The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FORTY-FOURTH VICTORIA B. C. TUESDAY DECEMBER 16. 1902 VOLUME LXVII

Meets in February

Dominion Parliament Will Be Convened on Twelfth of That Month.

Official Circles Somewhat Surprised at Mr. Charlton's Statements.

Manitoba Young Conservatives Hold Their Convention at Winnipeg.

Ottawa, Dec. 12.—(Special)—It is said in official circles that parliament meets on Thursday, February 12.

The total receipts to date for the Canadian South African memorial fund amount to $5,591.

The Clergue Company only supplied 3,500 tons of steel rails to the government on account of this year's order of 25,000 tons. The government therefore is advertising in the open market for next year's supply.

Mr. Fielding's tariff utterances at Halifax have been closely scrutinized here, and it is felt that the government cannot much longer delay action with a view to getting rid of many existing tariff anomalies. A representative of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was here this week investigating local industrial conditions.

It is officially stated that John Charlton's announcement at the reciprocity convention in Detroit, that negotiations are now in progress for the resumption of the joint high commission between Canada and the States is peculiar. The British and United States authorities are anxious to resume, but Canada insists first that the Alaska boundary question be referred to arbitration.

Immediately after the Christmas holidays, the government will set about preparing for the work of the session. There are several positions to be filled. Lieut.-Governor Jette's term is up in January and he will go to the Senate.

Winnipeg, Dec. 12.—(Special)—A provincial convention of young Conservatives was held at Brandon yesterday and today. Various resolutions were passed approving of the policy of the Manitoba government on public questions. A. Reid of Winnipeg was elected president. The gathering closed tonight with a public meeting addressed by Premier Roblin.

Mrs. Daye, of Canmore, widow of a miner of Canmore, killed in the disaster in MacNeil Coal Co.'s mine in June, 1901, has brought action against the company for $20,000. The case is now being heard in Calgary.

A city paper announces that W. R. McInnes, general traffic manager of the Western division of the C. P. R., with headquarters in Winnipeg, has received the appointment to the position of freight manager, with offices at Montreal.

The charge of bigamy brought by Mary Sutherland against her husband, Donald Sutherland, was heard today, and Sutherland was committed for trial.

Toronto, Dec. 12.—(Special)—The petition against Mr. Carscallen, Conservative M. P. P. for Lennox, was dismissed at Osgoode Hall today. The member-elect therefore retains his seat. There will be an appeal in one of the courts.

TORONTO THE GOOD!

A "Carnival of Corruption" on Referendum Day.

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 12.—(Special.)—Inspector Stark, of the Detective Department, says: "If information that has been furnished me is correct, there must have been veritible carnival of corruption in the city on the day of voting. From all accounts impersonation was carried on openly and unblushingly, in many sections. The matter has become a public scandal, and a vigorous effort will be made to ascertain the facts and punish all offenders. Any citizen who has knowledge of illegal practices at polling booths on referendum day will assist the administration of justice by giving information to this department."

FIRST TRIAL IS A FAILURE

Accident at Attempt to Land End of United States Cable.

San Francisco, Dec. 12.—An unsuccessful attempt was made today to lay the shore end of the United States Pacific cable. A strong unfavorable tide was the chief cause of the failure. The day was perfect as to weather conditions, and the occasion had been made the cause for a semi-holiday. Fully 25,000 people gathered at the beach, one-half of them school children, to witness the beginning of the cable laying.

The cable steamer Silverton anchored off the beach soon after daylight, but it was decided to delay the hauling of the cable ashore until the water shou'd become somewhat smoother.

At 11 o'clock the live-saving crew appeared with surf boats to assist in communicating between the steamer and the shore. The crews of these boats and the crews of two boats launched from the steamer carried a large rope from the Silverton to a point outside the breaker, and waited there while another boat from the life-saving station came on through the surf to carry the end of the rope to land. The boat, drawn by horses, came into the surf, and the crew climbed into their places. There was a cheer from the crowd as the men met the breakers, and the cheer frightened the horses. The team broke away from the driver and, with the boat carriage dragging after it, plunged into the crowd of people who had gathered on the beach.

Several children were knocked down in the scramble to get out of the way of the maddened horses, but the animals were caught before serious injury had been done. After several attempts, the life-saving crew succeeded in getting ashore a hawser, to which was attached the cable. Then came a wait of four and one-half hours before an attempt was made to draw the cable ashore. The hawser sagged so that it was impossible to draw it ashore through the strong surf. Just before the attempt was abandoned, several men took hold of the rope for a final pull. The hawser flew up and struck Clarence H. MacKay on the chin, and knocked him off his feet. Another man was rendered senseless for a short time, and Frank Hearding, of New York, sustained a severe cut on the face.

Darkness coming on, the Silverton returned to her anchorage in the bay. Another trial will be made on Monday.

FREE COAL.

Bill in United States House Looking to Canadian Reciprocity.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Representative McCall (Massachusetts) today introduced a bill authorizing the President to enter into a reciprocal agreement with Great Britain whereby coal mined in the United States may be shipped into Canada free of duty and Canadian coal admitted into the United States free of charge.

U. S. AND CUBA.

Definite Treaty of Commercial Reciprocity Drawn.

Havana, Dec. 12.—A definite treaty of commercial reciprocity between Cuba, and the United States was signed late last night by General Bliss and Secretaries Sealdo and Montes. It only lacks the signatures of Secretary Hay, and Senor Quesada, and the approval of the United States and Cuban senates to make it operative. Although the treaty provides for a uniform reduction of 20 per cent. from the present tariff charges on Cugan products, entering the United States, a parallel list of products has been drown up in which is set forth the reductions on each item made by Cuba, and the United States respectively. It is impossible now to make any material changes in this list.

Collar Buttons, Scarf Pins, Cuff Links, Garters, Cuff Holders, Arm Bands. B. Williams & Co. *

The Meeting At Parksville

People of that Part of Nanaimo Solid For Mr. McInnes.

Socialists Fail to Hold Their Promised Gathering at Wellington.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nanaimo, B. C., Dec. 12.—One of the most interesting meetings that was held since the campaign opened from a government standpoint was held at Parksville last evening. About 50 farmers were present, and they were all in sympathy with Mr. McInnes, who had called the meeting. Messrs. Williams and Hawthornthwaite were present to represent the Socialists, and followed Mr. McInnes, who outlined the government's policy. The Socialist speakers received a chilly reception. Mr. Williams is not a good speaker at any time, and he was just a little worse than ever last evening. Mr. Hawthornthwaite denounced the Provincial Secretary in strongest possible terms, and the candidate for re-election in North Nanaimo resched in a manner that the attack of the Nanaimo member deserved. The audience jeered and hooted Mr. Hawthornthwaite, and when at the close of the meeting came Major Hickey, who had acted as chairman, said: "We people in this section of the Island know what we want; the government policy is good enough for us. It will hardly be necessary to hold an election here. On Monday all that is necessary for us to do is to have the returning officer send in the whole bunch of ballots all marked for McInnes."

The Socialists made a big bluff yesterday about getting the Opera House here tomorrow night and challenging the Provincial Secretary to meet Mr. Hawthornthwaite. It is apparent now that the deal has fallen through as the Socialists did not call on the manager of the opera house today to carry out the agreement.

The Socialists went to Wellington tonight to hold a meeting. Neither by mail nor on their bills did they invite Mr. McInnes to be present.

There were disappointments in store for the Socialists. It appears that when they reached Wellington that no provision had been made for the securing of a hall to meet in, and they failed to secure one. There is no Socialist meeting in Wellington tonight. At 8:45 the supporters of Parker Williams, who had gone out to cheer for him, accompanied their leader back to Northfield where a sort of consolation meeting was held.

Reports from all sections of the district indicate that Mr. McInnes is far stronger than he was when he last appeared as a candidate.

Initial hem stitch linen handkerchiefs in half dozen boxes, $1.20 per box. B. Williams & Co. *

DECLINES HIS TESTIMONY

Chief Justice Hunter Orders Witness to Withdraw From the Stand.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Dec. 12.—A sensational incident occurred in the Supreme court today when T. A. Fee, a member of the firm of architects, Parr & Fee, was ordered from the witness stand by Chief Justice Hunter. It was in the case of Buttimer v. Fee, an action for a decree ordering the performance of a contract, and the defendant was giving evidence. Mr. Fee flatly denied other testimony, and the opposing counsel read the defendant's own statements in examination for discovery. These were contradictory to his evidence, and the Chief Justice asked the defendant's counsel to remove him from the court room, as he did not believe Mr. Fee's testimony.

The telephone strikers' demands have been acceded to and the old staff will resume work on Monday.

W. Thomas, for sixteen years manager of the Vancouver Gas Co., will be the new manager of the Seattle Gas Co., at a salary of $300 per month. The company will send him to a technical school in Minneapolis for a course, paying his expenses and salary.

Priestley's Cravenette Raincoats, $13.50, $15.00, $18.00. B. Williams & Co. *

TRAIN COLLISION.

Accident at Dundas But Nobody Hurt.

Hamilton, Dec. 12.—(Special.)—The newspaper train, which left here at 6:45 a. m., ran into an Eastbound freight at Dundas station. The rolling stock sustained damage, but no person was killed.

10 cases special Neckwear at 50c., 75c., $1.00. B. Williams & Co. *

Threaten To Shoot

Foreign Residents at Puerto Cabello Seek Refuge on Warships

H. M. S. Ariadne and German Cruiser Vineta Likely to Bombard Town.

Report That Castro Is Now Anxious to Have Arbitration.

London, Dec. 13.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Willemstad, Curacao, dated December 11, says that the foreign residents of Puerto Cabello are taking refuge on board the German cruiser Vineta, and the British cruiser Ariadne, and that the vessels are threatening to bombard the port.

Berlin, Dec. 12.—As the result of fresh inquiries made regarding the reported sinking of Venezuelan vessels off La Guayra, the correspondent of the Associated Press is informed that the orders given to the German and British commanders were to capture the vessels before beginning the blockade. No orders were given to sink them. If, however, any vessel has been sunk this was a military measure necessary in carrying out the foregoing orders. No report has yet been received from Commodore Scheder, the German commander. Only a report from Herr Pilgrim-Baltazzi has reached here on this subject up to 6 p. m. today. It was as follows: "Four Venezuelan vessels captured. One of them disabled. Two German vessels, the Vineta and Panther, and one British, the Retribution, participated in the capture."

The foreign office here refuses to believe the vessels were sunk, and will not credit the report until confirmatory news is received officially from the German representatives on the spot. At any rate it is added if the vessels were sunk it was the result of joint action of both squadrons, and having resisign office about the reported seizure of the French steamer Ossun, and the German cruiser Falke going to Porto Cabello, is understood to have been for the same purpose as the operations at La Guayra. If, as reported, a British collier was seized by the Venezuelans at Porto Cabello, the Falke may land marines and re-take her. The German school-ship Stosch sailed from Curacoa yesterday for La Guayra.

