one mile north of the Uchuchestet harbor and about a quarter of a mile back from the canal. The find is a solid copper ore and looks very fine. One would almost think it was pure copper. They have not done any work on the property yet. The width of the lead cannot be determined, but they judge it to be about twelve or fifteen feet.

Frank McQuillan sent up some fine ore from his claim on Uchuchestet Harbor.

Alberni is shortly to have a large hall with club rooms in the upper story. It will be opened with a ball on Dec. 21.

Messrs. McGillivray and Armstrong, of Vancouver, paid a visit a few days ago. They went up to the Mineral Hill district and were very favorably impressed with the work and improvements done in that neighborhood.

WEYLER INTERVIEWED.

HAVANA, Nov. 27.—During the course of an interview in this city the Spanish Captain-General Weyler said: "Do you believe President McKinley will follow the policy of President Cleveland in regard to Cuba?" A. "Mr. McKinley represents the republican wealth and producing elements of that country, and I cannot believe that a man who so represents the wealth and producing elements of his country can carry out a policy which would compromise the interests entrusted to his talents and discretion as a public man. I think Mr. McKinley will be guided by a just and equitable policy without passion and without prejudice, such as is counseled by the American people, and to continue the friendly relations existing between the United States and Spain."

"Is it true," asked the correspondent, "that you propose to publish a decree confiscating the property of the Cuban insurgents?" With a motion of surprise General Weyler answered, "It is not possible since the rebels have nothing to confiscate; they do not represent anything of the wealth of the country."

"Is it a fact that you will not allow the sugar crop to be made?" A.—"I do not feel inclined to permit the crop being commenced before February or March, as it is well known that the only resource the rebels can count on will have to be exacted from the planters by threats of violence, and the means thus obtained would only go to acquiring arms and material to carry on war against Spain. I am supported in this stand by many of the planters, who agree not to gather their crops rather than be the victims of such exigencies on the part of the rebels and see the fruit of their labor employed against their country."

"It is reported that the Spanish minister for war intends to send another large contingent of troops to Cuba in January?" "I do not know," replied General Weyler, "I can only assure you that the nation is prepared to make all kinds of sacrifices, both in money and men, as has lately been proven, to conquer this undertaking and make Spain's sovereignty respected before and above everything. All the money spent and to be spent will be Spanish money. Cuba will be free for nothing, neither for men nor money."

"Do you think, General, that the recognition of belligerency of the insurgents by the United States would be taken as an offence by Spain?" A.—"It would be strange if any act directly aimed at a recognition of any challenge of Spain's right of sovereignty here, which our people look upon as being beyond question, did not evoke an explosion of popular feeling which it would be impossible to check, excited and ardent as public sentiment is now on the Cuban question in Spain."

Finally the correspondent asked General Weyler if he would agree to a truce, in order to bring about an exchange of views between himself and the Cuban leaders. He answered: "Non possumus, since such a step would give them an importance I cannot concede to them."

At one o'clock this afternoon Captain-General Weyler signed a decree ordering the redemption of the present gold bills by the issue of twenty million of silver bills. The gold bills will be exchanged by the Spanish bank for the new bills from December 1 until December 31. After that date the gold bills still in circulation will be declared equivalent to silver. The new bills are to be redeemable from and after Jan. 1, 1897, at the Spanish bank with coin. THE

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VICTORIA MINERAL CLAIM.

Situate on the right bank of Mineral Creek, about one mile from China Creek.

Take notice that I, Henry Saunders, acting as Secretary of Consolidated Alberni Gold Mining Company, Limited Liability, Free Miner's Certificate No. 69,986, 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 claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements. Dated this 14th day of October, 1896. HENRY SAUNDERS.

WARSPITE MINERAL CLAIM.

Situate on the right bank of Mineral Creek, and about one mile from China Creek.

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CHICAGO MINERAL CLAIM.

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LAST DOLLAR MINERAL CLAIM.

Situated in the Alberni Mining District on Mineral Hill, and adjoining on the south of the Chicago claim.

Take notice that I, E. J. Saunders, Free Miner's Certificate 69,078, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Gold Commissioner for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that adverse claims must be sent to the Gold Commissioner and action commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements. Dated this 7th day of October, 1896. E. J. SAUNDERS.

ACE OF SPADES MINERAL CLAIM.

Situated in the Alberni Mining District on Mineral Hill, and adjoining on the west of the Mountain Rose claim.

Take notice that I, E. J. Saunders, Free Miner's Certificate 69,078, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Gold Commissioner for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

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PERD G.W.C. NOTICE

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CHA.S. W. D. CLIFFORD. Skeena River, B.C., 6th September, 1896. 0012

N.P. SNOWDEN'S TIMBER LIMITS

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THE BARD OF ASSINIBOIA.

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# STUDY OF PSYCHOLOGY.

A Paper Read by Rev. W. D. Barber Before the Teachers' Association.

### An Interesting and Studied Exposition of Some Features of the Science.

The following paper was presented at a recent meeting of the Teachers' Association of Victoria, by Rev. W. D. Barber, of St. Saviour's church, and was received with great satisfaction by the members:

Ladies and gentlemen, the subject on which I have undertaken to say a few words is a very vast one—one upon which much diversity of opinion exists, and yet on which every intelligent being has a right to hold an opinion, because in each of us the bulk of the facts upon which the science is based can be observed.

Generally speaking, what we call Philosophy is the science of human nature considered in observed facts. Facts which concern our intelligence, our reasoning powers, our mind, are commonly called metaphysical, that is they are above the plane of physical manifestations. These facts, so far as they have been observed, are reduced to certain intellectual principles.

Intellectual principles present themselves under two aspects: (1.) Either as relative to the intelligence in which they exist, (2.) or to the object which possesses them—the subjective as relative to the objects external and the mind—the conscious ego. At the same time there is no strict line of separation between the two classes of principles—hence each one is subjective or objective or both, and objective in varying proportions at the same time. To sum up: The human mind or understanding is displayed in certain intellectual principles classified as subjective and objective which co-exist in varying relations to each other.

We take first the science of the subjective, the "I," "me," "my," as distinguished from the non-ego, the "not me." This is no fanciful romance of the imagination concerning the nature of the human soul, the mens, its origin and end. It is the true history of the soul written by reflection at the dictation of consciousness and memory. It is the mind mirrored in itself, contemplating the spectacle presented by itself as the human face sees its counterpart presented in the placid depths of an unruffled pool. It is occupied entirely with internal facts, phenomena perceptible and ascertainable by consciousness, in short—Psychology.

Now, psychology gives the most perfect certainty to those who have sufficient penetration and perseverance to plumb its depths. It only demands (what very few can satisfy) a complete abstraction from disturbing thoughts and images, such as the world of color and form, which most familiar to us because it is ever present with us. We must for the time-being shut out all a priori conceptions and notions of being and proceed without regard to those conventional logical forms which restrain and restrict consciousness. And then we must pass in review all the isolated facts of observation, of memory, of recollection, making sure that no element is omitted lest the result be incomplete. Nothing must be taken upon supposition.

Just as the child gathering his bricks of wood gradually fits each selected block in its place, so must the human mind in constructing a complete theory of its own mode of working be careful to include all the elements and place them in their proper relations to each other.

When we possess all the elements we must classify them just as the geologist or botanist arranges the objects of his researches under certain divisions which comprehend them all.

But more remains to be done. It is not enough to know the nature of the result of consciousness—our cognitions. We must seek out the solution of higher problems—their origin, not forgetting to trace the relation between a primitive manifestation and its present development.

Hence the science of the subject is essentially self-study conditioned by contact with the thought of the highest manifestations of intellect in man.

We take now the intellectual principles with regard to their external relations.

The objective—the greatest problem in life as yet unsolved on psychological grounds is the ability of the mind to perceive and know things outside of itself. We are nothing but ourselves and yet we are able to know that which is not ourselves. At first the child has only self-consciousness; but from the first summer of consciousness it begins to exercise every faculty and develop capacity in attaining the possession of a world not itself. And to do this it depends upon physical properties which philosophically are inexplicable. Descartes' formula cogito ergo sum—I think therefore I exist—proves individual existence. But how do we know that objects really exist outside ourselves? This is the objective problem. Everything which lies outside our consciousness is objective; all real or essential existences (by hypothesis) are outside our consciousness, which can only be exercised on internal phenomena. Hence everything which lies outside the soul is problematic.

This problem has given rise to two extreme positions, between which there ranges every number of schools veering towards one and the other.

On the one side there is the purely materialistic school, which solves all psychological problems by attributing the phenomena to purely physical causes. Every function of the mind is so closely associated with the brain that it can only be considered a secretion—perhaps, in the present condition of physical research. The influence of this school is seen in the substitution of modern terms in everyday language. In some quarters a man formerly called "intellectual" is now called "brained," forcing the materialistic idea into an unpleasant prominence.

At the other extreme is the purely idealistic. This school denies the existence of the external. It assumes that as all facts of consciousness must exist in the organ of consciousness—necessity

## THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST MONDAY NOVEMBER 30 1896

therefore there is no material world. Thus both schools evade the problem which ever occupies the thought of those who accept the reality of the existence of the "Ego" and the "Non Ego" alike; the problem—viz., of the relation which they occupy to each other. I have thus far dealt with the general aspects of the study of psychology. Doubtless, you are all familiar with the classification of the mental powers which is set forth in the text books on the subject. But text books are not infallible, and every student of psychology feels at liberty to modify accepted modes of classification according to his knowledge of his own inner consciousness.

I shall not be so bold this afternoon as to give you my own ideas of classification. Some of you may not, perhaps, have studied carefully any mode; others may have rejected some of the details of the one which I am about to present to you—that of St. William Hamilton, the greatest Scotch metaphysician of the century.

Cognitive Faculties—these are six of these: 1, presentative; 2, conservative; 3, reproductive; 4, representative; 5, elaborative; 6, regulative. I will briefly comment on these.

1. Presentative—Others call this acquisitive or receptive. It is the reception of a new object in the sphere of our cognition. It has the nature of external things. If the former it is called external perception, if the latter, reflex perception or self-consciousness.
2. Conservative faculty—This stands for the power of mental retention, of consciousness, the storing away of knowledge so that it is not in eight—in short, memory.
3. Reproductive faculty—The work of this faculty is to draw on the stores of memory. It is governed by laws of mental association and operates in two ways. Without the will by suggestion, such as, for instance, the many thoughts which flash into the mind through the power of association, or the odor of a flower, or a call vividly scenes long since retired away; or with the will—reminiscence. The art of reproducing processes committed to memory is an instance.
4. Representative faculty—Imagination—keeps before the mind the knowledge acquired, retained and reproduced. The power of meditating comes under this head—the power of the mind to dwell on scenes in past experience, and that they are as natural and vivid as when the optic nerve first transmitted the visual impression to the brain.
5. The Elaborative Faculty—The faculties just enumerated, while absolutely necessary to the existence of the higher faculties, are subsidiary to them. They simply acquire, preserve, call out and hold up the materials for the use of the higher faculty, which acts on them. The first four largely depend on physical properties—the senses and the brain cells. The elaborative faculty is one of comparison—the ability to analyse, to build up, to compare, to systematise. An act of judgment is involved in these operations. We affirm or deny, and finally produce an act of conception or thought.
6. The Regulating Faculty, or Common Sense—This is by no means the product of experience. It is a natural power of the moment. No amount of study or experience will make a person of sense. The faculty is innate. The ancient Greeks called it nous, and the same word is used by uneducated people in the West of England. I frequently heard the expression of an unwise person—"so and so has no nous."

Tabulated we have the cognitive faculties:

1. Presentative—External perception; internal self-consciousness.
2. Conservative—Memory.
3. Reproductive—Suggestion; reminiscence.
4. Representative—Imagination.
5. Elaborative—Comparison.
6. Regulative—Reason.

Nearly every writer on psychology has his own terminology, and it is difficult sometimes to reconcile the various theories. The above, in the main, is accepted.

There are many controversies raging round the faculty of perception, and the question is this: Is our perception of objects immediate or mediate? Those who accept the former believe the testimony of consciousness to be infallible. Every fact presented by it is an ultimate fact; and others conceiving it to be impossible to bring the external reality within the sphere of consciousness, hold that it is represented by a vicarious image—which is situated in the mind. Others again, like Berkeley, hold that there is no external reality at all, and that what we call mistakes for an external object is only a modification of itself. Such ideas violate the testimony of consciousness, and the safest plan is to accept the doctrine that every external fact presented to us by our faculty of perception is an ultimate fact.

The old philosophers tried to solve the difficulty by suggesting a third something—neither mind nor matter—propagated from an external object and produced in the soul.

We must be content to let the problem of the connecting link between mind and matter go unworked for a time, as there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamed of in any philosophy.

I have sketched as clearly and briefly as I can some of the phases of the study of psychology. Time does not admit of any practical application to our work as teachers. The most important part of a teacher's education is a careful and reverent study of the human mind so far as its operations have been observed and classified.

Every child possesses this wonderful instrument, possessing in each varying potencies, and every teacher is bound to develop its highest possibilities. What aim can be nobler? With what searchings of part must one take up such a calling, and with what diligent study and prudent zeal must we pursue it!

I am afraid that my paper has been somewhat perhaps hard to follow, but it has aroused in only a few a desire to study some of the great thinkers on these problems—Aristotle, Plato, Hume, Cousin, Stewart, Reid, Hamilton and Flint—I shall be abundantly satisfied.

### MONTEBELL SHIPPING.

MONTEBELL, Nov. 25.—During the shipping season just closed the total tonnage of this port was 1,231,825, an increase of 238,229 tons over last year. The export of live stock trade has been the worst for many years. The total number shipped was in excess of last year but the prices were lower and on May shipments heavy losses were incurred.

## SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

### A Large Number of Competitors at the Fifth Regiment Thanksgiving Day Shoot.

### Jack Frost Makes the Ground Too Hard for the Footballers to Play.

The annual Thanksgiving Day competition shoot of the Fifth Regiment at Clover Point yesterday brought out over 70 contestants, and although the intense cold made accurate shooting difficult, some very good scores were made. So many were the contestants that the final matches were shot in the twilight, making hits a matter of good judgment rather than sight. There were over 200 prizes, and as they were presented by merchants and business men of the city Mayor Bevan, as the representative of the city, made the presentations to the winners at the drill hall at the close of the concert given by the band of the regiment. The principal matches were:

#### TEAM MATCH.

Prize—Bankers trophy, value \$30, presented by the combining city banks; awarded to the team of five members representing any one company. Aggregate match. Trophy to be won twice to become the absolute property of any one company. No. 2 Company, 296; No. 1 Company, 257.

#### BULLS EYES.

For the greatest number of bulls' eyes, Dominion of Canada Rifle Association, bronze medal, presented by Capt. E. H. Fletcher. C. Class—Sergt. Bailey, 9 bulls' eyes out of 19 shot.

#### NO. 1 MATCH.

1st prize A class, silver cup, presented by Mr. R. B. Enson—Sergt. Bailey, 30. 1st prize, B class, silver match safe, presented by Mr. J. Wenger—Gr. A. Boston, 28. 1st prize, C class—Hall—dozen silver spoons presented by Mr. E. J. Salmon—Gr. C. Tod, 28.

#### NO. 2 MATCH.

1st prize A Class—Gold Medal presented by Lieut.-Col. Gregory—Sergt. McDougall, 33.

1st prize B class, gold medal, presented by Mr. B. Gordon, 27. 1st prize C class, silver medal, presented by Mr. W. H. Pennock—Gr. Penketh, 19.

#### AGGREGATE MATCH.

1st prize, A class, presented by Hon. J. H. Turner—Gr. F. Richardson, 35. 1st prize, B class, Lieutenant-Governor's medal, Sergeant Howell, 19. 1st prize, C class, Senator's medal presented by Senator McInnes—Gr. H. Fox, 45.

#### NO. THREE MATCH.

1st prize, A class—Silver cup presented by the association—Gr. Richardson, 33. 1st prize, B class—Silver clock, presented by Mr. J. T. Bethune—Gr. M. Howse, 19. 1st prize, C class—Porcelain vase, presented by Mr. Robert Jamieson—Gr. H. Fox, 17.

#### FOOTBALL.

The Victoria Rugby club's practice football game which was played at place at Caledonia park yesterday was abandoned owing to the frozen ground not presenting a very tempting appearance in case of falls. The same state of affairs at Esquimalt, where the ancient cause for the cancellation of the Navy-Fifth Regiment game, although at the Barracks grounds the R.M.A. did not consider it injudicious to try conclusions with the team from the Imperials, whom they defeated 6 to 0. Cannon, Hart and Barraclough put up great football for the victors.

A private telegram to Mr. Ernest C. Haywood that evening gave the news that the crack football team of the University, Stanford, had trailed in the dust the colors of their rivals, defeating the University of California in the great match of the year by a score of 20 to nil.

#### THE WHEEL.

OPENING OF THE VELODROME.

Great racing was witnessed at the San Francisco on the 22nd instant, the occasion being the opening of the new velodrome with its thoroughly up to date eight-inch indoor track. The events were, in number, including record trials, and sensational finishes. At the time were the order of the day. Walter F. Foster, of the Olympics, demonstrated his superiority over C. S. Wells, of which, in a series of three match races, 2:17-3-5 and 1:12-4-5, and making the two miles a dead heat in 4:37-3-5. In the great race for the Velodrome shield trophy, carries with it a weekly income of \$10 as long as successfully defended against all challengers—C. E. Dow, formerly of Seattle, qualified in 2:30, but failed to get a place in the final which went to H. F. Ferrill in 2:08-1-5. McKenna, a B.C.W. amateur, won the invitation mile handily in 2:07-3-5 (a Coast competition record), and later in the day added two exhibition records to his day added the half in 57-2-5 and the mile in 1:57-1-5.

#### A MESSAGE TO MEN.

Proving That True Honesty and True Philosophy Still Exist.

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

I have nothing to sell and therefore want no money, but know from my own experience how to sympathize with my sufferers, I am glad to be able to assist my fellow sufferers. I am well aware of the prevalence of quackery for I myself was deluded and imposed upon until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but I rejoice to say that I am now perfectly well and happy and am more and am desirous therefore to make this certain means of cure known to all. If you will write to me you can rely upon being cured in the most satisfactory manner of having been of great service to one in trouble. Absolute secrecy assured. Send 5c. silver or cover postage and address, Mr. Geo. G. Strong, North Rockwood, Mich.

## QUIET AND SOLITUDE.

### Thanksgiving, a Day of Little Business Along the Harbor Front.

### Damages Awarded to the "City of Kingston" Passenger—The "San Bonita's" Successor.

To add to the quiet along the waterfront yesterday in consequence of the holiday, marine men whose duties did not necessitate outdoor work were found only where the fiery furnace gave forth its most cordial glow. Although it was "firemen's" day, however, the fact did not as usual signify activity. Only one steamer made her appearance during the day apart from the regulars. She was the tug Astoria, which after making a trip to the Cape with a coal laden vessel, returned, the very picture of an arctic visitor, completely encased in ice and snow. During the early morning she took to Port Angeles the ship Norwester in ballast from San Francisco, and her object in returning to port was to secure the Swedish ship Lady Lina as a tow for Tacoma, the latter being bound for the City of Destiny to load grain. It was the second tow to leave port during the day. It is estimated that the tug Astoria, bound for Port Angeles, accompanies the ship to her destination, and if there is a chance of the vessel crossing the Columbia bar in time to save her November charter the Lorne will render every assistance possible.

#### DAMAGES AWARDED.

In the libel of Lawrence P. Butler to recover damages from the Alaska Steamship Company for injuries received while a passenger on the steamer City of Kingston, Judge Hanford handed down opinion in the Federal court at Seattle this morning awarding Butler \$1,200, with interest and costs. Butler, while travelling on the Kingston from Seattle to Port Townsend, stepped upon an iron lid covering a round opening in the deck used for passing coal to the bunkers below. On this occasion when Butler stepped there, the lid tipped so that he fell partially into the hole and was severely injured.

#### LIFE-SAVERS NEEDED.

The loss of the fine four-masted schooner Puritan, at Bonilla Point, Vancouver Island, during the past-Intelligence, "emphasizes the urgent recommendation of many shipmasters that a life-saving station ought to be maintained in that locality. Hardly a winter passes but from two to three vessels are wrecked in the vicinity, and the loss of life. Last January the Janet Cowan, worth \$135,000, was wrecked there, and the captain and six men lost their lives. The establishment of a life-saving station in the vicinity of the wreck would be a great benefit to the coast.

#### MARINE NOTES.

The steamer Washtenaw will be engaged by the Southern Pacific Company to succeed the steam collier San Benito on the Tacoma-San Francisco run.

#### THE TWO FRIENDS.

The following description of the Two Friends mine, which is the subject of being a large dividend payer, is taken from the Vancouver News-Advertiser:

The mine is situated on the divide between Springer and Lemon creeks, in the Slooan district of West Kootenay. It has already been so far developed that regular shipments of ore are being made while there is such a large quantity of ore of high grade blocked out that the management states that it confidently expects to be able to pay substantial dividends within a few months.

The purchase price of the property agreed upon between the owners and the company is \$215,000, payable as follows: \$50,000 in cash, and \$165,000 in 520,000 shares of 30 cent stock, fully paid up. Spratt & Macaulay are the company's agents in Victoria. To provide the necessary cash to complete the purchase and \$25,000 as working capital, the balance of the shares, 250,000, will be offered for subscription at par. The cash expenditure of the vendors, since August 1st, will be repaid to them out of the working capital and the company will receive the proceeds of all ore sold during the period of the exception of the first shipment. The vendors will pay all commissions on the sale of the above 250,000 shares and will defray all expenses connected with maintaining the property during the period of the first shipment, including the property, surveys of claims and the cost of incorporating the company.

Assays made of the ore give results running from 150 to several thousand ounces per ton in silver. Smelter returns of the first shipment of ore gave a return of 281 ounces of silver per ton and 37.9 per cent of lead, and the two lots in the second shipment gave respectively 379 and 248 ounces of silver, and 52 and 46 per cent of lead. The net profit in the first shipment, after paying all expenses of mining, hauling from the mine, railway and smelter charges, was over \$130 per ton, and the expenses will be smaller on future shipments, when the snow-fall makes it impracticable to "rawhide" the ore from the mine instead of "packing" it as heretofore. With the high average value of the ore and the large bodies of it, which the exploration of the property has shown to exist, there seems, therefore, to be little doubt of the directors' anticipations of regular and substantial dividends being realized.