The newspapers which have been absorbed for weeks over the political broils in the Reichstag now editorialize lengthily on the Venezuelan situation. They generally treat President Castro's proceedings lightly and ridicule the disproportion of officers in the Venezuelan army to the men. The papers which treat the subject more seriously say that no matter how unpleasant the Venezuelan business is growing, it must be seen through, for it would be impossible otherwise for Germany to protect her concerns in that country. It is added that without Great Britain's participation the game would not have been worth the risk of incurring the ill-will of the United States. All the newspapers having government leanings carefully bring out the fact that thanks are due to the United States for its resolute protection through Minister Bowen of German and British subjects at Caracas. Throughout the official press there appear inspired reaffirmations of the statement that Germany does not intend the slightest infringement of the Monroe doctrine as defined by the State Department at Washington.

London, Dec. 12.—The foreign office informs the Associated Press that the British government disclaims responsibility for the sinking of the Venezuelan vessels off La Guaya, which it entirely attributes to the German forces.

Kingstown, Island of St. Vincent, Dec. 11.—The Venezuelan troopship Harmora and the Coast guard vessel Vicute Tres de Mayo were captured in the Gulf of Paria and taken this morning to Port of Spain, Trinidad, by the British sloop of war Alert.

Caracas, Venezuela, Dec. 11.—The government has taken preservative measures at La Guayra. All the deposits of coal at the navy yard and all the British cars on the La Guayra railroad have been brought here, rendering impossible the transportation of the allied troops by rail. General Ferrier, the Minister of War, spent all day today in choosing spots in the mountains where trenches are to be dug. The governor of Caracas has issued the following decree: "All Venezuelans living in the Federal district, between the ages of 18 and 50 years, must enroll themselves in the militia. Any such person refusing to enroll voluntarily as patriotism demands, will be declared a traitor and sent before the tribunals."

Washington, Dec. 12.—A cablegram received at the State department today from Minister Bowen at Caracas, states that the Venezuelan government has requested him to propose to Great Britain and Germany that the difficulties arising out of the claims for alleged damages and injuries to Britain and German subjects during the civil war be submitted to arbitration.

In conformity with the understanding already reached with the representatives of the British and German governments here, the proposition from President Castro will be duly laid before those governments, the State department acting merely as a channel of communication. Not much hope is entertained of the favorable reception of the proposition, as it is felt the affair has progressed too far for a settlement by peaceful methods.

Reprisals made by the Venezuelans for the destruction of their navy in the seizure of British ships and the arrest of German and British subjects, practically have developed the relations between the countries into those of real war, although technically the proposals prefer to designate it as something less. In doing so, Great Britain and Germany simply are following the course taken during the war with China, when, notwithstanding the fact that the allied fleet battered down Taku and captured and distributed a number of Chinese naval vessels, no declaration of war was forthcoming.

It is realized here that the outcome is very doubtful, and the way is beset with difficulties. If the claims against Venezuela were only those of Great Britain and Germany, the adjustment might be easier, but France and Italy, the United States, and perhaps other nations also have claims, and they cannot accept any arrangement which Great Britain and Germany might force upon Venezuela which would deprive them of their right of reclamation.

After the cabinet meeting today, Secretary of Navy Moody said the United States will not send, at this time at least, any warships to Venezuelan waters.

BRITAIN IN AFRICA.

Abyssinia and Italy Are Working in Harmony.

London, Dec. 12.—The foreign office has issued the text of the Anglo-Abyssinian treaty which was ratified on October 28. By this treaty Great Britain obtains the lease of a slice of territory near Itang, on the river Baro, as a commercial station, and the right to construct a railroad through Abyssinia connecting the Soudan with the Uganda territory.

Lord Landsdowne today stated that in Somaliland the Italian government was giving Great Britain invaluable facilities in the conduct of operations and that he hoped soon to dispose of the difficulties created by the Mad Mullah in that part of the world. Concerning Ireland the Foreign Secretary said the condition of that country might be regarded with less misgiving today than for many years past. Home Rule has receded further into the background that at any time within his recollection.

TO BUILD SHIPS.

C. P. R. to Erect Plant on the Lakes.

Windsor, Dec. 12.—(Special.)—The Canadian Pacific Railway is to build a large fleet of modern carriers and unless present plans miscarry, the favored site for the plant is Sandwich, the county town of Essex. The plant, it is estimated, will cost $1,000,000, and will be completely equipped with ship, boiler and engine building plant with dry dock and all facilities and repair works.

The prime object of this plant will be to build boats for the Canadian Pacific Railway company, but the intention of the projectors is to enter the field for contract work of all kinds in the way of building and repairing vessels.

Situation Is Not Alarming

London Not Greatly Agitated Over the Trouble in South America.

Venezuelan Consul Makes a Statement in Regard to Financial Offer.

London, Dec. 13.—The Venezuela crisis is regarded less seriously here this morning. Lord Lansdowne in a speech, said that the situation is in no way alarming, and although the opinion is expressed that President Castro's reported request for arbitration has come too late, this step on his part is welcomed as a proof of his anxiety to withdraw from his position. The newspapers express various opinions as to the arbitration proposition, but there is a general agreement that if by a guarantee made by the United States or other means, Venezuela could be bound to carry out an award, no reason exists why Great Britain should refuse to consent to arbitration. It is believed, however, that neither Great Britain or Germany is going to accept the arbitration proposition. Statements attributed to the consuls and misrepresentations of Venezuela in European cities, tray a stronger feeling against Germany than against Great Britain, as well as reliance upon the United States to prevent any Anglo-German invasion of Venezuela.

The Venezuelan consul-general is credited with the assertion that the armed intervention of the United States would be certain to follow immediately such invasion. A despatch from Berlin to the Morning Post says the British commander in Venezuelan waters will, as senior officer in future direct all joint action after having consulted with Commodore Scheder, the German commander. Germany has no intention of sending a force to the interior of Venezuela. All German action, according to the correspondent, will be confined to the Coast.

VENEZUELAN STATEMENT.

London, Dec. 12.—As a result of the announcement that Venezuela has asked United States Minister Bowen to act as arbitrator in the controversy with Great Britain and Germany, the Venezuelan consul here tonight made a statement to the Associated Press. The consul (Senor Schotbergh) is the only representative of the Venezuelan government in London, and he has been acting in concert with the members of President Castro's secret delegation previously referred to in these despatches, whose actions in Rome, Paris, Amsterdam and London would form in the event of arbitration an important part in the Venezuelan case. Senor Schotbergh said: "There being no longer any necessity of secrecy with regard to the methods adopted by Venezuela to effect a settlement of the foreign claims against that country, and the following facts can be published. About six months ago President Castro sent special envoys to different European cities entrusted with a confidential mission to ascertain the state of feeling of foreign creditors of the Venezuelan republic. The envoys were instructed to arrive at a basis of agreement for the consolidation and unification of all Venezuelan foreign debts, including the diplomatic claims. The envoy who came to London was instructed to associate himself with me, the other envoys were engaged in connection with other claims against Venezuela, especially those of Spain, France and Italy. After considerable negotiations in London a suggested plan of settlement was arrived at. Subsequently the firm of J. and W. Seligram & Co., of New York and one of the leading French banking concerns promised tentatively to support the plan. In brief these documents provided, as the executive is inspired by an earnest desire of coming to a final settlement, with all Venezuelan foreign claims for the consolidation of all debts and claims into a unified loan not exceeding $8,000,000 to be known as the "Venezuelan unified four per cent. loan of 1902."

"In conjunction with this plan an international bank under European control was to be established and interest on the loan was to be guaranteed by the customs. Fiscal agents appointed by this bank were to be installed in all customs houses, and were themselves to collect interest on the loan. If at any time the custom receipts proved insufficient to meet this interest the government undertook to make good any deficit out of other revenues.

"It was considered essential to learn the attitude of the United States. While final steps were being taken the crisis became acute. An unofficial effort was then made to gain the good offices of the United States in order to procure for Venezuela a slight extension of time. The arrangements were cabled from London to President Castro, and was ready for presentation to the foreign offices pending President Castro's reply when the news of the presentation of the ultimatum was received.

"This plan by no means has been given up, although, of course, all negotiations to this end are at present at a standstill. Unless matters go to further extremes in Venezuela, a settlement on some such basis as the foregoing is still possible. The British and German creditors of Venezuela must eventually rely upon some financial arrangement as the only method of getting back their money."

A Tame Capture

Seizure of Venezuelan Fleet Devoid of Any Exciting Incidents.

The British and German Sailors Quietly Sent the Crews Ashore.

And Towed the Ships Away From Anchorage Without Any Fuss.

Berlin, Dec. 13.—The Foreign Office here tonight had not received a proposition to arbitrate through any channel. While it is said that Germany's claims are regarded as so clear and well grounded, that it is not easy to see what is left to arbitrate, still it is again reported that such a proposition would be taken into consideration if adequate reasons were presented. The statement that the United States had given Germany and Great Britain its consent to the landing of troops in Venezuela is incorrect, because such a landing has not been the subject of negotiations.

Guayaquil, Dec. 13.—The newspapers here protest at the action taken by Germany and Great Britain against Venezuela, especially the reported sinking of the Venezuelan vessels. They say the Monroe doctrine is only used when convenient to the United States.

Caracas, Dec. 13.—The following details of the capture of the Venezuelan vessels at La Guayra on Tuesday by the Anglo-German forces have reached here. At 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon 13 boats manned by 240 British and German seamen and towed by two steam launches, without giving any notification of their intention to the Venezuelan authorities, entered the harbor of La Guayra and proceeded to the docks. The German contingent belonging to the cruisers Vineta and Falke, went to board the Margarita, formerly the torpedo boat Bayo, which was given to Venezuela by Ecuador, and revolver in hand, compelled the men who were occupied in repairing her to abandon the ship.

The German sailors smashed the torpedo tubes, the compass and the machinery and left the Margarita in dock in this disabled condition. The Germans afterwards boarded the Ussou, a freight steamer belonging to a Frenchman, and chartered by the government for the transportation of troops, and ordered the few sailors on board to quit the vessel, which they did without making any resistance. The German sailors cut the anchor chain and towed her outside the harbor.

At the same time the sailors of the British cruiser Retribution boarded the General Crespo and the Tunono and obliged their crews to lower the Venezuelan flag and leave the vessels. The Venezuelans made no resistance. The British bluejackets then cut the vessels loose from their anchors and towed them outside the harbor. The Venezuelan crews were allowed to return to the shore. The captured steamers were seen at 11 o'clock at night still in the same position. At 2 o'clock in the morning the British cruiser Retribution towed the General Crespo and the Tutono farther out and the Venezuelan vessels have not been seen since.

The government asserts that the soldiers at the fort at La Guayra saw them sunk with dynamite. It is a fact that the Retribution returned alone a few hours later to La Guayra, and it was impossible for her to have conducted them either to Curacoa or Trinidad. The government complains that the German sailors ate the meals prepared on board the captured steamers for the Venezuelan crews.

The following is an authentic copy of the demands presented by the British minister on Monday, December 8, before embarking at La Guayra:

"To the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"Replying to Your Excellency's note of the 6th instant, I have the honor to inform you that I have received instructions from His Majesty's government to point out to the Venezuelan government, in writing, that regarding the steamer Banrigh, the British government have given explanations and have shown that there exists no legitimate ground for complaint. Nor does His Majesty's government think that there is any reason to attribute blame to the authorities of Trinidad, who only acted conformably with instructions.

"I have the honor to further express that His Majesty's government regrets the situation which has arisen, but cannot accept your note as a sufficient reply to my communication, nor as indicative of the intention of the Venezuelan government to satisfy the claims which His Majesty's government have brought forward, and it must be understood that they include all well founded claims which have arisen in consequence of the late civil war and the previous ones and the ill-treatment and imprisonment of British subjects, and also include an arrangement for the foreign debt.

"I have asked the Venezuelan government to make a declaration that they recognize in principle the justness of these claims, that they will immediately make compensation in the navigation cases and the cases above mentioned, and in those which British subjects have been unjustly imprisoned or ill-treated, and that respecting other claims they will accept the decision of a mixed commission as to the amount and guaranty which should be given for payment. I also have expressed the hope that the Venezuelan government will defer to those demands and not oblige His Majesty's government to take steps to obtain satisfaction.

"I have added that His Majesty's government have been informed of the claims of the German government against Venezuela and that the two governments have agreed to operate jointly for the purpose of obtaining an arrangement of all these claims, and that His Majesty's government will require the immediate payment of a sum equal to that which in the first case should be paid to the German government. Any balance after the payment of urgent claims shall be held on account for the liquidation of claims which might go before the commission.

"I have, moreover, instructions from His Majesty's government to state clearly that this communication must be taken as an ultimatum.

(Signed) "Haggard, British Minister."

"To His Excellency, Senor Lopez Baralt."

Lt Guayra, Venezuela, Dec. 13.—The British cruiser Charybdis, flying Commodore Montgomery's flag, the German cruiser Vineta and the German training ship Stosch, arrived here this morning and have taken positions commanding the town and fortresses. Several merchantmen, the Dutch steamer Prins William IV., a British steamer of the Harrison line, and a royal mail steamer, arrived off the port today, but were prevented from entering the harbor by the captain of the British cruiser Indefatigable, who said he would not be responsible for what might happen if the vessels were allowed to enter. The steamers applied for lighters to enable them to discharge their cargoes, but the request was refused by the custom house authorities, who declared the vessels might enter the port as usual, there being no reason for their remaining outside.

All ammunition is being removed from the fortress and barracks here and taken to Caracas, and it is apparently the intention of the government to abandon the town.

Laguayra, Dec. 13—The German cruiser Vineta yesterday captured near Guanta the Venezuelan gunboat Restaurador, formerly George J. Gould's yacht Atlanta. A crew from the Vineta was put aboard and the captured vessel was sent to Trinidad.

NIHILISTS ARRESTED.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 13.—The police have arrested forty accomplices of persons who have been attempting to introduce revolutionary proclamations into Russia. Among the persons taken into custody are several influential Nihilists.

MRS. GRANT DYING.

Widow of the Famous United States General.

Washington, Dec. 13.—Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, widow of the former president of the United States, is reported to be dying tonight at her home in this city. Her physician says she cannot survive the night. She has been in ill-health for a long time.

Blown to Pieces By Glycerine

Explosion Wrecks Part of Hamilton Powder Works at Departure Bay.

And James Sloan's Body Was Torn Into Small Fragments.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nanaimo, B. C., Dec. 13.—A terrible accident occurred at the high explosive works at Departure Bay, of the Hamilton Powder company this morning. The washing room and contents were shattered into unrecognizable debris, and scattered over the surrounding acres by the explosion of about 75 pounds of liquid nitro-glycerine.

Mingled with the wreckage are the fragments of the body of James Sloan, who was inside the room at the time, and whose body was blown into little pieces.

A large excavation was found where the building had stood. The shock was felt for miles around, buildings in Nanaimo, three miles distant shaking and rocking with the concussion. People from Wellington hurried to the scene, but a cordon had been established and a near approach was forbidden.

The works are arranged with a view to just such catastrophes, the buildings all being isolated. Consequently fearful as was the destruction on the spot, it did not extend to other parts of the works. The cause of the disaster is unknown, and probably will remain so. Manager Burnham has a theory, but declines to disclose it until the inquest. He displayed much agitation when interviewed, and said to your correspondent: "The financial loss is mere nothing. What we care about is the loss of a life, the life of a man who was a trusted employee, one of the oldest we had. The accident certainly was not poor Sloan's fault. He was a most careful man. This is the first accident since I took charge, and I feel it very much."

Deceased leaves a widow and adult son and daughter. The remains will be interred here with Masonic honors. The damage to the works will not exceed $1,000. The Hamilton Powder company has the reputation for exercising the greatest possible care. This is the second accident in 14 years operations. The other occurred six years ago, when a wagon loaded with nitro-glycerine exploded blowing the driver, horse and vehicle into fragments too small for identification.

MARSEILLES STRIKE.

Police Charge the Crowd and Several Men Hurt.

Marseilles, Dec. 12.—The first collision between strikers and the police occurred today, and as a result several men on both sides, including a commissary of police, were injured. The clash was an outcome of an attempt of the strikers to destroy the track in front of a car loaded with coal, which was being sent to the port. The police charged the crowd and made fifteen arrests. The remainder of the strikers were dispersed. Troops now guard all approaches to the port and disperse all assemblages. A strong force of soldiers and police occupy the streets surrounding the port.

Nice, France, Dec. 13.—The boatmen and fishermen here and at Villefranche and Beaulieu, who are liable to naval service, have gone on strike in sympathy with the movement at Marseilles.

COAL FAMINE.

Plants in Connecticut Obliged to Close Down.

Reading, Pa., Dec. 13.—The Reading company is taxed to its utmost to keep the coal traffic moving. Up to tonight the company transported about 10,500 cars of coal for the past week, or nearly 325,000 tons. All the collieries are working to their full capacity. Never before in the history of the anthracite regions has there been such activity. Soft coal is becoming scarce, and the Reading company is having a hard time in getting a full supply.

Newhaven, Conn., Dec. 13.—The plant of the Newhaven Iron & Steel company has been closed owing to a lack of fuel.

Frankfort, Mich., Dec. 13.—Two car ferries of the Ann Arbor railway are tied up at their docks here because of the insufficient coal supply. There is not ten tons of soft coal in storage here where about 150 cars are usually kept.

Rockville, Conn., Dec. 13—The American Mills company, manufacturers of woolen goods, today closed down their plant for an indefinite period on account of lack of fuel. Over 400 hands will be thrown out of employment.

LUKE X-37 (ENDING).

Toronto, Dec. 13—The Canadian Bank of Commerce management has decided to give every member of its staff throughout Canada a substantial Christmas gift. It will take the form of a bonus of from 10 to 20 per cent. of the annual salaries.

20 dozen Regatta Shirts, special for Christmas Trade. B. Williams & Co. *

Bernier Declines

Will Not Accept Five Thousand Dollars to Build Vessel in Victoria.

Appreciates Mayor Hayward's Offer But Will Give Quebec Preference.

Clergue Steel Rail Mills Will Re-Open on December 22.

Quebec, Dec. 13.—Capt. Bernier has received a telegram from Mayor Hayward of Victoria, B. C., offering him, on behalf of the city, $5,000 towards the North Pole expedition, if he will build his vessel there. A similar offer has been received from Vancouver also, but Capt. Bernier says he will give preference every time to the old city of Quebec, but at the same time he says he cannot overlook the offers of this kind when he is in need of funds.

Capt. Bernier some time ago wrote to the City Council of Victoria offering to build his vessel there provided he were given a grant of $15,000.

Sault Ste. Marie, Dec. 13.—(Special)—F. H. Clergue made the following statement yesterday: "We have secured contracts from the Ontario and Dominion governments which will keep the mills in continuous and successful operation all winter and probably far into the summer." He added that the slump in stock was no doubt due to the publication in the press of the decision to close the mills, but he believed profits on the contracts would pay dividends. The mills will reopen as soon as there is sufficient pig iron, which is coming in freely.

It is stated that the mills will reopen on December 22.

Winnipeg, Dec. 13.—(Special)—J. S. Willmott, who has been manager of the Merchants' Bank branch at Portage la Prairie, leaves in a few days for Brandon, where he takes charge of the branch, succeeding W. A. MacHaffie, who has been appointed manager of the British North America Bank in Winnipeg. Mr. Munro, of Walkerton, Ont., succeeds Mr. Wilmott at Portage la Prairie.

C. J. Thomson, immigration agent at Virden, has been appointed by Dominion government to accompany the Scottish curlers through Canada on their tour.

London, Ont., Dec. 13.—The grand jury at the general assizes yesterday recommended that Walter Herbert, who confessed to the murder of Joseph Sifton, be released.

Toronto, Dec. 13.—The British Corn Exchange has issued a circular urging all trades associations and boards of trade of the Empire to urge the British authorities to relieve the corn duties. They claim that there is a discrimination of 48 per cent. in favor of wheat importations as against flour and rye products.

Brockville, Ont., Dec. 13.—Nellie Grey, Andrewsville, was almost roasted alive. She was in the house alone and her clothing caught fire from some unknown cause.

BANK OF TORONTO.

Net Profits For the Half Year.

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 13.—The Bank of Toronto shows a net profit for the half year of $195,239.26.

SMUGGLED CIGARS.

Seizure Made by Customs on Empress of India.

Vancouver, Dec. 13.—(Special)—Ten thousand cigars were found secreted on the steamship Empress of India today and seized by the customs. It is said the customs have a clue as to the guilty parties. A thorough search of the ship was made, and it is likely on Monday there will be fresh developments.

ACTS DISALLOWED BY DOMINION

Anti-Oriental Legislation of British Columbia Again Annulled at Ottawa.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Dec. 13.—Three acts passed by the British Columbia legislature at its last session have been disallowed by order-in-council, because of their imposing disabilities on Japanese. The acts are the amendment to the Coal Mines Kreguation Act; the act to regulate immigration, and the act against the employment of Orientals on works carried on under franchises from the province.

The cabinet today decided to permit hides from Europe to pass through the States to Canada in bond.

The voters list for Burrard is not yet received at the State Department for printing.

Last report from Commissioner Larke in Australia says trade conditions are somewhat improved. He thinks the Northwest wheat should be shipped via British Columbia instead of going by way of New York.

MONEY RAISED.

Consolidated Lake Superior Over Its Difficulty.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 13.—The Consolidated Lake Superior has been rescued from the financial straits in which it became involved on Thursday. Immediate cash needs were stated authoritatively today to have been supplied under the preliminary $1,000,000 loan arrangements of yesterday. A successor to F. S. Lewis, who resigned the office of president yesterday, has not yet been selected, but a meeting of the directors is to be held on Monday, when it is expected a new president will be elected. It is said he will be named by the banking syndicate which will finance the Consolidated Lake Superior Co. In the meantime Theodore C. Search, vice-president, is acting as head of the company. He said today that a collateral loan of $3,000,000 would probably be arranged by Monday, and that there would be no bond issue. Mr. Search today issued a statement in which he said the company, finding itself in need of money, had practically arranged for a loan of $3,000,000 when the break came, upsetting the plans of the directors. It was necessary, in consequence, to negotiate a new loan. Mr. Search also stated that President Lewis resigned not because of friction in the board of directors, but to leave the company free to act as it saw fit.