There is one feature in connection with the company's issue of shares which is especially worthy of note, and that is the fact that the cash price at which the shares are offered is their par value. There is, therefore, no possibility of any loss being sustained by investors through shares having been sold at less than their nominal par value, and this fact will no doubt have considerable influence with cautious investors who desire to avoid the possibility of further liability attaching to any shares which they may purchase, or who per share must accompany the applications, the balance of twenty cents to be paid to the company at once. The Imperial Bank of Canada is the company's banker.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist leads.

## THE CITY.

### Good skating is reported at the park and at the majority of the little lakes and ponds on the lines of the E. & N. W. & S.

### The shareholders of the Lanark Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company held their annual general meeting at Vancouver on the 8th proximo.

The funeral of the late William Thompson, the victim of the Stooker river drowning accident of the 18th instant, took place yesterday from the family residence, 26 Quadra street, the services at the house and at the grave being conducted by Rev. Dr. Campbell and Rev. S. Cleaver. The pallbearers were: Alexander Stewart, W. McKirrick, Charles Gardner, J. Sharp, L. H. Hardie and W. G. Dickenson.

It will be learned with regret that Mrs. Glennie, mother of Mrs. Doney, met with a most unfortunate accident at Government House on Wednesday, her thigh bone being broken as the result of a fall. The mishap has been in all probability the result of a seizure of reason. Mrs. Glennie advanced age, she being over eighty. She was reported yesterday as doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances, and it is hoped that she will soon be pronounced fairly on the road to recovery.

Mrs. SARAH EVANS, who for the past 23 years has been a well known and respected resident of this city, died yesterday at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. H. Maynard, Pembroke street, from which place the funeral is to take place on Sunday. Mrs. Evans was a native of London, and at the time of her demise 63 years of age. She had been in failing health for some months and her death came in a manner not unexpected. Two daughters—Mrs. Maynard and Mrs. L. Smith—and one son mourn the loss of a fond parent.

THANKSGIVING night turned out to be a very happy choice for the annual dance of the Y. M. C. A., for the attendance at the Avenue Y. Hall was nearly three hundred. The music by Bantly's orchestra was delightful for dancing and the floor was perfect, so that everything went as smoothly and happily as possible. The committee, composed of Messrs. O'Leary, J. A. Bantly, C. J. Wilkes, M. Steele, L. Gray and W. H. Harris made splendid hosts, and the members of the Institute seconded their efforts admirably in making the guests feel at home and enjoy themselves. The decorations of the hall were particularly pretty and bright, and the supper very nicely displayed and tempting.

The men of the fire brigade had need of hot coffee last night after they had disposed of the blaze at Spratt & Gray's machine works which called them out at 10:30. The alarm came through box 63, and the chemical gong astray, the hose reel from No. 2 station was the first piece of apparatus on the scene. The fire had originated, it is supposed, in the office heater, and was rapidly eating up the wall when the department arrived. It was extinguished with the single line of hose working direct from the hydrant, although the pressure was very low, damage to the extent of \$150 or thereabouts having been done. Now that the cold weather has come many householders are making it a practice to leave their taps running in order to save plumber's bills; this means naturally a decreased pressure at the hydrants, and practically necessitates the use of the engine at any fire that may occur.

The rumor has been current for the past day or two that a fresh revolution had broken out in Chili, demanding the immediate attention of the naval authorities at this station. The non-arrival of H. M. S. Comus, which was dispatched from Esquimalt some considerable time ago to assist the Wild Swan, which was reported to be in the neighborhood of the rocks in Callao harbor, was ascribed to the reported trouble, and it was mooted, too, that the appearance of other ships on the scene of action would be imperative. The rumor though interesting in itself is not correct, however, at least in so far as the movements of the warships are concerned. Admiral Palliser stated yesterday that he had heard nothing whatever of the revolution, and he expects the Wild Swan here early next month. H. M. S. Satellite, the only cruiser about to leave Esquimalt, is homeward bound. She has already undergone an overhauling preparatory for the trip, having yesterday made a very satisfactory cruise to test her machinery. She expects to sail on the 5th of the coming month.

JACK WILSON, alias Banfield—or more correctly perhaps Banfield alias Wilson—is again in the hands of the police having misused his liberty almost as soon as he secured his release from the penitentiary. On the last occasion of his appearance before the police he was convicted of a series of small thefts, the last of which was that of a lawn mower belonging to Senator McInnes. For these offences he was given two years, the term having only just expired. Returning to Victoria from Westminister, he has lately been making his home at the Salvation shelter, and thus regained access to the music room and possessed himself of an alto horn, and two cornets which he promptly disposed of at a sacrifice. The police were on his track promptly and Sergeant Hawton arrested him at the Army headquarters last evening. As he was being led away he made an attempt to break the glass door as he passed, remarking that as he was in for a couple of years to serving six months at the provincial jail.

The Countess of Aberdeen, who takes a particular pride in the rapid progress made in the Victoria branch of the Women's Council, arrived here last night for the purpose of meeting the members of the Council and discussing with them the work of the organization. The Countess will be a guest at Government House during her stay, which will be a brief one, and she then will probably return to the Coldstream ranch in Okanagan to rejoin the Governor General. This morning the Countess will be present at a meeting of the Friendly Help Association, and at 8 o'clock in the evening she attends the public meeting of the Women's Council at the city hall and has consented to deliver an address. The programme of the proceedings is not yet made public, but will be submitted to-day to the Countess for her approval. It is understood that the Ladies Aid will be invited to take the chair, and of course the great feature of the evening will be the address of the Countess, the founder of the Women's Council, and

whose bright and interesting addresses are full of sound sense and original ideas. Naturally, as the capacity of the city hall is somewhat limited, it is likely to be crowded, and people who expect places will have to go early. Seats, however, will be reserved for the presidents of societies allied with the Women's Council. On Saturday afternoon the Countess has a conference with the executive of the Women's Council at Bishop's Close. On account of the accident to Mrs. Glennie it is likely that the intended entertainments in Government House in honor of the Countess of Aberdeen will be abandoned.

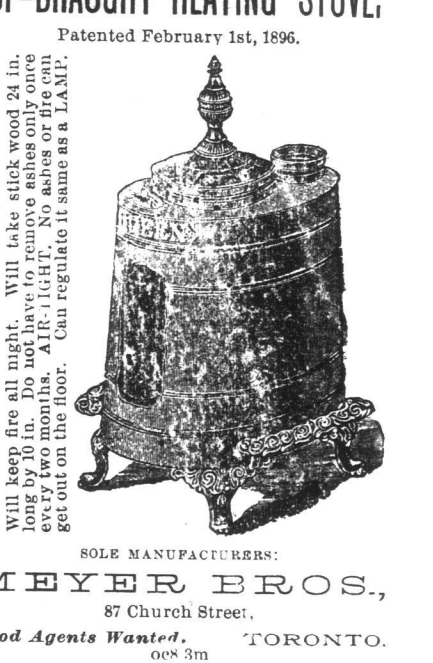
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If you are weak or run down, try it.

Dear Sir: It is with pleasure I can recommend Manley's Celery-Nerve Compound as a blood purifier, and as a tonic to the system. I have used it for several months, and in all cases it has given the most gratifying results. Yrs truly, E. F. FETTERMAN, 260 Yonge St., Toronto.

## "QUEEN" TOP-DRAUGHT HEATING STOVE.

Patented February 1st, 1896.



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## NOTICE.

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

LITHOGRAPHED LETTER PRESS

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES TO

## THE COLONIST, VICTORIA.

Chafed Skin, Piles, Scalds, Cuts, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Sore Eyes, Sunburn, Earache, Neuralgia and Rheumatic Pains, Throat Colds and Skin Ailments are quickly relieved by the use of

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Large Pots 1/4/6 each (English Rate).

Editor "Household Words" says: "We are constantly applying to our remedies which can safely be used in domestic practice for such ailments as skin eruptions, burns, scalds, inflamed eyes, rheumatic and neuralgic pains, as well as sores on the chest. In all such cases, and indeed, in most of others, we have found CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT invaluable."

F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER. Awarded 75 Gold and Silver Medals, &c.

AGENTS: Langley & Henderson Bros., Victoria, B.C.

## TENDERS.

Will be received for the purchase of the Hethington Farm, being lot 107, on the official map of Comox, containing about 400 four hundred acres, more or less, about 110 one hundred and ten acres are under cultivation; well fenced, with buildings and orchard; coal into four parts with about 100 one hundred acres in each part. Parties tendering will state whether for the whole (400) four hundred acres or for one-quarter of the land. A sketch or plan of the farm with proposed divisions into four parts can be seen at the office of Messrs. Cross & Cross, barristers, Victoria, by whom applications will be received up to 30th December, 1896.

JOHN WILLIAMS, ALEX. BRUHAERT, Trustees.

## NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 50 (fifty) days after date we intend to apply to the Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to acquire more or less, 160 (one hundred and sixty) acres more or less, of the following described land adjoining Lot 11, Range 2 (Coast) Rivers Inlet, viz: Commencing at the southwest corner of Lot 11, Wannuck Canal, the southeast corner of Lot 11, Range 2 (Coast) Rivers Inlet, thence northwest 40 chains; thence southwest 40 chains back to the point of departure. Dated 26th September, 1896.

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### B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS.

Ladies and gent's garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new. 563-3rd-4th

COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN

Delivers a Sensible and Interesting Address to the Local Council of Women.

Some of the Aims and Objects Which She Advised the Members to Remember.

As on the two former occasions that the Countess of Aberdeen gave public addresses to the local Council of Women, a branch of the widespread association of which she is founder, people turned out in goodly numbers last night at the meeting at the city hall.

The Countess arrived promptly on time and took her seat on the platform. Lieut.-Governor Dewdney, Mayor and Mrs. Beaven, Bishop Perrin, Senator Macdonald, Colonel and Mrs. Baker, Miss Perrin and Rev. Dr. Campbell also occupied seats on the platform.

Lieut.-Governor Dewdney by request took the chair, and in a very few words introduced the Countess. The lady Aberdeen when she rose was greeted with prolonged applause and stood smiling her thanks, evidently very much pleased with the warmth of her reception.

The Countess congratulated the Women's Council on having one of their members on the board of school trustees at the present time. The Countess congratulated the Women's Council on having one of their members on the board of school trustees.

She was delighted that the local council had succeeded in securing the good services of Miss Livingstone for carrying on a school of cooking this winter. Miss Livingstone was a Canadian, and had been engaged in conducting cooking schools in the West and with very great success.

venture had been carried out in Montreal. The plan of having a committee to organize reading circles had acted well elsewhere the circle remaining upon certain subjects and meeting once a week or so to discuss them.

Rev. Dr. Campbell wittily remarked that it was said that a man's success depended on his wife. Was it to be wondered at then that the Governor-General had made such a success in life?

Hon. Colonel Baker in moving a vote of thanks to the Mayor for his aid to the Local Council and to the Friends of the Society, expressed himself in high terms of the work of the Women's Council.