Prepared To Fight

Unconfirmed Report That Venezuela Will Resist Britain and Germany.

Little War Vessels Seized Have Been Sunk by the Powers.

There Are Rumors of Street Fighting in the Streets of La Guayra.

London, Dec. 12.—Up to a late hour last night the Foreign office was still without further official news regarding the situation in Venezuela. While there is no confirmation of the rumors of fighting in La Guayra, etc., the newspapers this morning are beginning to show a keener appreciation of the serious possibilities involved by President Castro's continued defiance. This feeling will hardly be lessened by a report that a British vessel has been seized at Puerto Cabello, and it is shown in the eager demands upon the government to present in parliament documents explaining the grounds for its action, so that the country be no longer in doubt as to what provocation the government has received. Questions as to how it will be possible to enforce Great Britain's demand upon Venezuela without costly military operations and whether even the occupation of the capital of that country would achieve the desired result, are being asked.

While it is recognized that President Castro has nothing to lose, and that the Venezuelans are incensed at the sinking of their ships, and may set aside their internal dissensions and make a stout resistance, hoping for some assistance from the United States or France, much gratitude is expressed at Minister Bowen's prompt intervention in behalf of British and German subjects. Considerable alarm is expressed at the possible fate of British subjects, not only in the Coast towns, but in the interior of Venezuela. Through all the editorial articles published this morning there runs a strong vein of hope, more or less openly expressed, that the United States will interfere in some way to secure an adjustment of the difficulties acceptible to both sides, either by arbitration or other means thus avoid hostilities. Some newspapers even go so far as to argue that it is the duty of the United States to coerce Venezuela into satisfying foreign claims.

London, Dec. 11.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Willemstad, Island of Curacoa, dated December 11, says: "The Venezuelan authorities at Puerto Cabello are fortifying that town. They have seized and imprisoned the British and German consuls there, as well as other British and German subjects, and have taken possession of their property. The authorities also seized a British steamer which was discharging a cargo of coal at Puerto Cabello. This vessel was unable to escape owing to a breakdown in her machinery. The United States consul at Puerto Cabello attempted to intervene, but was disregarded."

Berlin, Dec. 11.—The Foreign Office now states that the press report that all the persons arrested were subsequently released is correct. But the officials are entirely ignorant of what has transpired since Tuesday. President Castro has replied to the German and British ultimatums and his reply is still in course of transmission to Germany.

London, Dec. 11.—In the House of Commons today the under foreign secretary, Lord Cranborne, confirmed the reports of the capture of three Venezuelan vessels at La Guayra and the disablement of a fourth vessel without resistance, and also confirmed the capture of the Venezuelan gunboat Bolivar at Port of Spain, Trinidad. Two of the prizes, he added, were sunk. The under secretary also said that the release of the British subjects arrested at Caracas had been demanded, but that up to that time the government had not been informed that the demand had been complied with. The government had no official information of the reported arrest of the British consul at Caracas. The latest information received was that he left La Guayra yesterday evening. The British subjects arrested had not been harmed. The under secretary announced also that the British vice-consul at La Guayra and some women and children were taken on board a British man-of-war yesterday evening, and added that it was reported that President Castro held the British and German prisoners as hostages.

The Central News says it was reported in the lobby of the House of Commons this afternoon that the allies have landed bluejackets at La Guayra for the purpose of affecting the capture of President Castro and that fighting is going on in the streets.

The Foreign Office here has no information to this effect.

La Guayra, Venezuela, Dec. 11.—Gen. Ferrer, the minister of war, has arrived here with 2,000 troops. Eight hundred men under President Castro's brother are expected here at 1 o'clock. Only the British cruiser Indefatigable is now here. She is at anchor in the middle of the harbor. All the other warships have left La Guayra. Minister Haggard and Herr von Pilgrim-Baltazzi, it was learned today, left here last night. The former was on board the Retribution and the latter on the Vineta, which sailed for Trinidad.

Ten German and four British cutters captured the Venezuelan fleet yesterday. They went alongside the Venezuelan vessels and ordered them to surrender, and without a shot being fired the British and German forces seized the vessels in the name of the German Emperor and the King of England. Two of the five vessels, which were undergoing repairs, were broken up. The German cruiser Panther steamed into the harbor during these proceedings, with her decks cleared for action. The Venezuelan steamers were taken outside the harbor, and at 2 o'clock this morning the General Crespo, Tutmo and Margarita were sunk.

The Usson was the only vessel spared, in view of the protest made by the French charge, who notified the commodore of the allied fleet that the Usson is the property of a Frenchman.

All the British and German subjects arrested yesterday were released this afternoon.

Paris, Dec. 11.—A lengthy official despatch has been received at the Foreign Office here from Caracas, saying that the boats of the German warships in seizing the vessels supposed to belong to Venezuela also captured a French merchant steamer, the Usson. The advices reached here so late today that the officials were unable to say what steps would be taken in the matter, but it is believed that unless the Germans promptly rectified the mistake, and release the Usson, representations on the subject will be made to Germany. This is also taken to indicate the delicate state of the situation, and the possibilities of international complications beyond those involving Venezuela alone.

The Usson was owned by a Frenchman, who here in the coasting trade of South America about eight years ago the Usson was seized by the forces of President Castro on the ground that the steps was of military necessity, and the Venezuelan flag was hoisted on board the steamer.

When the cutters from the German and British squadrons captured the Venezuelan steamers on Tuesday, it was decided to sink them, and at 2 o'clock the next morning the General Crespo, a small gunboat; the Totuma, a tugboat of about 80 tons, and the Margarita, another very small vessel, were sunk, but the Usson, which was captured at the same time, was spared in view of the protest made by the French charge d'affaires, H. Quievreux, who notified the officer in command of the allied fleet, that the Usson was the property of a Frenchman.

France protested against the seizure of the Usson by the Venezuelans, and put in a claim for an indemnity. This is one of the claims which is now to be submitted to arbitration, Venezuela conceding that the Usson was a French vessel. It is thought here that the seizure of the Usson by the German was due to the enforced service of that vessel under the Venezuelan flag, but the French nationality of the Usson is considered here to be unquestionable. The advices received in Paris from Caracas further indicate that some tension is arising between the British and German naval commanders over the methods of enforcing the demands. The German authorities insist on decisive action, and the advices received here show that they have landed a small German force, besides seizing the ships.

The British commander desires to proceed slower and more in accordance with the usual course of diplomacy. As a result of this friction some of the leading diplomatic representatives at Caracas have reported that it is not likely that the British will participate in the seizure of the customs house. If this is borne out, the officials here consider that the joint character of the operations will be considerably interrupted. Leading French officials openly express gratification at the fact that France has secured through diplomacy what other powers are seeking to obtain through force.

It is learned from an authoritative source that the French claims, which will be submitted to the coming arbitration, amount to $10,800,000. This includes $3,600,000 demanded for the practical destruction of the French railroad, running from the Gulf of Maracaibo to the mountains. The recent protocol restricted arbitration to damages occurring prior to 1899, and was continued through the recent revolution. France will insist that the claim be arbitrated, under the protocol. The claims which it has not yet been decided to submit to arbitration, aggregate $400,000, but it is believed that these also will be included before the arbitration is closed, and it is understood that arbitration will result in Venezuela allowing France to collect the duties at one or two ports until her claims are paid, which may raise further issues, if all the Venezuelan ports are occupied forcibly by other powers. Public and newspaper opinion here tends to sympathy with Venezuela as being the victim of undue severity on the part of the strong powers. The Temps says: "If the United States has nothing to say on the Monroe doctrine in this affair, it may be time for Europe to speak in the interests of universal peace."

Washington, Dec. 11.—It is an interesting fact that up to this point the State Department has not undertaken to recognize the limitations that might be placed on United States commerce in case of a Venezuelan blockade.

The German government no later than last year sought to secure an understanding on this point, but the State Department simply recorded the views of that government without either accepting or rejecting them, so that our hands are free. The matter came up in December, 1901, when Germany was considering coercive measures against Venezuela, and addressed the following note to the State Department: "In case the German government should be obliged to use coercion against Venezuela in connection with the pending claims, it will have to be considered what kind of measures should be applied. The most important measure of coercion—that is the blockade of Venezuelan harbors—would have to be carried through without a declaration of war preceding it. The blockade would therefore be a peace blockade. Such a blockade would touch likewise the ships of neutral powers, inasmuch as such ships, although a confiscation of them would not have to be considered, would have to be turned away and prohibited until the blockade should be raised. In the same manner European states have proceeded under such occasions, especially Britain and France."

Acting under cabled instructions received today from their home offices, Mr. von Holleben, the German ambassador, and Sir Michael Herbert, the British ambassador, today presented to the State Department the thanks of their governments for the services of Minister Bowen acting on behalf of the United States in securing the release of the German and British subjects arrested by President Castro at Caracas. Both diplomats discussed the Venezuelan situation with Secretary Hay. The German and British ambassadors have been directed to assure the State Department that neither Germany or Great Britain intends to depart in any particular from the plan of joint action against Venezuela, which was drawn up in London and Berlin and submitted to the State Department some weeks ago. Mr. Pulido, Venezuelan charge d'affaires, has received no confirmation from his government of the sinking of the Venezuelan gunboats by the foreign fleet off La Guayra, and today he said: "I confess I am unable to see what the foreign powers mean by sinking my country's little gunboats, which are scarcely more than yachts, compared with the foreign men-of-war. I do not understand it, for the reason that assurances have been given only in the last day or two that the blockade established will be a 'peaceable blockade.' I regard the sinking of the gunboats as absolutely unwarranted. It will be found that the situation has been greatly complicated thereby."

BUSINESS IN THE COURTS

Damage Case of Milne vs Macdonell Proceedings Before Special Jury.

In the Supreme court yesterday the case of Milne v. Macdonell was opened before Mr. Justice Irving and a special jury.

It is charged by plaintiff that D. G. Macdonell, barrister of Vancouver, by wrongfully representing the facts connected with the affairs of the V. V. & E. Co. to Richard Hall, of Victoria, who held a power of attorney from Dr. Milne, who was then absent in England, secured Dr. Milne's stock in the V. V. & E., practically, one half the shares of the company, at $22,000, a depreciated value under the then existing conditions.

Dr. Milne was examined at great length, his evidence occupying nearly the whole day.

Mr. A. E. Goodman, the Colonist's Vancouver correspondent, was called for the purpose of verifying an interview which he had with Mr. Macdonell on the day following the purchase of Dr. Milne's stock by the defendant. The object of Mr. Cleland, counsel for Dr. Milne, was to show by this interview that the defendant, Mr. Macdonell, was in possession of information which he had withheld from the plaintiff, Dr. Milne, for the purpose of buying his stock cheaply.