AS SEEN FROM THE HILLS. To one who spends most of his time in a big city it is pleasant to get out into the country occasionally for the sake of the change of air and the expansion it gives.

The council, too, had brought before the Dominion government the necessity of preventing deteriorating literature, and what they had asked in this direction would be thought by some to be a bit far from the mark.

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Those who were at the Women's Council meeting at Montreal had, she said, felt that the council had passed the experimental stage, that their aims were being understood, that they were not bound together for the propagation of one idea, but that they were carrying out of the golden rule through life, and to all was revealed a higher idea of what might be done for the home and the general welfare.

Already the Women's Council had many reasons to be thankful for what they had been enabled to accomplish and surely such a glorious mission as to draw them together and make them careful not to transgress by word or deed the high ideal they had set before them.

The management of the Bank of B.C. are keeping pace with each step taken in the development of the rich mining district to the interior. It is only a week or so since Sandson was given the advantage of banking facilities, and yesterday a branch was opened at Kaslo.

HELENA, MONT., Nov. 25.—The worst snow storm that has visited Montana for years is raging here and has been for the past 36 hours and shows no signs of abatement. Over a foot of snow has fallen already, tying up all the street car lines in Helena.

more good in systematic charitable work than most people imagined and would put to the blush many societies that had been formed by men. It did away with that great evil in the dispensing of charity—overlapping.

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THE CITY.

REV. FATHER ALTHOFF officiated yesterday at the funeral of the late Morrison Courtney, in connection with which the following gentlemen acted as pallbearers: M. J. Conlin, F. M. Lang, Wm. Baker, Richard Bray, J. W. Kinlock and W. Malins.

WILLIAM ROBB, for some time a member of the Provincial Police, who lost his reason through a blow on the head received in the discharge of duty, died last week at the West Westminster asylum, of which he had been an inmate for a year or more.

A LARGE gathering of friends assembled at the residence of Mr. Smith, Fairfield road, on the evening of Thanksgiving to witness the marriage of Mr. Joseph Grant Hillier to Miss Emma Rowe, both of this city.

The cases of the schooners Ainoka, Viva, Aurora and Beatrice, which were seized in Behring sea this year by the United States revenue cutters for alleged breach of the sealing regulations, are expected to open in the Admiralty court on Monday before Mr. Justice Drake.

In Semple's hall, Victoria West, last evening, Western Star attended No. 7, A.O.U.W., gave a well attended entertainment in the nature of a social and light hearted affair.

ST. JAMES hall, James Bay, was the scene last evening of a very pleasant dance of the season, and under the auspices of the ladies of the church.

FRED COSTELLANO, a sailor who was out on this season on the sealing schooner Fortuna, is very much wanted by the police and by his fellow countryman Joseph Nucchi, and if apprehended will undoubtedly be visited with the full force of the law.

The Countess of Aberdeen, who takes a lively interest in women's work, especially when it has in view the amelioration of human ills and the upraising and cheering of those whose lot in life is very unfortunate.

The facts above related are important to parents, as there are many young girls budding into womanhood whose condition is, to say the least, more critical than their parents imagine.

The Sir Knights of Victoria Division, No. 1, U. R. K. of F., yesterday evening gave a very pleasant and successful organization with a banquet at the Hotel Victoria, at which upwards of sixty members of the order were in attendance.

SIR KNIGHTS OF PYTHAS.

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Colonel H. F. W. Behnen, the father of Pythianism in British Columbia, acted as chairman and master of ceremonies, Capt. Stroud L. Restgrave, at the right, and Lieutenant S. Sen, at the left, filling the vice-chairs with grace and dignity.

It was not until yesterday had become to-day that the tables were deserted and the company bade good night to the host of the evening, singing "He's a Jolly Good Fellow" so lustily and so sincerely that no one could doubt the fact for an instant.

PLAYTHINGS OF A GALE.

The Government Dredge "Mudlark" and the Freighter "Fingal" in Rough Weather.

All the small craft caught out in Wednesday night's gale rough experience. Probably the most exciting of these being upon the narrow escape from destruction of the dredge Mudlark, while proceeding to Vancouver in tow of the tugs Princess and Hope.

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The steamer Victoria freight and passenger service was not being interrupted by the gale, but the Skidgate proceeding slowly in rough water without the Maude. She expected to reach Beaver Point safely, and there had shelter until calmer weather allowed her to continue her voyage.

THE OUTBOUND "OLYMPIA."

Staying only a short time in port the Northern Pacific liner Olympia made her usual call yesterday afternoon en route from the Sound to the Orient, receiving considerable Victoria freight and passengers a large number of Chinese.

POINT ELLICE DISASTER.

Yesterday being the last day of the six months in which suits for damages in the Point Ellice bridge disaster could be brought against the Consolidated Railway company, there has been a rush during the last few days to obtain the necessary writs from the courts.

Mrs. Katherine Talbot Keat, personal injuries, \$5,000; Dr. Prevost, death of his wife, \$50,000; issued by S. Perry Mill.

J. G. Phillips, personal injuries, \$500; J. M. Muirhead, personal injuries, \$1,500; Mrs. Lang, loss of her husband, Dr. Lang, \$20,000; Jane Talbot, loss of her husband, J. E. Talbot, \$10,000; J. M. Muirhead, administrator, death of Robert Holmes, \$5,000; issued by Fell & Gregory.

Mrs. Farr, death of her husband, Geo. F. Farr, \$5,000, issued by A. L. Belyea.

BEHRING SEA COMMITTION.

There was only a short session of the Behring Sea Claims Commission yesterday, the principal business transacted being the filing of more claims by the counsel for the British side. In all 25 claims have been entered, leaving one more to come, that of the Wanderer, which is not quite ready for presentation.

Before adjourning till 10:30 this morning the commission granted the request of Hon. F. Peters, of the British counsel, to appoint Mr. R. Small to take the deposition of Andrew W. Lings in the W. P. Sayward case, the witness being too ill to attend the commission. The claims filed yesterday were:

Table with 2 columns: Name, Claim of Owner. Includes entries for Vessel, 1889, \$22,000; Mine, 1889, \$23,000; Triumph, 1889, \$23,000; Ariel, 1889, \$12,000; Kate, 1889, \$14,000; Pathfinder, 1889, \$2,000; Henrietta, 1889, \$30,000; Oscar and Hattie, 1889, \$12,000; Winfield, 1887, \$15,000; W. P. Sayward (costs), 1887, \$62,827.12; Owners' claims, 1889, \$194,827.12; Masters' personal claim (schooner Winnifred), 1889, \$3,500; Previously filed, 1889, \$198,827.12; Total, \$657,827.12.

IN THE SHADOW OF DEATH.

THE CONDITION OF MANY YOUNG GIRLS IN CANADA.

Pale Faces and Bloodless Lips—Given to Headaches—Extreme Weakness, Heart Palpitation and Other Distressing Symptoms—The Means of Cure Readily at Hand.

The attention of the Post has lately been frequently called to a remarkable cure in the case of a young girl living within a few miles of this town, whose life was despaired of, but who was completely cured in a short space of time by the most wonderful of all remedies, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In short reading in almost every issue of the Post of the cures effected by the use of this medicine, we felt it to be our duty to investigate this case which has so urgently been brought to our notice, and we are sure the salient facts will be of interest to the thousands of young girls all over Canada, as well as by the parents of such interesting patients.



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The facts above related are important to parents, as there are many young girls budding into womanhood whose condition is, to say the least, more critical than their parents imagine.

SPECIFIC CHARGES REQUIRED.

When His Worship the Mayor yesterday morning opened the formal inquiry into the official conduct of the city engineer, a novel difficulty presented itself—there was no charge against Mr. Wilmut and no one had come forward to prefer one. It would hardly do for the council to act as prosecutor and trial judge as well, and yet both had to be done and the engineer was ready and anxious to proceed.

This was introduced by Ald. Williams, who in addition to His Worship the Mayor five members of the council, present—Ald. Williams, Marchant, Glover, Partridge and Macmillan. The preliminary proceedings were in the main informal, various efforts being offered as to the procedure but only one taking definite shape in the form of a resolution.

THE MAYOR maintaining that the inquiry would be materially simplified by the presence of specific charges, an adjournment was finally decided upon until Tuesday evening next, by which date Ald. Marchant will have formulated charges of inefficiency and delay.

Famous Scholar Dead.

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 27.—Benjamin Apthorp Gould, the famous scholar and writer, is dead. He prepared to go out last night, and as he was descending the stairs accidentally fell and struck on his head. He died in a few hours.

TORONTO, Nov. 26.—The chief feature of Thanksgiving Day here was the sham fight in which a large number of troops took part. There was a march past before Hon. Mr. Borden, the minister of militia, who was afterwards entertained at dinner.

Advertisement for 'HEN' eating stove, listing various household items and services available in Toronto and Victoria.

A SERIOUS COMPLAINT.

Unpleasant Experiences of Two Men at the City Isolation Hospital.

The Disinfection Process Claimed to Be a Farce in Their Case.

The City Isolation hospital is undoubtedly a most valuable and necessary institution for the prevention of the spread of disease and the protection of the health of the people, but the story of the treatment of two men there last week seems to show that some radical improvement is needed in dealing with people who are unfortunate enough to be obliged to temporarily submit to isolation and disinfection.

On Saturday last Mr. John Jenkins and Mr. C. Moody, who had, as a matter of accommodation, assisted at the funeral of a person who had died of diphtheria, were, according to the regulations, sent to the isolation hospital for disinfection, and according to Mr. Moody's story, received during their short stay in quarantine, treatment decidedly worse than if they had been prisoners in jail.

It was 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Moody explained, when he and his companion reached the isolation hospital. They were then put into a room and informed that they would be obliged to remain in quarantine twelve hours, and that they and their clothes would have to go through a disinfecting process. The room, though only a board structure, was well warmed by a stove, but there were no toilet conveniences such as a basin and water for washing. The iron bedstead had most uninviting looking blankets, and the mattresses were so ill-fitting that the men had to lap them over so as to make their beds at all comfortable.

Had the men been in jail they would have had their meals regularly, but all they got was bread and butter and jam and one cup of tea at 4 o'clock, then nothing more till next morning, when they were served with breakfast. The caretaker, Mr. Shaw, came round, it is true, during the afternoon and asked if they wished for anything.

"We told him we wanted something to eat," says Mr. Moody, "and he replied that the process would soon come with provisions; but for all that we had nothing to eat from the time we were served with the bread and butter and jam at 4 o'clock, until next morning. That meal was given to us through the kindness of a professional nurse who was herself in quarantine, but consented to give us our meals as a matter of accommodation."

The most extraordinary part of the complaint is that in regard to the disinfecting process, Moody's clothes were taken away to be disinfected, but he was given the regular disinfection bath on Saturday evening. Then he was returned to the same room and slept in the same bed with Jenkins, who yet wore the clothes he had on when he arrived at the hospital, and who did not have his disinfecting bath till Sunday. In other words Moody having been disinfected was brought again in contact with his companion, who had not yet gone through his disinfection.

Both men were set free on Sunday and went home, Jenkins wearing his felt hat, which had been black when he reached the isolation hospital the day before, but was now a lovely purple from the effect of the disinfection treatment, and Moody with a nice red streak across his black coat, the result of the same process.

ENTERPRISING JAPAN.