Mr. Joseph Martin, for the defendant, objected to this evidence on the ground that it did not bear on the charge in plaintiff's statement of claim.

Mr. Cleland asked to be allowed to amend the particulars of plaintiff's claim, and the argument was postponed till this morning.

In chambers yesterday morning Mr. Justice Drake disposed of the following applications:

McHugh v. Dooley et al. G. H. Barnard, for defendants, obtained an order postponing trial until next sittings, on account of the illness of an important witness, cost of postponement to plaintiff. A. P. Luxton, contra.

Re W. A. Anderson Co., winding up. A. D. Crease, for liquidator, obtained an order fixing the 18th inst. for adjudication of claims.

Raser v. McQuade. F. Higgins obtained an order, ex parte, for an examination de bene esse.

Haggerty v. Lenora. A. P. Luxton, for plaintiff, obtained judgment for amount certified by registrar.

Bradley-Dyne v. Mills. C. N. Berkeley (Eberts & Taylor), obtained a replevin order for a cow.

Victoria Asks For a Charter

City Solicitor Gives Notice of Application For Private Act.

New Railway Company Proposes to Build on Vancouver Island.

This week's issue of the British Columbia Gazette contains the following: Henry Esson Young, of Athn, M. D., to be resident physician at the said place.

Joseph Page, of Galiano island, assessor and collector, to be a Justice of the Peace in and for the province of British Columbia.

Reginald A. Upper, of the city of Revelstoke, provincial police constable, to be acting mining recorder of the Trout Lake Mining division during the absence on leave of Mr. F. C. Campbell.

J. J. McKenna, of Wells, provincial police constable, to be acting mining recorder of the Chilkat Mining division during the absence on leave of Captain W. J. Rant.

Reginald A. Upper, of Trout lake, Acting Mining Recorder, to be acting registrar of the County court of Kootenay, holden at Trout lake, during the absence on leave of Mr. F. C. Campbell.

George Thomson, of Ladysmith, S. M., government agent, to be a registrar for the purposes of the Marriage Act.

The regulations for carrying out the provisions of the Coal Mines Regulations Act, are amended by substituting the following for Regulation No. 24:

24. Examinations for certificates of competency as fire-bosses, shot-lighters and coal miners shall be viva voce, but those for overmen may be viva voce or written, or partly written and partly oral, in the discretion of the Board of Examiners.

Tenders are invited for the building of a three-room brick school house, in the Esquimalt district.

The following certificates of incorporation have been issued:

The Cherry Creek Gold Mining Co., Ltd., capital $1,000,000 in $1 shares.

Wellington Colliery Co., Ltd.; capital $2,000,000, in $100 shares.

The Firemen's Benefit association of Vancouver, B. C. The names of the first trustees are Richard H. Macauley, James Davidson, Arthur Clegg and James McInnes, all of the city of Vancouver, in the province of British Columbia.

The Yale-Kootenay Ice, Fruit, Fuel & Poultry Co., Ltd.; capital $40,000 in 10 cent shares.

The Deer Park Mining Co., Ltd.; capital $10,000 in $1 shares.

The Packers' Steamship Co., Ltd.; capital $25,000, in $100 shares.

The Beaver Canyon Mining Co., Ltd.; capital $100,000, in $1 shares.

Notices for applications for private bills are published as follows:

J. M. Bradburn, solicitor for the corporation of the city of Victoria: An act to revise and consolidate the following ordinances and acts:

The Victoria Municipal Ordinance, 1867, the Victoria Municipal Amendment Ordinance, 1869, and all subsequent amending ordinances and acts; the Fire Companies Aid Ordinance, 1869, and all subsequent amending ordinances and acts; the city of Victoria Official Map Act, 1880, and all subsequent amending and consolidating acts.

The corporation of Victoria Water Works Act, 1873, and all subsequent amending acts; the Water Works Debenture Guarantee Act, 1874, and such sections and provisions of the General Municipal Clauses Acts of the province as relate particularly to the government of the municipality of the city of Victoria; also, to amend the said acts, by granting, among other things, to the council of the corporation of the city of Victoria power to pass by-laws for (among other things) any of the purposes, or any of the objects following, i.e., to continue the existing ward system, or to abolish the same; to provide, under certain conditions, for the inclusion of outlying districts in the city limits; to limit and define localities in which particular trades or businesses may be carried on; to regulate trades or businesses and the times of closing stores or shops, and to provide for Sunday closing; to prohibit or regulate trading by peddlers, hawkers, and petty chapmen; to erect public wharves and impose and collect tolls for the use thereof; to purchase, construct, and operate gas and electric lighting and power and telephone systems; to adopt the existing sub-divisions of city lots and to regulate the further sub-divisions thereof; to administer oaths and examine witnesses under oath in civic inquiries; to enter into contracts extending over a period of years: to borrow money for specific purposes, giving as security the indenting and guarantee of the city; to make provisions for the placing of telephone, electric and other wires under-ground; to provide a fund for the insurance of civic buildings and property, and a fund for the superannuation of municipal officials and employees; to license clubs; to prohibit slaughter-houses within the city, or to prohibit and regulate existing slaughter-houses and cow-sheds or stables which may, in the opinion of the council, be a nuisance; to regulate and prohibit the erection, removal and repairing of buildings and the pulling down of buildings erected, removed or repaired in contravention of any by-law; also, to validate the existing by-laws of the city; to make provision for the qualifications of voters, the mode of election to civic offices, and the conduct of elections, and the use of voting-machines, and to deal with disputed elections and offences at elections, and corrupt practices; to provide for the compulsory ejectment of persons having unlawfully encroached upon the streets or roadways; to provide for the acquisition of additional watersheds and means of increasing the water supply; to provide for the acquisition of railways and tramways wholly or partially running within the city; and also to provide for such other amendments, powers and authorities as may be necessary or expedient for the public welfare and the government of the city of Victoria.

Cornwall and Rogers, solicitors for the applicants: An act to incorporate a company to build and operate a railway from a point at or near Fernie, in the district of East Kootenay, in the province of British Columbia; thence by way of a feasible and practicable route, East or West of the Elk river, Southward to a point at or near the mouth of Morrissey creek; thence either by way of Elk river and Wigwam river, or by way of a pass running Southeasterly from the mouth of Morrissey creek to a point at or near Lodgepole creek; thence by way of Lodgepole creek and tributaries of the Flathead river to a point at or near the Flathead river, distant 25 miles, more or less, Northerly from the International Boundary; thence by way of the Flathead river to a point at or near the International Boundary: Also from a point at or near Fernie by way of a feasible and practicable route, East or West of the Elk river, Northerly to a point 28 miles North of the mouth of Michel creek.

D. G. Macdonnell, solicitor for the applicants. An act to incorporate a company to construct and operate a line of railway of standard or other gauge, with any kind of motive power, from a point at or near the mouth of Adams river, on Vancouver Island; thence South-westerly, by the most feasible route, to the valley of the Klaanee river; thence south-easterly, by the most feasible route, to a point at or near the mouth of Gold river, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island; and from a point on the said line of railway, at or near Davie river, by the most feasible route, to a point at or near Hecate channel, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island; with power to construct, operate and maintain branch lines to any point within 20 miles of the main line of the said railway.

C. J. Legg gives notice of application for the establishment of a public highway from the Craigflower Cross-road along the South boundary of section 83, Victoria district, and extending ten feet on each side thereof.

CAN HE DO IT?

Prof. Alexander's Test at A. O. U. W. Hall Tonight.

The interest in Prof. Alexander's lectures continues, and there are many who wonder if he can do what is promised tonight, viz., simply look at the faces of three called by the audience, then allowing them to blindfold him and go down into the audience, bringing up three or four more, and changing places; the professor then agrees by simply examining the heads to pick out those whose faces he looked at and describe the new ones.

He lectures on how to read character by handshake, walk, eyes, nose, mouth and chin.

This is something everyone can use, and will no doubt pack the house.

By request, the lecture on "Love, Courtship and Marriage" will be repeated Monday evening. There were scores who could not get in Wednesday night, besides those who had other engagements, who are also anxious to hear it.

News Budget From the North

Skeleton of Miner Lost During a Blizzard Found By Pots

Mi...er of a Resident of Valdez By an Old Prospector.

According to advices received from Dawson by the steamer Amur, the mystery of John Mode is solved. He has been missing at Dawson for over a year. His skeleton is at the police barracks at Dawson. It was brought in from the Twelve-mile country by Corporal Piper. The identification is complete. In the pockets of the decaying clothes was found the missing man's miner's license. Dr. Wells, the dentist, identified work he had performed on Mode's teeth a short time prior to the fatal journey.

Mode was undoubtedly frozen to death. No mark of violence is shown by the bleached bones. His revolver was found wrapped in a cloth cover in his hip pocket. He could not have committed suicide by means of the weapon. Exhausted, Mode sank to the earth. It was bitter cold.

The next morning a blizzard raged in the Twelve-mile country. If not dead already, the blizzard completed his destruction.

He had lost his way and was going in a Northeasterly instead of a Southwesterly direction, as he supposed.

That was on October 9, 1901. The blizzard came next morning. Since then the whereabouts of the lost prospector has been one of the mysteries of the North.

MURDER AT VALDES.

According to advices received from Valdes, Guy Morrison, a well known citizen of Valdes, has been murdered, and Isaac Banta, the mining man of that place, is under arrest, charged with the crime. Morrison's dead body was found in a lake. He had been shot to death in the back of the head. Banta was known to have been in the cabin with the dead man, and he was promptly arrested and charged with the crime. Banta claims that Morrison committed suicide. The authorities say the suicide explanation is impossible. The nature of the wound which caused death contradicts the statement.

Banta is a mining man known all over the Coast. He is interested with others in the Banta placer gold mining machine, which has been used a great deal in washing the sands of the beach at various points along the Coast for the gold.

THE OUTWARD RUSH.

The Amur brought news that the winter rush out from Dawson has already begun. Every stage is leaving with all the accommodations taken. A stage is hardly scheduled to pull out for the North until every seat is paid for by the outgoing throng. Each of the stages had eight passengers and that starting Saturday will also have that number. Many of those who are now coming out have been only waiting until after election.

It is thought that the winter stage business will be greater this year than ever before in the history of the Yukon. There are enough passengers already in sight to keep the traffic going for sometime and it is believed by those who are informed that the business will keep up all winter.

A RATE WAR.

The Dawson News of the 20th ult. says the winter passenger traffic on the Dawson-White Horse route is being slashed, and there is promise of a merry war for business on the overland trail before the winter season has scarcely more than opened.

The White Pass, which has been setting the pace, opened two weeks ago with a through passenger rate of $125; Saturday it cut the rate to $100.

The rate to intermediate points is 30 cents a mile and will remain at that figure regardless of what through rates may be.

The Calderhead line says it will meet any outgoing rate, but will not say as to incoming business because it may have all the mail it can carry and have no room left for travelers.

FIRE AT JUNEAU.

Juneau narrowly missed burning to the ground on December 4. The Agnew residence was totally destroyed by fire. The burned building was situated between the residence of Judge Crews and the Goldstein warehouse. It seems a miracle that these buildings were saved. The wind was blowing a hurricane and this added greatly to the uneasiness that was felt for awhile.

WITCHCRAFT CASES.

The grand jury sitting at Juneau brought in eight indictments on December 4. The five Hoonah Indians who starved a member of their tribe to death for witchcraft recently, were indicted for murder in the first degree. The two men accused with having held up the Douglas opera house gambling rooms some time ago, were indicted for robbery, and the Bohemian, Lintula, was indicted for assault with intent to commit murder for attacking a Douglas gambler with a knife during a black jack game.

TO HANG TOGETHER.

There is a very strong probability that instead of there being two separate hangings at Dawson in the first month of the year, the date of the execution of La Belle, who was sentenced to hang January 10, will be postponed 10 days, and he and Fournier will do the double shuffle together. The Canadian law requires that in every case of murder the transcript of the evidence must be forwarded to the Minister of Justice for review before the execution takes place, and on account of the length of the testimony Justice Craig fears that sufficient time was not given the court stenographer to make the transcription and get it off to Ottawa for the required review before the date for the hanging shall arrive.

Board of Trade And Railways

Interesting Discussion on Development of British Columbia Yesterday.

Some Debate on Expediency of Better Quarters For the Agent General.

Yesterday's meeting of the Board of Trade was a very important one. Two large questions were discussed—railway development in Western Canada and the usefulness of the British Columbia Agent-General's office in London.

President McQuade presided, and there were present Messrs. Todd, Earle, Lugrin, Pitts, Michell, Brydon, Hartnagle, Christie, Shallcross, A. Henderson, W. M. Henderson, Pendray, Machin, Sehl, Seabrook, Kirk, F. S. Barnard and Andrews.

The first question taken up was the expediency of endorsing the movement of the Grand Trunk railway people to extend their line Westward. Mr. C. H. Lugrin had a couple of resolutions to offer. He had met for a few moments Mr. Wainwright, of the G. T. R. during his recent visit. Mr. Wainwright said that he and Mr. Morse would not be able to remain over a day to meet the board, but he, Mr. Lugrin, thought the importance of the question was such that the Board should take some recognition of it. He therefore submitted a couple of resolutions for the consideration of those present. The first recited that the Board having heard with great satisfaction of the intention of the Grand Trunk railway of Canada to extend their railway system Westward to a port on the Pacific Coast, it heartily approves of the undertaking, and will so notify President Hays of the Grand Trunk system. The second resolution was to the effect that it was deemed expedient to have a committee appointed who would prepare data showing the resources and geographical advantages of Vancouver Island, the same to be represented to the Grand Trunk railway officials.

Mr. Lugrin, speaking to the resolutions, thought it would be generally agreed that the board should do all in its power to strengthen the hands of those railway corporations which were aiming at the development of the Dominion. But it was a matter of great importance that any endorsement by the Board of Trade of the Grand Trunk scheme should go uncoupled with any suggestion of making Victoria the terminus. Hence his idea of making the two resolutions entirely separate. The proposed extension of the Grand Trunk system Westward was national in its magnitude, and Imperial in its importance, and could therefore be treated aside from any local bearing upon Victoria.

Mr. Lugrin, with the aid of a large map, explained the possible route of the Grand Trunk system Westward, the told of the relative advantages of the Canadian territory which would be traversed over a similar area to the Southward. His remarks were heartily welcomed by the members present, as they were conceived to contain a fund of very valuable information upon the resources and ultimate destiny of Western Canada in general, and British Columbia in particular. He explained that in 1888 he had prepared an article for one of the leading serious magazines of the United States, intended to show that there were less waste lands lying North of the boundary line which separated Canada from the United States, than in the corresponding area to the South. Amplifying his remarks in this connection, he gave it as his opinion that there was ample territory for the construction of four or more transcontinental railways to the Pacific Coast. It was not unreasonable to suppose that in the near future there would be four or five lines running Westward to the Pacific with ramifications in every direction. No patriotic British Columbia could do better in his opinion than devote his attention to the furthering of such railway enterprises. Turning to the map, Mr. Lugrin explained briefly the capabilities of Canada's resources, comparing them with the territory to the South. He had the authority of the Hon. J. H. Ross for saying that wheat had been grown for 17 years without a single failure in the neighborhood of Fort Vermillion, and this indicated that the wheat-growing area, and certainly the agricultural area in Canada extended across 11 degrees of latitude. The corresponding area South of the International Boundary embraced the States of Washington, Oregon, part of California, Nevada, Utah, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Idaho, Montana, and the two Dakotas, and across these states there are the Southern Pacific from San Francisco to Denver, the Union Pacific from Omaha to Portland, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, now extending as far as Billings and seeking a Western outlet, the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern lines which with their branches make this part of the United States look in a railway map like a cobweb. He believed that what is now existing in the United States can be reproduced in Canada, and therefore that the Minister of Railways was not extravagant in suggesting that four new transcontinental lines could be supported by the Dominion.

Mr. Lugrin discussed at some length the causes which make the Canadian Northwest equal from an agricultural view to places further South. He then took up the routes across the Pacific. Speaking in detail of Port Simpson, Kitimaat and Bella Coola, and referring briefly to more Southern points. He explained the important bearing which oceanic currents and great circle sailing have upon the navigation of the North Pacific ocean, and that these matters would have to be taken into account by any company proposing to have an Asiatic connection for its railway. He then spoke of the resources of New Ontario, and of the undeveloped part of Quebec and expressed the hope that the Grand Trunk system, when completed, would be over Canadian soil every inch of the way from the Atlantic to the East to the Pacific on the West.

Mr. Lugrin closed by asking that the Board of Trade of Victoria place itself on record in favor of this proposal, and that they strengthen the hands of the Dominion and Provincial governments in dealing with it. By this he did not mean that the company should be given whatever it asked for, but that it should receive reasonable aid. The transportation problem in Canada cannot be solved without a great expenditure of money, and perhaps large contributions from the treasury of the Dominion and those of the several provinces: but we should not shrink from it for this reason. We did not spare our men and our money when the Empire was to be saved by war in South Africa. We should not be sparing of our means now that our Empire can be created on this continent.

After a spirited peroration contrasting the work of construction in which Canada could now embark with the work of destruction necessarily incident to war, Mr. Lugrin moved:

That this Board has heard with pleasure of the intention of the G. T. R. to extend its system to the Pacific Coast, and recommends it to the favorable consideration of the government and parliament of Canada, and the government and legislature of British Columbia.

Mr. Lugrin was heartily applauded upon the conclusion of his address, and upon the chairman asking if there was any seconder to the resolution which he proposed, Mr. Mara ejaculated, "Why, we will all second it!"

Mr. Barnard wanted to know if it would not be expedient to have an endorsement of the Canadian Northern project incorporated in the resolution?

Mr. Lugrin pointed out that there was no question of antagonism between the two schemes. The Canadian Northern project had been endorsed by the board over and over again. In a memorial presented to Hon. Mr. Blair during the latter's recent visit to the city, the board's endorsement of the Canadian Northern project had been most emphatically endorsed.

Mr. Mara quite agreed with Mr. Lugrin. There was nothing in the resolution which could be taken as indicating partizanship in favor of the Grand Trunk as against the Canadian Northern.

Mr. Barnard explained that his only object in raising the point was to obviate the impression which might get abroad that the board was inclined to favor the Grand Trunk enterprise as against the Canadian Northern. He had no personal interest in the matter whatsoever.

Mr. Todd favored Mr. Lugrin's contention.

Mr. Lugrin read from a copy of the memorial which had been presented to the Hon. Mr. Blair, showing that the board had heartily endorsed the Canadian Northern project.

Mr. Mara suggested that a copy of the memorial be sent to the Canadian Northern officials. This was assented to.

Mr. Shallcross thought it was expedient to suggest that such large railway matters should be placed in the hands of a special committee of the board. Were this done, before the matters were finally passed upon by the board, the committee would be in a position to present an exact statement showing the merits of the case.

Mr. Lugrin thought that the standing committee on railways was a body competent to deal with any cases which might arise which would require special attention.

In carrying out the suggestion made in Mr. Lugrin's second resolution, a committee was appointed to compile the necessary information for the Grand Trunk officials, consisting of Messrs. Lugrin, Mara, Barnard and Shallcross.

Mr. S. J. Pitts moved a resolution to the effect that the board should use its best endeavors to secure better quarters for the Agent-General of the province in London, and in this connection a lively debate ensued. Mr. Pitts pointed out that from information furnished by Mr. Gosnell, the Premier's private secretary, it was shown that the present quarters were very undesirable. He himself was possessed of information showing this to be the case.

Roland Machin, who recently paid a visit to London, substantiated the remarks made by Mr. Pitts, and as an outcome of the discussion on this point, a committee consisting of Messrs. Todd, Pitts, Machin and President McQuade, was appointed to interview the government and point out the desirability of having the Agent-General's quarters situated in a better position in London. The board then adjourned.

NOVEL PROPOSAL.

Poultrey Bigelow Advocates Making Shanghai a Republic.

Munich, Dec. 11.—Poultney Bigelow, addressing the Geographical society tonight on Asian politics and commerce, advocated making Shanghai a republic free from consular or other official meddling. He said that what was good in Shaighai was due to the energy of the self-governing merchants, principally British and American, who for 50 years had taken care of themselves and built up a seaport. Some of the Chinese territory he added should be annexed to the city. The merchants of the East, Mr. Bigelow claimed need nothing but liberty.

DOMINICA.

Declines to Withdraw the Shipping Decree.

San Domingo, Dec. 11.—The Dominican government informed United States Minister Powell today that it cannot withdraw the decree governing the shipping charges collected at San Domingo ports. The decree has a strong detrimental effect on United States commercial interests. The political situation here is quiet.

WARSHIPS PREPARED.

First Class Reserve at Devonport Ordered in Readiness.

London, Dec. 11.—A despatch to a news agency from Devonport says instructions have been received that warships of the first class reserve be kept coaled and ready for sea at 24 hours notice.

FATALITY ON R. M. S. AORANGI

John O'Donnell, a Fireman, Is Instantly Killed by a Fall.

A fatal accident occurred on board the R. M. S. Aorangi yesterday on her trip from Vancouver to Victoria. John O'Donnell, a fireman, tripped and fell on the deck, sustaining injuries which caused instant death. On the arrival of the steamer at the outer dock, Coroner Hart was summoned, and with Dr. Fraser and the ship's surgeon, inquired into the cause of death, which was found to be the result of an accident. The body was removed to W. J. Hanna's parlors, and will be interred on Monday morning. Deceased was 35 years of age, a native of Ireland, and a Roman Catholic.

SUGAR DUTIES.