K. Imazumi, constructing engineer of the Imperial steel working of Japan, spent yesterday in this city en route to his home by the N.P.R. liner Olympia. He is now returning from a three-years' inspection and study of the great steel plants of Europe and the United States, and speaks very interestingly of his important mission and the results that are expected to accrue from it.

"I have made a careful examination of the various methods of producing and working steel at ninety different works," he says, "devoting special study to the machinery in the different establishments, as I am to plan and supervise the construction of the machinery in the new Japanese government steel works now being built in south Japan. In fact, I have made selections from what I have seen and drawn plans and designs in detail and submitted them to American and German manufacturers for bids on the machinery."

"Our Imperial Japanese steel works have now been in construction two years, and it is expected to have them in operation by the close of 1898. They will have a capacity of 60,000 tons a year, and can be increased to 200,000 tons capacity of finished product. The demand for finished steel in Japan is now 800,000 tons a year. The works will employ 4,500 men at the opening, and the capital of the concern is \$2,000,000. Eighty engineers will be employed. An armor, ship and boiler plates and house, bridge and other industrial steel will be turned out. We shall probably import our raw material from England, as the east coast of America is too far away for competition with the Britishers. The iron ore in the vicinity of Lake Superior is the best in the world. We will need much Bessemer ore, free from phosphorus. We also use much pig iron. Not a small amount of the cheaper grade of iron ore will come from China and from Japanese islands. If any Pacific coast state can produce good iron ore, either Bessemer or any other kind, it can find a good market for the product in our country. We wish to see the resources of the coast developed, because it is much nearer to us than countries with which we now do most of our trading."

Mr. Imazumi is a graduate of the technical department of the Japanese Imperial university of Tokio. He spent three years in Germany, at Berlin and Freiburg, studying in his line and for nine months he served in steel works in Westphalia, He came to this country as a workman, to become familiar with the business.

THE CITY

There are 124 barristers and solicitors practising in British Columbia, according to the revised official list published in this week's Gazette.

Dr. Lewis Hall is the first to announce himself in the field for one of the three seats that will have to be filled on the school board at the coming civic elections.

There was a large and appreciative audience at last evening's popular concert in the Y.M.C.A. rooms, when the programme as already published was very acceptably carried out.

About twenty-five couples enjoyed themselves immensely at a private party given in Bertram hall, Spring Ridge, last Friday evening. The music was furnished by the Bantley orchestra, and the party broke up at two o'clock.

A very attractive programme of songs, recitations and other solos has been arranged for the opening concert of the Literary Society of St. Saviour's, Victoria West, on Tuesday evening next, in the schoolroom, and an enjoyable evening is promised to all able to attend.

Mr. J. W. Mellor and his bride returned yesterday from their honeymoon visit to California. Mr. Mellor's employees took advantage of the occasion to meet Mrs. Mellor and himself at the steamer landing, and afterwards to present them with a handsome clock as a token of their respect and esteem.

The Island Mountain Quartz Mining and Milling Company hold a special meeting of shareholders, at the Board of Trade rooms here, on the 28th proximo, for the purpose of confirming the agreement entered into with the Island Mountain Quartz Mines, Ltd., of London, Eng.

A successful sale of work was held on Friday evening by the Little Workers of Calvary Baptist church, who also provided an interesting programme for the entertainment of the friends attending. Among the principals workers of the affair were Miss Bishop, Miss Galbraith, Mrs. Bishop and Mrs. Vaio.

The killing by the Matabeles in South Africa of Mr. Charles Annesley, formerly of Victoria has been confirmed by a private letter just received. For some time it was hoped that he had been carried off as a prisoner and that his life might have been spared, but all hope of his being still alive has been abandoned.

Rev. W. Cummings, of San Jose, Cal., arrived from the Golden State by yesterday's Mexico, accompanied by Mrs. Cummings and Miss Douglas. Rev. Mr. Cummings, who is a brother-in-law of Rev. A. B. Winchester of this city, is on his way to Nanaimo, where he succeeds Rev. D. A. McRae in the pastorate of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church.

- The Countess of Aberdeen acknowledged with thanks the following donations to the fund for the distressed Armenians:
- |                                    |         |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| Reformed Episcopal church.....     | \$10 50 |
| Metropolitan Methodist church..... | 5 00    |
| Central Methodist church.....      | 2 10    |
| Epworth League.....                | 1 00    |
| First church.....                  | 3 50    |
| Chief Justice Davis.....           | 10 00   |
| Lady Grease.....                   | 1 00    |
| Mrs. Beaven.....                   | 1 00    |
| Capt. and Mrs. Bennett.....        | 3 00    |
| Miss Tessie Spencer.....           | 50      |
| Small donations.....               | 3 50    |
| Total.....                         | \$40 40 |

This, in addition to \$100 generously presented from the Episcopal church by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, brings the amount subscribed in Victoria to \$140.40.

In spite of the frostsiness of the weather and the attraction of good skating, the usual large assemblage attended the promenade concert at the drill hall last evening. Victorians are justly proud of the Fifth Regiment band and gladly take every opportunity of lending it their support. The additional attraction of Her Majesty's band, the two detachments of No. 1 Company in field gun drill no doubt did its share in collecting the crowd. The men from the left half again won by the fraction of a minute, the crews of the Colt and the British teams are. Major P. E. Irving in deciding the event took the chance to complement both gun's crews on their work. As a variety it is proposed shortly to have a four-repository competition between teams from Nos. 2 and 3 Companies.

The ranks of the pioneers of this province were again increased by death yesterday morning and one of the best known of that hardy band removed in the person of F. G. Richards, sr. "Uncle Frank," as he was familiarly known, was a native of Cornwall, England, and left home in 1847 to seek his fortune in the new world. He settled in Wisconsin until the breaking out of the gold excitement in California, when he left for that El Dorado and returned here in 1855, when the discovery of gold in British Columbia brought him to this province. He tried gold digging in Cariboo and afterwards resided at New Westminster, subsequently coming to Victoria about 1869. He was identified with the volunteer fire departments at New Westminster and this city, and held the position of chief engineer in both. He was also connected with a great many of the societies of Victoria, Masons, Odd Fellows, Foresters and Pioneers. The funeral will take place to-morrow (Monday) at 2 o'clock from the Odd Fellows' hall.

The Countess of Aberdeen yesterday attended a meeting of the newly organized branch of the Aberdeen society, which has for its object the distribution of the distant parts of the province. Afterwards, escorted by Hon. Mr. Turner, premier of the province; Hon. G. F. Martin, Hon. Col. Baker and Mr. F. M. Rattenbury, the architect, she visited the new building of the printing department, claiming its share of admiration, especially the printing department, of which the staff have already taken possession. On the conclusion of the inspection the Countess took several photographs of the mill buildings and of the party of gentlemen who formed her escort. Then she paid a visit to the provincial museum, and then to the specimens by Mr. John Fanshawe, the curator, in whose admirable pre-work she is greatly interested. Just as the party were emerging on to Bird-cage walk, and the Countess was preparing for another snapshot, justices King and Putnam, the Canadian and American Behring Sea claims commis-

sioners, drove up and, though Judge Putnam, ordinarily modestly dressed, placing himself in the photographer's hands, both gentlemen yielding to the Countess' request allowed themselves to be added to the group to be shot at by her kodak. To-night at eleven o'clock the Countess of Aberdeen leaves by the Dominion steamer Quadra for Vancouver, where she meets the local Women's Council to-morrow.

The Colonist this morning chronicles with regret the death yesterday at her home on Johnson street of Mrs. Isabella Jones, widow of the late Charles Jones and mother of Messrs. J. W. and T. M. Jones, photographers of Vancouver and C. F. and A. M. Jones, stenographers of this city, and two daughters. The deceased was a native of Drumlog, County Armagh, Ireland, and was in her 68th year. She had never quite recovered from the blow experienced in the death of her husband in April last, though no one of her family or friends imagined that her dissolution was so near. The deceased was a lady of wide but unpretentious charity and great kindness of disposition, and her demise will be keenly felt in all her large circle of acquaintance.

PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

To the Editor:—The extremely sensible views contained in your correspondent "Onlooker's" letter under the heading "Provincial Development," receive the hearty support of all interested in the welfare of this province. It seems an acknowledged fact that British Columbia, north of the Canada Pacific railway, contains more than two-thirds of the immensely rich and undeveloped territory and other great natural resources of the country, which until now, owing to the want of railway communication, has been forced to remain in its primitive state.

Now, sir, the question, when considering these facts, is why should the present generation of British Columbians be expected to remain dormant and allow their successors to derive all the benefits accruing from the prospective developments? For it is hard to realize any practical reasons, in the face of the recent rich developments in Kootenay, and the present extreme cheapness of money in European markets, together with the prospects of renewed confidence in the United States likely to follow the result of the recent elections, why this should not be an apt time for our going out to prospect and adopt a far-seeing and progressive policy of development, which would be sure to result in the steady advancement and progress of this province and its people at large.

PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

To the Editor:—The admirable letter of "Onlooker" just expresses what a number of people feel, and ought surely to be the policy of the government, or, if it is nobody's business, of the province to do anything but grow and wait for the Americans to develop the country.

Surely it is time for these who believe in a "bold aggressive policy" to get together, irrespective of party or other considerations, and try to help the people out of their slough of despond, and force on views.

Let us wish you must go to the expense of net or bait, and a live bait does not grudge what he spends on advertisement, knowing his increased income will more than cover that. So ought we, as a government, to act on the same lines, and by having a little bait in the form of encouragement, or even financial aid, so increase the population and develop the resources of our province, thereby bringing more capital and business to this province, which would more than pay for the first year or two, the extra expenditure. WENTWORTH SAREL, Nov. 27, 1896.

A RAPID FIRING GUN.

(From the Broad Arrow.)

According to shooting and Fishing of New York, some very interesting experiments with quick-firing guns have been made by the United States navy, and resulted in the ordering of the Colt automatic gun. The journal in question says: This arm is a very ingenious piece of mechanism. It seems to be between a shoulder-gun and a field-piece, and we think it will claim the attention of a rifleman every where. It belongs to the class of ordnance known as rapid-firing guns; the trigger is pressed and the firing begins, and continues until the pressure on the trigger is released, the ammunition exhausted. The Colt automatic gun was among the number submitted for trial at the government proving grounds at Indian Head, in response to a call from the bureau of ordnance, United States navy, for guns of the type taking the new 236 Navy cartridge.

The trial was a very severe one. There was a rapidity test; firing with dummy cartridges in belt at intervals, showing the shortest possible time these could be fired from the gun and firing continued; accuracy test by the use of the target mounting and assembling, showing the shortest possible time in which this could be done; and finally, the endurance test, consisting of continuous firing for eight consecutive minutes. The Colt gun was the only one that was not disabled and as soon as the trial was concluded an order for fifty of these guns was given for the navy. At the same time other competitors were told that sixty days would be given them to produce a gun superior to the Colt gun, the time elapsed without such a result being retained.