London, Dec. 11.—Questioned recently as to whether the law officers of the crown had ever given the opinion that the imposition of a countervailing duty to neutralize foreign sugar bounties would contravene the favored nation clause in existing commercial treaties, Premier Balfour replied that he had no record of such an opinion. Today, however, he volunteered the statement that an identical opinion had been given in 1880, but he declined to commit himself with regard to the effect of this opinion in the present circumstances. The Premier's statement, however, is regarded as justifying Russia's threat to treat the imposition of a countervailing duty as a breach of treaty. As practically the entire British export trade with foreign countries is carried on under the protection of the favored nation clause, the government faces the alternative of either dropping the Brussels sugar convention or risking the loss of the favored nation advantages. One effect of Great Britain's adhesion to the sugar convention would be to entitle the United States and Russia to place higher import tariffs on British goods. It is expected that rather than risk such a serious dislocation of foreign trade, the government will forego the imposition of countervailing duties on sugar.

Canada in In England

Administration of the Yukon the Subject of a Bitter Attack.

Morning Post on the Bugaboo of "Americanization" of Canada.

Dominion Not at All Likely to Hanker After Yankee "Institutions."

London, Dec. 11.—The Pall Mall Gazette publishes a Klondike correspondent's bitter attack on Canadian government administration of the Yukon. He says: "Now, after a reign of unexampled bribery and corruption, of a system of rules and regulations made apparently by the Minister of the Interior, Hon. Clifford Sifton, for the express purpose of creating litigation; exclusive franchises and other monopolies in mining trade; of concessions amounting to thousands of placer claims in some cases obtained by fraud and misrepresentation, all granted for the purposes of speculation; of an export duty of 2½ per cent. levied on the hard-earned wages of the laborer; of general taxation without representation, the government has deigned to allow parliamentary representation. The result is that this reign of depotism has caused added discontent. The decreased mining population has deterred legitimate capital from entering the country, thus producing a feeling of distrust and unstability in the outside world.

He urges English investors to refrain from Klondike investments until such time as reforms are instituted by the Canadian government, and the establishment of stable and honest administration is secured.

The Morning Post published an editorial today on the fears of Americanization of Canada, and says: "If American-born settlers in Canada are considered the advance guard of an invading army, what of Canadian-born citizens of the United States? There are not as yet 200,000 of the former, and of the latter there are more than a million, of whom the majority are French-Canadians. The presence of a French population in Canada, who would make any sacrifices to avoid the fate of the French colonists of Louisiana, is an assurance that the Dominion of Canada will never willingly exchange independence for the dubious benefits of United States citizenship, even if the loss of sea power led to the shattering of the empire.

"Should the United States attempt a war of conquest, we believe, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier believes, that the world would see an exodus from the United States of loyalists, French-speaking heroes, loyal to the tradition of British freedom."

NORTH NANAIMO.

Meeting Being Held by Candidates at Parksville.

Nanaimo, Dec. 11.—(Special)—Reports from all points promise a sweeping majority for Hon. W. W. B. Mclnnes in the North Nanaimo election. The candidates are holding a joint meeting at Parksville tonight.

HORSE AND TRAIN COLLISION.

Mrs. Mooray Killed and Her Husband Badly Injured.

Coburg, Dec. 11.—Mrs. Caleb Mooray was instantly killed and her husband, C. A. Mooray, president of the Patrons of Industry, very seriously injured at Kingston road crossing yesterday. They were driving to town when the horse became unmanageable and dashed into a Westbound passenger train. Mr. Mooray's recovery is doubtful.

STRIKE COMMISSION.

Independent Operator and His Price for Coal.

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 11.—The representatives of the miners during the course of today's proceedings before the anthracite coal strike commission, called J. L. Crawford, one of the independent operators, to the witness stand to tell the exact price he received for his coal, and the mine owner refused, giving instead, after much questioning, an average of the price he received. Crawford is president of the People's Coal Company. Crawford's colliery during the strike managed to get enough men to operate the plant, and for one month, according to Crawford, his company received $20 a ton for coal. The miners announced that they expected to close their case on Saturday. Nearly the entire day was taken up in hearing witnesses who had some specific complaint to make, among other things, the price paid per mine car and the size of the cars.

THE CANADIAN HOSPITAL TENT

Has Been Adopted by the Imperial Government—D.O.C. Promotions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 11.—The Imperial government has adopted the Canadian Hospital tent which is the joint invention of Surgeon-General Neilson and Jos. Berry, of Ottawa. Two were erected in the drill hall for Lord Dundonald's inspection, and the general expressed himself as well pleased with them. Lord Kitchener saw the tent in South Africa, and was highly delighted with it.

The next issue of the militia orders will probably contain the promotion of the D. O. C.'s of the four principal military districts, Lieut.-Cols. Peters of London; Gordon, of Montreal; White, of Fredericton, and Pelletier of Quebec to be colonels.

For the five months ending November 30 the Intercolonial railway receipts show an increase of $320,000 over last year.

J. Duchesnay, warden of St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary is applying for superannuation.

ANOTHER STRIKE.

Dock Laborers at Marseilles Will Walk Out.

Marseilles, Dec. 11.—At a referendum taken here today the dock laborers, by a large majority, decided to strike in sympathy with the sailors and stokers. The Dock Laborers' union numbers about 3,000 men.

PORTRAIT OF LUTHER.

New Discovery in Town of Wittenberg.

Berlin, Dec. 10.—An hitherto unknown portrait of Martin Luther, painted by Lucas Cranach, the celebrated artist and burgomaster of Wittenberg, has been uncovered in the town church of Wittenberg. It is pronounced to be the best portrait of Martin Luther in existence.

THE BEET RO... SUGAR IND...

Description of the ... Completed at B... Ontario.

From Toronto Globe.

The Ontario Sugar Comp... at Berlin has been complet... in full operation, turning o... the 1,000,000 pounds of su... ada consumes every day. Six months ago the founda... menced; today the factory ... terpiece of industrial skill... four months ago the first ... was put up; today 250 carl... ial, averaging 50,000 poun... a dead weight of 12,500,0... material, is incorporated i... plant that is apparently fa... struction. Every possible ... device seems to have b... The farmer unloads his tw... load of beets in a bin, and ... again touched by hand unti... sugar is rolled to the storag...

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THE BEET ROOT SUGAR INDUSTRY

Description of the Plant Just Completed at Berlin, Ontario.

From Toronto Globe.

The Ontario Sugar Company's factory at Berlin has been completed and is now in full operation, turning out its share of the 1,000,000 pounds of sugar that Canada consumes every day of the year. Six months ago the foundation was commenced; today the factory stands a masterpiece of industrial skill. Less than four months ago the first piece of steel was put up; today 250 carloads of material, averaging 50,000 pounds to the car, a dead weight of 12,500,000 pounds of material, is incorporated in a $600,000 plant that is apparently faultless in construction. Every possible labor-saving device seems to have been installed. The farmer unloads his two-ton wagonload of beets in a bin, and they are not again touched by hand until the barrel of sugar is rolled to the storage room.

It is difficult to comprehend the magnitude of the industry or the intricacy of the process. The factory is built of white brick, on a beautiful site overlooking the Grand river. At one end of the factory are the beet storage bins, each 350 feet in length, and capable of storing 8,000 tons of beets. These bins have sloping bottoms with a sluice running beneath, about a foot wide and two feet deep, covered with short planks. To convey beets to the factory a plank is removed; the beets, with a little persuasion, drop through the hole and are carried quickly forward by a rushing stream which partly cleanses them. The arrangement of sluices is said to be the most perfect on the continent.

The beets are automatically picked out of the water and forced through a washing machine, which drops them into an immense wheel, with buckets on the inside of its perforated rim. This drains them and dumps them into an endless chain of buckets, which carries them to the automatic scale in the third story, a beautiful piece of mechanism that dumps when it contains 1,000 pounds. With a roar the 1,000 pounds of beets fall into the cutting machine, where they are sliced into V-shaped pieces about the thickness of large macaroni. The outlet from the cutter is a great pipe revolving in the ceiling below, of which the lower end connects in turn with each of the fourteen cells of a "diffusion" battery. These "cells," which lie in a circle, hold each 2¼ tons of sliced beets, and it takes 6 1-10 minutes to charge one with that quantity. In the cells the beets are subjected to a water pressure of 15 pounds to the inch, and 2,400 litres of juice is thus extracted, the litre being a little over a quart. The juice from the diffusion battery flows to the measuring tanks and thence to the carbonators, square tanks of moderate size, in which it is saturated with carbonic acid gas, generated by the burning of lime in the company's kiln and with slaked lime. From the carbonators it is forced by powerful pumps through a filter press, of which there are thirteen, each containing 80 layers of heavy filter canvas. The juice flows from the presses in a steady stream, and is carried off to go through a somewhat similar saturation with sulphuric acid gas, made by burning sulphur. Then it goes through a bag filter, and thence to the evaporators, four huge square boiling tanks of most ingenious construction.

The first evaporator is heated by waste steam from the factory, passing through coils beneath the tank. The air in this tank is exhausted to a vacuum of about five or six, so that the juice in it boils at about 96 degrees centigrade. The steam from this boiler is drawn off by suction at the top, and is utilized to boil the contents of the next tank by means of coils similar to those beneath the first tank. In this tank there is a greater vacuum and a lower boiling point, and so on, until in the fourth evaporator the temperature is only 68 degrees centigrade, the vacuum being from 22 to 26. The juice is boiled down to about 1-75th of its original volume. From the evaporators it goes to the "strike pan," where it is grained into sugar. It flows from the strike pan in a great heavy mass which lies in a trough with a series of propelling screws agitating it, called the mixer. From the mixer it drops through the floor to the centrifugals, where the molasses is thrown off on the same principle as the cream separator. The molasses returns to be treated again, and the sugar is washed with pure water before going to the dryer, an immense revolving tank, which emits the pure white sugar into barrels, ready for shipment or storage in the great warehouse at the end of the building remote from the beet bins. The whole process occupies about 40 hours. The molasses thrown off by the centrifugals are placed in what are called crystallizers, great tanks kept at a certain temperature, in which it is agitated for 60 hours, then it returns to the centrifugals, and more first-class sugar is obtained. This refuse molasses is taken to another part of the building, and put through what is called the osmos process which depends on the use of a prepared paper, and still more sugar is obtained.

Then there remains the final refuse molasses, which is used for the manufacture of alchohol, vinegar or compressed yeast. It is also used by the makers of cattle feeds who cake it with corn stalks, etc., and make a palatable and nutritious feed.

All the refuse from the factory is of use in some form. The pulp from the diffusion cells is said to have a feeding value about equal to turnips, and farmers are permitted to have it free of charge, either as it comes from the cells or from the company's silo, which is really a fair-sized field, surrounded by wood-faced embankments. The pulp has also been used successfully as a filling for sausages, and in New York it is being used in the manufacture of breakfast foods. The lime from the evaporator presses is of material value.

In addition to the main building of the factory, there is a magnificent boiler-house and a modern steel lime kiln, which are separated from the main building by a railway line, and a very complete pumping station on the river that supplies the 4,000,000 gallons of water used daily in the factory.