On the 28th September, nine months after the conclusion of the first trial, instead of sixty days, two competitive companies presented their guns for trial. This lapse of time was of great advantage to them, as the naval 236 cartridge was much better understood and improved; with these advantages one gun was only repeated trials, was only able to fire 100 shots in 1 minute 37 seconds, and in the endurance test of 8 minutes was disabled after firing 241 shots. The second gun only fired 400 shots in 64 seconds, but in the endurance test broke down after firing 20 shots. During the trial of these two guns the Colt Company presented a gun for acceptance. With this arm 400 shots were fired in 53 seconds, being 7 2 seconds less than last week. This gun was then fired for endurance, and with the exception of three stopped pages caused by defective ammunition, fired 2,111 shots.

CLAIMS COMMISSION.

United States Counsel Move to Strike Out Two of the Sealers' Claims.

These Are the "Black Diamond's" for 1886 and Capt. Gaudin's Personal Claim.

At the sitting of the Behring Sea Claims Commission yesterday, counsel for the United States moved to strike out two of the claims filed by the British side. One of these claims was that on behalf of the schooner Black Diamond for \$7,500 for loss arising out of her being ordered out of Behring sea in 1886; the other was the personal claim of Captain James Gaudin for \$3,000 in connection with the seizure of the schooner Ada.

Hon. Mr. Dickinson said in making the motion to strike out the 1886 claim of the Black Diamond that on the question might depend a precedent in various forms as they were the fundamental laws which the Paris tribunal had laid down, and if the United States were correct in their contention, the two claims he referred to, did not come within the scope of the convention which had resulted in the formation of the present commission. It would be noticed that two claims had been filed on behalf of the schooner Black Diamond, one of these was a claim for \$7,500 by reason of the schooner leaving Behring Sea in 1886 as the result of verbal orders of the United States collector of customs at Unalaska; the second claim was for \$25,000 by reason of the seizure of the schooner by the Rush in 1889. The case of the Black Diamond as far as the claim for 1886 was concerned was not in the list of claims that came before the Paris tribunal, and in the summary of claims referred to in article 1 of the convention only the 1889 case of that schooner was mentioned. He maintained that unless claims were in the schedule referred to in article 1 of the convention they could not be considered by the commission. It needed no argument, he claimed, to show that the case of the schooner in 1886 was independent of the claim made for 1889, but that the convention had taken extra pains to see that such a claim came before the commission. For instance, where there were two cases for compensation in respect of some vessel before the tribunal they were specified as separate and distinct cases, as, for example, the Triumph and the Pathfinder. By the terms of the convention he argued only claims submitted to the Paris tribunal were to be dealt with by this commission, with the exception of additional claims, as in the case of the Black Diamond which the 1886 claim did not appear; therefore, her claim for 1886 could not be considered.

Hon. Mr. Peters, for the British side, in his reply to the reading of Hon. Mr. Dickinson's argument was that the objection taken to the claim of the Black Diamond for 1886 was that the vessel's name did not appear twice on the list of claims, and that therefore the date was material point to be considered. The British side on the contrary maintained that the date was merely stated in the schedule for information and convenience, and was not a vital point. The claim of the Black Diamond was really an extra to the other claim of the same schooner, and was so mentioned by Sir Julian Pauncefote in his correspondence with Mr. Gresham in 1894. This letter was not referred to, and distinctly showed that it was contemplated to include the 1886 claim of the Black Diamond among those to be dealt with, and furthermore there never was any objection raised by the United States as far as the correspondence went, to include that claim.

There was a matter of history that prior to the convention a lump sum for compensation had been agreed upon in the correspondence between the two governments, and this claim of the Black Diamond was included in the claims for which the lump sum would have been paid as compensation. The reason this particular claim did not appear in the schedule was as the correspondence mentioned by Sir Julian Pauncefote—that it was left off at the suggestion of the Canadian delegates as the name already appeared in the original claims and the 1886 claim was only a supplementary one referring to the amount of compensation. As far as the Triumph was concerned, Hon. Mr. Dickinson was in error when he supposed that the name of Triumph appearing twice referred to the same vessel. There happened to have been two vessels of that name.

Hon. Mr. Dickinson replying to the British argument said that what the commission had to do was to decide in accordance with the findings of the Paris tribunal and as the Black Diamond had not been before the Paris tribunal it was not within the powers of the commission to deal with the case. The findings of the Paris tribunal referred to claims for compensation for vessels seized or warned out of Behring Sea by armed vessels of the United States; whereas the Black Diamond was not so warned in 1886, but as a customs officer. The claim also could not be put in as an additional one, for it was not mentioned in the schedule of such additional claims.

Hon. Mr. Dickinson next proceeded to shortly state the reason why the United States counsel wished the personal claim of James Gaudin struck out. This was a case of seizure and the Paris tribunal had limited the personal damages to the several arrests and seizures in the British case, pages 1 to 60. No such reference was made to James Gaudin, so that there was no finding of fact in the Paris Tribunal on his case and it was, therefore, not sent here to be dealt with.

Mr. F. L. Beique, Q. C., for the British side, answered this last argument by saying that the convention did not limit the powers of the Commission to only the findings of the fact of the Paris Tribunal. Of course the Commission would not allow the conditions of fact then found, but they were at liberty to find additional facts, so that full compensation might be made by the United States. Capt. Gaudin's claim was filed by Great Britain, and when submitted to the United States no objection was taken to it. When the lump sum

was offered in settlement, it was intended to cover this claim as well as the others.

The commissioners reserved their decision on their points raised, and the sitting was adjourned until Monday at 10.30 a.m.

During yesterday's sitting the Countess of Aberdeen was present for a short time accompanied by Capt. Sinclair, Lieut. Governor Dawdney, Premier Turner and Hon. Col. Baker, and the commission adjourned for a few moments to permit of the American commissioner being introduced to the Countess.

GAZETTE NOTICES.

- Notice is given in the Gazette of the incorporation of the following mining companies during the present week:
- Ablion Gold Mining company, with headquarters at Vancouver, and capital stock of \$5,000,000.
  - Big Buck Mining company, of Rossland, \$1,000,000.
  - Burrard Mining Association, of Vancouver, \$50,000.
  - Canadian Gold and Silver Mining Company, of Sandon, \$850,000.
  - Cariboo Milling, Mining and Smelting Company, of Spokane Falls, \$800,000.
  - Yine Mountain Gold Mining Company, of Vancouver, \$1,000,000.
  - Ibex Mining Company, of Rossland, \$1,000,000.
  - Kootenay Brewing, Malting and Distilling Co., of Trail, \$50,000.
  - Nooday Mining Co., of Rossland; \$1,000,000.
  - Sault Ste Marie Gold Mining Co., of Rossland; \$1,000,000.
  - Slocan Development Company, of Rossland; \$1,000,000.
  - Trail-Bear Creek Gold Mining Company, of Rossland; \$1,000,000.
  - Yale Homestake Gold and Silver Mining Company, of Vancouver; \$400,000.

THE BY-LAW DEFEATED

When the permission of the Minister of Public Works was obtained for the erection of the temporary pile bridge now spanning Victoria Arm at Point Ellice, it was on the distinct understanding that the emergency structure should be replaced within two years by a substantial bridge of steel and stone, meeting all the requirements of the department over which he presides. The Council replied that they would submit a bill to the people immediately, and the pile bridge was completed on the understanding that it must either be removed or replaced by a more substantial structure within the stipulated two years.

At the same time a by-law was introduced and passed through the city council having for its object the raising of a special loan of \$125,000 to build a permanent bridge, Saturday, the 28th of November, being fixed for the taking of the vote of the property owners upon it.

Then the subject of the permanent structure was for the time being dismissed from the attention of the council, and when the voting day came only a very small percentage of the citizens remembered the fact, and there being no systematic work either for or against the by-law it was defeated by an overwhelming majority of the 555 votes polled.

From the expressions of opinion heard at the polling stations during the day, the opposition appeared to be not so much to the bridge, generally, but to a necessity, but to its location at Point Ellice without thorough investigation being first made as to another site offering the advantage of a more direct route between the city proper and Victoria West and Esquimalt. This important point must be taken into consideration by the council in 1897 in dealing with the bridge question, and it doubtless will be before another by-law to the same purpose is presented to the qualified electors at the polls.

As showing the general lack of interest in the by-law voted upon yesterday, the following comparison of the available vote with the vote polled in the several wards, is of almost as much interest as the vote itself. Both are appended:

	In Favor.	
	Against.	Not Polled.
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Central Ward.....	7	107
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Total.....	59	496
Spoiled ballots—One in each ward.		
Available Vote.		
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Central Ward.....	595	115
South Ward.....	1019	160
Total.....	3394	558

His Worship the Mayor had very little to say in regard to the result of the vote when spoken to on the subject last evening. He had not expected the by-law to carry at present, he said, and was in consequence not disappointed. The defeat of the by-law he interpreted as meaning simply that the people were satisfied with the pile bridge for the present, and looked to the council of 1897 to take some definite action in regard to the establishment of communication between the two sections of the city. Of course nothing more could be done this year; nor could a by-law be presented in 1897 without a certain proportion of the property owners petitioning for it. As to whether or not the pile bridge would have to be removed in the event of a by-law being defeated next year he did not care to express a definite opinion. He did not, however, think that the city would be cut off from the western suburb.

San Francisco, Nov. 29. The steamship Mexico arrived from San Francisco yesterday morning with 38 tons of freight for Victoria and a passenger list much smaller than that which was spoken to on the subject last evening. He had not expected the by-law to carry at present, he said, and was in consequence not disappointed. The defeat of the by-law he interpreted as meaning simply that the people were satisfied with the pile bridge for the present, and looked to the council of 1897 to take some definite action in regard to the establishment of communication between the two sections of the city. Of course nothing more could be done this year; nor could a by-law be presented in 1897 without a certain proportion of the property owners petitioning for it. As to whether or not the pile bridge would have to be removed in the event of a by-law being defeated next year he did not care to express a definite opinion. He did not, however, think that the city would be cut off from the western suburb.

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Victoria, Oct. 22nd, 1896.

S. WILLIAMS.

OST—Between "The Travellers' Retreat," Cranford Plains, and Foster's Pier, via Cranford road and Lamper Street, a plush carriage robe, brown or seal color on one side and blue stripes with yellow ground on the other. The under will please send to Victoria Transfer Co.'s office and receive a reward. 1029

PAINT YOUR BUGGY FOR \$1.00

J. W. MELLOR

Paints, Oils, Wall Paper, Plates, Glass, For St., above Douglas, 1210-12

VICTORIA.

NEW PHASE IN SEALING

Vessels Go Out Early to Meet the Seal in Southern Waters.

The Dominion steamer Quadra returned from her Northern cruise yesterday afternoon. Whilst in Northern waters all the buoys there were duly relieved and where missing replaced. Capt. Walbran made due inquiries at various points in regard to the Northern fishing industry and was successful in obtaining some valuable information in regard to it. The Quadra was at Kitkatla on the 22nd November, and here Capt. Walbran was informed that the year before last the Kitkatla Indians were successful in obtaining 42 sea otters. Three of these valuable furs were given by two Indians to the Church Missionary Society, and with the proceeds of their sale a handsome village church has been erected at Kitkatla. The whole of the building and the fittings of the interior is the work of the Indians, and they are justly proud of this acquisition to their village home. The Sunday evening service, held by Rev. Robert W. Gurd, on the day the Quadra was here, was a very hearty one; the singing was bright and cheerful and in the whole of the service the congregation joined with evident pleasure. When it is remembered what the Indians on this coast were, not many years ago, and the quiet, peaceable, law-abiding people they are now, the change must indeed be a source of much congratulation to all concerned in this good work of Christianity. Before leaving the village, Captain Walbran was shown by Mr. William Ewart Gladstone Sheukh (pronounced Shakes), great chief of the Kitkatlah's (so reads his own monument, erected by himself), the very handsome present sent him by Her Majesty Queen Victoria. This consists of a large steel engraving of Her Majesty, with her autograph underneath, most handsomely framed and surmounted by an imperial crown, also two rich Scottish rugs for himself and his wife. Chief Sheukh was surrounded by all his "tillucums" when the picture was brought out from an inner room by two men and held up for inspection, the old man gazing at it with admiration and saying "Kloosh! kloosh!" (Good! good!) In explanation of the Christian name of Chief Sheukh, it will be interesting to know that some years ago the sealers without divulging his reasons, made many inquiries among the sealers and others he met on the boat, as to who was the greatest and best known man in England. From the result of these inquiries Mr. Sheukh adopted an early date, and to realizing that the name he now bears. The weather throughout the cruise was clear and fine but unusually cold, the thermometer ranging about ten degrees above zero.

Experimental hunting will be a feature of the sealing industry which will be closely watched during the coming year and it is also a feature that gives promise at present of being largely prosecuted. Sealers are beginning to realize that for some reason their annual visits to the old hunting grounds are becoming less remunerative each year. This, of course, is largely due to legal restrictions—these the seals were made to govern a particular practice, but a little reflection on the matter has also raised a doubt in the minds of some, as to whether the cause is not in a measure assignable to adhering too closely to old customs. Now that all have entered into a pool whereby the interests of each will be collectively respected, there will be no advantages gained in vessels securing Indian crews at an early date. This is accounted for the early departures of schooners intending to follow up coast sealing in former years. Either to-morrow or Tuesday the first of the fleet this season sets sail. She will be the Mary Taylor, Capt. Peter Carlson. She was fitted out at Victoria wharf and anticipated leaving on her cruise yesterday. She carries provisions for a five months' expedition, and will have an all white crew of 19 men. Her plans are to sail down off the coast of Oregon and meet the seal herds as they migrate towards the C. D. Rand and Mary Ellen will also follow, leaving probably the same day.

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S. WILLI

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NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Mr. Justice McCall Congratulated—Address to Ministers—Ranching Prospects Favorable. Government-General's Reception at Coldstream—Produce Shipments to Kootenay—Mining.

BRITISH POLITICS.

Government's Programme for the Approaching Session—The Army to Be Strengthened. Expedition Against Khartoum—German Commercial Competition—Pan-Atlantic Conference.

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DISHONEST JOURNALISM.

The destruction of the trestle on the E. & N. R. R. has called forth some comments from the Province which we think that paper ought to be heartily ashamed of. As an exponent of public opinion, the periodical referred to has assumed to play the role of a fair and unbiased critic of the events and affairs; yet, in dealing with matters connected with the E. & N. R. R., it has contented itself with the mere repetition of untruthful statements peculiarly its own. Its remarks in connection with the washout of the trestle in the Arbutus canyon would lead the average reader to believe that a severe rain storm had unfortunately happened in the morning, and that this might possibly have happened at a time corresponding with the passage of the daily express. The supposition carried by the insinuation that the company takes no interest in the trestle structure to ascertain their condition and fitness to support the traffic of the railway, is a little inquiry would have satisfied the writer of the paragraph.

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November = and = December. FREE TO SUBSCRIBERS TO The Semi-Weekly Colonist

RENEW NOW AND SECURE ONE OF THESE PICTURES IN ADDITION TO THE PAPER TO THE END OF 1897.

THE MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION. ACCORDING TO AGENTS' REPORTS, Queen Victoria, Her Life and Reign, introduced by Lord Dufferin, will reach high...

TRADE IN CANADA. NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: General trade is quiet at Toronto, the unfavorable weather, cotton and woolen fabrics being relatively firm.

WEATHER REPORT. Low Temperature at Different Points in British Columbia. DONALD, Nov. 28.—Thirty degrees below; clear weather.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS. At the regular weekly meeting of Ombia lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F., on Wednesday evening last, the following officers were elected for the term commencing Jan. 1, 1897: A. Edwards, N. G.; J. S. Smith, V. G.; R. W. Fawcett, Sec.;

A DISGUSTED PROTESTANT. Victoria, November 28. "THAT 'SETTLEMENT'" TO THE EDITOR:—One of the conditions of the Manitoba school settlement imposes an obligation on the French language, for those who desire it, when there are more than ten French children in a school.

WINDSOR, Nov. 27.—Elijah E. Kidd, of Toronto, was arrested at a fire last night on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. HELENIA, Mont., Nov. 27.—To-night is the coldest night through the season that has ever been known. At 7 o'clock this evening the mercury ranged from 20 to 25 degrees below zero in various parts of the city, and it will fall more before morning.

The Colonist.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1896.

Published Every Monday and Thursday by The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager. A. G. SARIBSON, Secretary.

TERMS: THE DAILY COLONIST. Published Every Day except Monday.

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Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS, as distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Merchandise and Manufacturing Business, Government and Land Notices—published at the following rates per line, solid matter, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisements.

More than one fortnight and not more than one month, 60 cents. More than one week and not more than one fortnight, 40 cents. Not more than one week, 30 cents.

Advertisements inserted under this classification for less than 250, and accepted other than for every-day issues.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted ill ordered out. Advertisements discontinued before expiration of special period will be charged as if continued for full term.

Liberal allowance on yearly and half-yearly contracts. SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a line solid nonpareil, each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than 25.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line solid nonpareil: First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than 15.00.

Births, Marriages and Deaths, \$1.00; funeral notices, 50 cents extra. Where cuts are inserted they must be all metal—not mounted on wood.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

The tariff commissioners have been now for some little time pursuing their inquiries. They were for some days in Toronto, and we venture to say that the Commissioners, who are all free traders, are already beginning to find that protection has a stronger hold on the people of this Dominion of all parties and all occupations than they had any idea of. The men whom they examined in Toronto were of many occupations, yet they were protectionists almost to a man, and what is more, they were protectionists who are ready and able to give a reason for their economic faith.

Every manufacturer examined wanted, not only the protection he now enjoys, but still more protection in the shape of lower duties, or no duties at all, on the raw material of his manufacture. On the 17th and 18th there appeared before the Commissioners, baker powder and yeast manufacturers, manufacturers of enamel, tin and copy ware, bicycle makers, gentlemen engaged in the manufacture of shirts, collars and cuffs, dry goods men, vinegar makers, compositors, crockery ware manufacturers, the makers of cheap bags, fancy goods manufacturers, jewelers, watchmakers, a manufacturer of sapollo, piano action manufacturers, rolling mills, marble workers, foundry men, gold-leaf makers, paper and envelope makers, and coopers.

The range of industries represented was wide and, as the reader sees, some of them were very important. The evidence given by most of the manufacturers was important. That presented by the pork packers was particularly so. The gentlemen interested in that industry showed very clearly that it was created by protection, and that its existence depends on the continuation of that protection. They also showed that the farmers of the Dominion are deeply interested in the prosperity of the pork packing industry, for it is they who raise the hogs and grow the food that fattens them. Here is an extract from a statement made by Mr. Fearman:

"Gentlemen, twenty years ago I started in this business in Canada, when we had free trade in these lines, and I am sorry to say that I started just twenty years too soon. I managed to conduct my business (and I had built an establishment and put in expensive machinery) for two years, and at the end of that time I was a much poorer man than ever I was before. The Americans were flooding the Canadian market with hogs of all kinds, and so undersold me that I had to finally abandon the entire business. I disposed of my buildings, tore out my plant and machinery and sold it. At that time the Chicago packers were sending in carloads of dressed hogs to this market by rail. They would be out on the snow, where the farmers would come along and buy them. Then there came a change. The protection tariff was placed on all pork packing products, and business thrived. The farmer who used to purchase his hogs from the United States markets began to produce them, and to-day we have drovers out all over the country picking up the hogs from the farmers, so that it has become a most productive business to them." He then enumerated the growth of the export trade, and in reply to the ministers stated that the Danes, who were active competitors in the English market with Canadians, had a co-operative, or protective tariff of some kind, he could not definitely state what, but knew it existed.

Before the pork-packers retired they wanted to know from the Commissioners whether there is any probability of the duty on hogs and meats being changed into the next twelve months. Their reason for asking this question was explained to the Ministers. It is, that this is the season of the year for buying hogs from the farmers to be cured during the winter season, and that if

any change was in contemplation the packers would certainly not stock their cellars with hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of goods which, by next season's tariff legislation, may be greatly depreciated in value. No answer was given to the packers to this—very important question. Mr. Fielding said he was not surprised that they were anxious, and added, if he were in their position he would be anxious too. The question was one which the Ministers were not in a position to answer.

This is one example of the injury which instability and uncertainty as to the action which Government may take does to trade. Another such example was given in the course of the day's proceedings. In March last Mr. R. McDonnell went to Pittsburgh to see about getting a plant for the manufacture of soft steel. He intended to form a company for that purpose in connection with the rolling mills, but, on account of the impending elections and the subsequent change of Government, the matter had been postponed for the present. Mr. Paterson asked the rolling mill proprietor:

"What object had you in holding off to see what the Government would do? What difference would that make?"

Mr. McDonnell's reply was: "I went to form a company here. Of course we would have to have big capital—nearly a quarter of a million of dollars—and the gentleman I spoke to said: 'Well, we don't know what the present Government is going to do.' We could not go on with our scheme if the duty were lowered."

From this it appears that Canada has one industry the less because men who had money to invest and were willing to invest it, if things remained as they were then, would not undertake to establish a new industry while matters as regards the tariff were in a state of uncertainty.

The Commissioners will, before the inquiry is ended, or we are greatly mistaken, have their eyes opened as to the state of public opinion in the Dominion with respect to the tariff. They will find that the practical free traders are very few indeed, and that to eliminate the principle of protection from the tariff will be for them a very risky operation.

AN UNFAIR COMPARISON.

We see that some of the supporters of the present Government when commending the terms of the Manitoba settlement compare them with the provisions of the remedial bill. This is hardly fair for it should be remembered that the Dominion Government offered terms of settlement which differed very materially from the system that the remedial bill, if it had become law, would have established. The terms which Sir Donald Smith was sent to Winnipeg to offer the Manitoba Government and which that Government rejected would have made the Manitoba school system almost identical with those that are now in operation in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The majority in those provinces are as strongly in favor of the un denominational system of schools as the inhabitants of Manitoba can possibly be, yet they voluntarily and without pressure of any kind made an arrangement with the Roman Catholic minorities that was satisfactory to both Protestants and Catholics, and which has worked well for nearly, if not quite, twenty years. There is no school question now in either of those provinces or in Prince Edward Island, which was similarly situated as regards education, and in which an arrangement almost identical with that effected in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick was made.

When the course pursued by the Conservative Government is considered, Sir Donald Smith's offer should not be lost sight of. That offer having been made by the Dominion and rejected by the Manitoba Government, makes a comparison between the terms of the late settlement and the provisions of the remedial bill manifestly dishonest.

A SINGULAR MISTAKE.

The Westminster Columbian professes to be under the impression that the Colonist has become an ardent admirer of the Hon. Mr. Tarte. Our contemporary is either joking or has misread the article from which it quotes. All that we said in that article was that in British Columbia the Minister of Public Works has been afforded a glorious opportunity of distinguishing himself as an administrator, and we also expressed a hope that he would avail himself of that opportunity. As to whether he is likely to do so we did not say one single word. Our contemporary does not seem able to understand how a newspaper can notice the doings of a public man of whose policy it does not approve in terms of courtesy. The Hon. Mr. Tarte while he was in this Province was, in a sense, the guest of its inhabitants, and he was diligent in making inquiries into matters connected with their welfare. It would, therefore, have been needless to allude to subjects of controversy or to question his sincerity or the earnestness of the zeal he displayed to do what he could to benefit the Province. There is a time for all things and when the Minister of Public Works was here to see what he could do to promote the welfare of the inhabitants of the Province was not the time to

make disagreeable allusions to his antecedents or even to question the soundness of the policy of the Government of which he is a member. We are rather proud to have it said that the most sensitive and the most touchy member of the Liberal party could not find in the Colonist while Mr. Tarte was here a single expression relative to the Minister personally that he could take objection to. We advise our Westminster contemporary to read the article which it reproduced over again. If it does so intelligently it will not find in it one word expressive of admiration of Mr. Tarte or of the principles or the policy of the party of which he is one of the leaders.

GOVERNMENT AND BUSINESS.

A good deal too much is generally said of the connection between good times and bad times and the Government of the day. Government generally has very little to do with the state of business in the country. Good times come without any help from Government, and bad times overtake a nation in spite of every effort that Government may make to prevent the visitation. Consequently Government generally does not deserve credit when a country is prosperous, neither does it deserve blame when business is depressed. The prosperity of a country depends almost entirely upon the industry, the intelligence, the energy and the thrift of its inhabitants. When the people work hard and are careful how they spend what they earn, they will thrive even under bad and unwise rulers; when they are lazy and unenterprising, when they depend upon Government or anything else except their own honest exertions, they will remain stationary or retrograde, no matter what Government may do to help them.

But there are, we freely admit, times when Governments can do a great deal to retard the progress of a country and to counteract what its industrious and enterprising citizens may do to advance its interests. The position in which the United States was a few months ago shows what a Government can do by inaction and wrongheadedness to retard the prosperity of a nation. The United States had what all intelligent men admit to be a vicious system of currency. Its Government issued a vast amount of paper obligations without taking proper measures to redeem that paper when redemption was demanded. Every one knows in what condition an individual would be who acted in this way. He would, to say the least, be in difficulties, no matter how much property he might own. His affairs, for the want of necessary ready cash would get into a muddle and his credit would suffer. This is precisely what happened to the United States. When its affairs were in this condition a party arose and became very influential, which advocated the paying of the nation's obligations in silver, which had depreciated as much as 50 per cent. It was known, too, that there was very little gold in the treasury, and that that little was disappearing at a rapid rate. It is no wonder that, under such circumstances, business men and men who had saved money became alarmed. People generally know pretty well by this time what happens when alarm in business circles becomes general. Men who have money are afraid to part with it. The consequence is money becomes "tight." Those who are doing businesses that require a constant expenditure of money can only get it at a very high rate of interest, or cannot get it at all, and then comes a series of business crashes which unsettles the minds of all who are in business. When business in the United States came to this very bad pass the President of the United States came to the rescue. He told the people in effect that they need not be afraid, that the Government of the United States would continue to redeem its obligations in gold. He used the credit of the nation to borrow gold to keep the redemption fund in the Treasury from being exhausted. He did this, time and again, and was bitterly vilified by the silver party for resorting to such a measure to keep up the credit of the nation and to restore confidence among business men. And confidence was in a measure restored. Thousands were by the Presidents determined stand and courageous action saved from ruin. It was believed that as long as he was at the head of the affairs of the Republic, Government whenever it was called upon to do so would redeem its paper in full, would pay one hundred cents in the dollar in gold. Here we have an instance of Government interference being in a high degree beneficial to business. But it must be remarked that the trouble was brought on by governmental mismanagement.

But confidence was far from fully restored. The silver repudiationists were at work in the country and they threatened to put an administration in power which would authorize the Government and every other debtor in the country to meet their obligations with silver dollars worth about fifty cents each. The struggle between the party which was bound to keep the money of the country honest, and the party which declared their intention to debase it was a severe one, but fortunately for everyone the sound money party won.

As soon as the people knew they were to have an honest Government for at least four years more, what might naturally be expected happened. Business revived. Factories which had been closed resumed work. Working men and working women who had been idle obtained employment once more. It is said that between 375,000 and 400,000 have already been put to work since the election or had their hours of work increased. An American contemporary says: "Business improvement to this extent never occurred before in any equal time in the entire history of the country," and continues: Markets, banks and Treasury immediately felt the impulse of the great trade revival. The better class of stocks advanced before the election in anticipation of McKinley's victory, thus "discounting," in a great degree, the effect of that triumph, but they went up farther and are held firmer since. Bank deposits, loans and clearings quickly reflected the change in the situation. The Treasury gold reserve, which was \$114,000,000 on November 3, is now up to \$127,000,000. Gold importation has stopped for the time after an inflow of over \$75,000,000, and possibly it has ended for the year.

This great change has taken place not on account of what the Government has done, for it has not had time to do anything, but simply because the people believe in it. They know that it is safe for them to rely upon it. They know that there will be no more tampering with the currency, and they believe that whatever change is made will be in the direction of security and stability. But there has been no mystery in all this. The change is in accordance with laws—unchanged laws—that are everywhere in operation and are as plainly seen in the course of ordinary business as in the conduct of the affairs of the State.

AN UNINTENTIONAL OFFENCE. The Rossland Miner blames the Colonist for having published a letter from Rossland, which it says was a "veiled attack on the management of the War Eagle mine." We had not the remotest idea that the strictures of our correspondent were directed against the managers of that mine. As no names were mentioned we did not know who our correspondent was aiming at. We believed him to be judicious and careful and we consequently had not the slightest suspicion that his charges were made against men of well known integrity and good reputation. If we had thought that his letter would have injured a legitimate undertaking or cast a reflection on the character of honest and enterprising men we would not have published it. Nothing could be further from our intention than to do anything that might be really injurious to Rossland or to anyone who is honestly engaged in developing the mineral resources of the district.

The Miner is mistaken when it says that "the editor of the Colonist has been in Rossland." The editor of this paper has not had the privilege of paying that very interesting town a visit, and its business manager, Mr. W. H. Ellis, who has been there, did not see the letters complained of until after they were published.

PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT. To the Editor:—To develop British Columbia's great resources a vast amount of capital will be needed. It is impossible to form any estimate of the millions that will be required to open up and operate the gold and silver mines, to convert the copper and iron ores into metal, to manufacture the millions upon millions of feet of merchantable lumber, to clear the farm lands, to construct the railways, highways, and build the cities and towns, with all the appliances of high civilization. We saw how, following the construction of the Northern Pacific railway, 400,000 people and an immense amount of capital flowed into the State of Washington in a decade. We saw, in our own province, how men and money followed quickly upon the construction of the Canadian Pacific. We are witnessing to-day a great influx of population and capital into the Kootenay district because of the success attending two or three gold mines. We require no proof, except what is afforded by observation and experience, to convince us that if we could once set on foot the general development of the province we would inaugurate a period of prosperity, the like of which we have never witnessed. Let us suppose that while the riches of the southeastern corner of the province are being exploited, another stream of capital could be directed into that wonderful auriferous region of which Lilholet is an outcrop and Cariboo the threshold. Let us suppose that with this there could be started a stream of immigration to occupy the fertile valleys of the interior and the boundless cattle ranges by which they are flanked. Let us contemplate another transcontinental railway, backed with abundant capital and reaching out for the growing commerce of the Orient. Let us think of what the full develop-

ment of Vancouver Island alone would mean. Every town in the province would feel its business pulse quickened by these things; every farmer would find the price of his produce advanced; every laborer would be able to secure abundant employment. I wish to avoid the language of exaggeration in these letters, but I state the simple truth when I say that imagination can hardly picture the full result of the development of the resources of our province.

Dr. Calhoun, commissioner for the state of Washington at the World's Fair, is authority for the statement that there is in that state more standing timber than in all the states of the Union east of the Mississippi; and the Puget Sound Lumberman, in an article on the timber supply of the Coast, after speaking of the vast resources of Washington and Oregon in this respect, said that British Columbia contained very much more than both those states combined. Our province has more coal than Pennsylvania, and better than any more of it than all the rest of the Pacific coast put together. Probably it is quite accurate to say that in respect to its supply of coal and iron, British Columbia is without a rival in the world.

In respect to its area of arable and pasture land, it would probably surprise many people from the East to be told that there is a wider area of this in British Columbia than in the three Maritime provinces, but there is no doubt whatever that this is true. As to its wealth of gold and silver, no one can pretend to set a limit. It is known that its auriferous area is at least three times as great as the total area of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. If you join the southeast corner and the north-west corner of the province by a line drawn upon the map, the line will represent a distance of 1,200 miles, and it will not cross a river valley whose sands do not carry gold, or a mountain range in which a prospector may not reasonably hope to find paying mineral, and for fully half its length it will traverse a region destined to be the scene of unprecedented hydraulic mining.

We admit all these things to each other and yet when some one suggests that the provincial government should adopt a boldly aggressive policy in order that the people who live in the province now, and who have their all invested here, should get the benefit of the opening of these matchless resources to settlement and capital, the cry is raised that we cannot afford it; the truth is that we cannot afford not to.

The province stands in the position of a man, who has discovered a gold mine, sunk a shaft on it, cross-cut the vein and found that there is plenty of ore, and the ore assayed and found it runs high and keeps getting better all the time. What would we think of such a man, who having learned of these things about his property, would be afraid of putting in a plant to get out the ore? On every principle of statesmanship, good politics and sound business, it will pay the province "to put in the plant" needed to realize the riches abounding within its borders.

These riches will be fully developed one of these days. But why wait? There is no particular satisfaction in knowing that we have a province of such boundless possibilities if we do not get some good out of them ourselves. Some day a railway will cross the province through the rich grazing lands and along the rich valleys of the central plateau, thence through the gold fields of Cariboo and on to the great prairies, and so on across the continent. Everyone knows that such a road would mean the settlement of millions of acres of land, the investment of millions in gold mining, the building of new towns, the establishment of many new industries. Everyone knows that that would mean much to Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo and all the coast. Everyone knows that without it the interior cannot be developed. I take this as one illustration of Railway extension on Vancouver Island is another. Competing railway connection with the Kootenay country is another. The opening of trails across the northern part of the province from the head of navigation on the Skeena river is another. Others might be mentioned, but these will suffice to show what I mean when I speak of "putting in a plant" to get out the riches of the

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province. These things will cost money, but you cannot make an omelette without breaking eggs any more than you can take a great province like ours and open it to colonization and capital without spending money. In some of the things I have mentioned the co-operation of the Dominion government may properly be sought, and I have reason to believe that an appeal to that quarter will not be made in vain. UNLOOKER.

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