The factory opens under most favorable conditions. The experts who have seen the beets as delivered say that they have never handled better roots, both in regard to purity and percentage. The farmers of the neighborhood, who have contracted for the delivery of 4,800 acres of beets that should yield 60,000 tons, are men of exceptional skill in this kind of work, thrifty, hard-working and intelligent. The procuring of labor is, of course, sometimes difficult, as very large numbers of hands are required at certain times. Just now, for instance, it is vitally important to harvest the remaining beets as quickly as possible. All the local help available is employed, but the company have been obliged to import over 100 Indians from the Brantford reserves and now they are bringing some Chinamen from Montreal. Over 60 per cent. of the crop has been cared for, and the company has apparently solved the problem for this year. Next year it is thought that more farmers will have hired men, and the difficulty will not be so great.

It is interesting in this connection to notice the manner in which the beets are pulled. A man with two horses runs a root digger along each row, loosening the ground on each side and below the beet. Then boys or men pull up the roots, otherwise almost immovable, and with heavy knives, most of them curved, cut off the tops of the beets, cutting off all that has not been covered by the earth, as there is no sugar in the exposed part of the root. The tops are left on the field and plowed under on account of their manurial value.

There is no temptation to leave too much of the exposed part or to take too much earth on a load of beets, as by a very simple method a record is kept, not of the gross, but of the tare weight, and of the "brix," or sugar value of each load delivered.

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SMOKE AS EXPLOSIVE.

Modern Methods of Fighting Fire Reverse Old Ideas.

A lecture was recently given by William McDevitt, insurance inspector, before the Fire Insurance Society of Philadelphia, in which the explosive quality of hot smoke was demonstrated. The author explained that in a fire, free carbon rises and mixes with hydrogen; methyl-alcohol, creosote and other gases are also present in smoke. These gases become heated to the point of ignition, and an explosion is the result. Of itself, smoke would explode at a temperature of from 600 to 800 degrees, but frequently the smoke is ignited by sparks or by coming in contact with the flame. Very thick smoke, when ignited, becomes a pillar of flame, and rolls through a room with such force as to shake the walls and make the windows rattle. If sprinkled with water there would be no explosion. Where formerly firemen tried to keep smoke in, under the impression that it smothered the fire, they now immediately break the windows of skylights to let it out. The construction of a central shaft in large stores and other buildings was recommended as one of the best methods of avoiding smoke explosions.

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INDOOR BASEBALL RULES.

Following are the rules of Indoor Baseball, as revised and adopted by the National Indoor Baseball Association of the United States:

RULE I.

The diamond is laid at one end of the hall, leaving room for the catcher, who always plays close behind the batsman. The bases (except the home plate) the 1½ feet square, made of canvas, half filled with sand or other similar substance. The home plate is of rubber and is one foot square. Each side of the diamond is 27 feet long, and a base is placed on each corner and need not be fastened to the floor. The distance from home to second base, and from first to third base, is 38¼ feet. The pitcher's box is 7 x 3 feet, with line drawn across box 18 inches from rear end, to be marked with chalk or some apparatus on the floor, the nearest line of said box to be 22 feet from the centre of home base. The batsman's box (one to the left and one to the right of the home base) shall be four feet long and three feet wide, extending on foot in front of and three feet behind a centre line through the home base, with its nearest side distant six inches from the home base, the outlines to be marked on the floor.

RULE II.

The foul lines must be drawn in straight lines from the outer corner of the home base, along the outer edge of the first and third bases to the boundaries of the ground so that the bases shall come within the diamond.

RULE III.

The ball must be not less than 16¾ nor more than 17¾ inches in circumference, made of a yielding substance, not less than 8 nor more than 8¼ ounces in weight, and covered with a white skin; should it become ripped or torn during a game, a new one must be substituted. The Spalding Red Seam Ball was adopted a sthe official ball of this Association, and must be stamped with the seal of the Association.

RULE IV.

The bat must be 2¾ feet long and not larger than 1⅜ inches in diameter in the largest part, and may have a rubber tip on the handle to prevent slipping. It must be made otherwise of wood, except that a metal rod may be passed through the centre to give desired weight, but under no circumstances is lead to be used in loading. The handle may be wound with string or tape.

RULE V.

Eight or nine players must constitute a side. The players' positions shall be such as shall be assigned them by their captain, except that the pitcher must take his position within the pitcher's lines. When in position on the field, all players will be designated as "fielders" in these rules.

RULE VI.

The pitcher shall take his position facing the batter, both feet on the ground, wholly within the box, and shall heel either with one or both feet a line drawn across the box 18 inches from rear of said box.

He shall not make more than one step in the act of delivering the ball. He shall hold the ball before the delivery fairly in front of his body and in sight of the umpire.

(a) Only straight-armed pitching, in which the arm and hand swing parallel with the body, will be allowed, and the ball is not to be curved, the so-called up-shoot being considered illegal.

(b) By special agreement between opposing captains this rule may be changed so as to make the pitcher deliver the ball with his rear foot on the back line of the box when in the act of delivering the ball —only one step to be taken, but he shall not be restricted as to curving the ball, though the arm must still be swung parallel with the body.

RULE VII.

A game shall consist of nine innings to each contesting club, except that, if the side first at bat scores less runs in nine innings than the other side has scored in eight innings, the game shall then terminate; or, if the side last at bat in the ninth innings scores the winning run before the third man is out, the game shall terminate.

RULE VIII.

If the score be a tie at the end of nine innings to each side, play shall only be continued until the side first at bat shall have scored one or more runs than the other side in an equal number of innings, or until the other side shall score one or more runs than the side first at bat.

RULE IX.

A forfeited game shall be declared by the umpire in favor of the club not in fault, at the request of such club, in the following cases:

(a) If the nine of a club fail to appear upon the field, or being upon the field fails to begin the game within one minute after the umpire has called "play" at the hour appointed for the beginning of the game, unless such delay in appearing or in commencing the game be unavoidable.

(b) If, after the game has begun, one side refuses to continue playing, unless such game has been suspended or terminated by the umpire.

RULE X.

The base runner shall not have a substitute run for him, except by the consent of the captains of the contesting teams.

RULE XI.

The choice of innings shall be decided by flipping a coin.

RULE XII.

A ball legally delivered by the pitcher which passes over any part of the home base not lower than the batsman's knee nor higher than his shoulder is a good ball. Otherwise it is a bad ball.

RULE XIII.

A motion to deliver the ball by the pitcher without his doing so, or holding the ball so long as to unnecessarily delay the game, constitutes a balk.

RULE XIV.

A ball delivered by the pitcher with any part of his person out of the box (an illegal pitch shall be declared if the pitcher does not heel the 18 inch line), or with a curve (when game is played under clause "a," Rule VI.) is an illegal pitch and entitles any base-runner and the batsman to a base. If game is played under clause "b," Rule VI., an illegal pitch shall be declared if the pitcher does not have his rear foot on the back line of the box, or if he takes more than one step before delivering the ball.

RULE XV.

Any pitched ball striking the batter is a dead ball, but does not entitle him to a base. If it should be the third strike the batter is out, and no base can be run on that ball.

RULE XVI.

In case of a foul strike, foul hit ball not legally caught out, dead ball, or base runner put out for being struck by a fair hit ball, the ball shall not be considered in play until it is held by the pitcher standing in his box.

RULE XVII.

A block is a batted or thrown ball that is stopped or handled by any person not engaged in the game.

(a) Whenever a block occurs, base runners may run the bases without being put out, until the ball has been returned to and held by the pitcher standing in his box.

(b) In the case of a block, if a person not engaged in the game should retain possession of the ball, or throw or kick it beyond the reach of the fielders, the umpire shall call "time," and require each base-runner to stop at the last base touched by him until the ball be returned to the pitcher standing in his box.

(c) Special ground rules may be made allowing a certain number of bases on a fair hit into the crowd, in which case the above sections are void.

RULE XVIII.

One run shall be scored every time a base-runner, after having legally touched the first three bases, shall touch the home base before three men are put out. If the third man is forced out, or is put out before reaching first base, a run shall not be scored.

RULE XIX.

(a) A batted ball which strikes inside or on the foul line is fair, the first point of contact with the floor, object or fielder deciding, regardless of where it afterwards rolls.

(b) A batted ball first striking outside the foul line shall be foul.

RULE XX.

(a) A strike is a ball struck at by the batsman without its touching his bat; or a foul tip caught.

(b) A good ball, legally delivered by the pitcher, but not struck at by the batsman.

RULE XXI.

A foul strike is a ball batted by the batsman when any part of his person is upon ground outside the lines of the batsman's position.

RULE XXII.

(a) The batsman is out if he bats out of his turn and makes a fair hit before the error is discovered.

(b) If he fails to take his position within one minute after the umpire has called for the batsman.

(c) If he makes a foul hit and the ball be held by a fielder before touching the ground or any wall or fixture.

(d) If he makes a foul strike.

(e) If he attempts to hinder the catcher from fielding the ball, or fouls the ball intentionally, evidently without effort to make a fair hit.

(f) If, while the first base be occupied by the base-runner, he has three strikes, except when two men are already out.

RULE XXIII.

The batsman becomes a base runner—

(a) Instantly after he makes a fair hit.

(b) Instantly after four balls have been called by the umpire.

(c) Instantly after three strikes.

(d) Instantly after the umpire declares an illegal delivery of a ball by a pitcher.

RULE XXIV.

The base runner must touch each base in regular order, viz: First, second, third and home base; but when obliged to return may go directly to the base which he legally holds.

RULE XXV.

The base-runner shall be entitled, without being put out, to take one base in the following cases:

(a) If, while he was batsman, the umpire called four balls.

(b) If the umpire awards a succeeding batsman a base on four balls or in case of an illegal delivery, and the base-runner is thereby forced to vacate the base held by him.

(c) If the umpire calls a "balk" or "illegal pitch."

(d) If a ball delivered by the pitcher pass the catcher or is fumbled, only one base may be taken, provided the runner make it, unless it is a third strike or fourth ball, when the runner is entitled to all he can get.

(e) If the pitcher does not give him time to return to his base.

(f) If, upon a fair hit, the ball strikes the person or clothing of the umpire on fair grounds.

(g) If he be prevented from making a base by the obstruction of an adversary.

(h) If, when he was batsman, the pitcher delivered an "illegal ball."

RULE XXVI.

(a) A base-runner must not leave his base when the pitcher holds the ball standing in his box (except to moisten the soles of his shoes by permission of the umpire.)

(b) A base-runner must not leave his base on a pitched ball not struck, until after it has reached or passed the catcher, on penalty of being called back.

(c) A base-runner must be on his base when the pitcher is ready to deliver the ball to the batsman.

[Starting too soon does not exempt a base-runner from being put out on that particular play. The umpire must not make a decision in regard to a premature start until the base-runner has reached the next base or is put out.]

RULE XXVII.

The base-runner shall return to his base, and shall be entitled to so return without being put out—

(a) If the umpire declares a foul hit which is not legally caught by the fielder.

(b) If the umpire declares a foul strike.

(c) If the umpire declares a dead ball.

(d) If the person or clothing of the umpire is struck by a ball thrown by the catcher to intercept a base-runner.

(e) If he is called back by the umpire for starting too soon.

RULE XXVIII.

(a) If, having made a fair hit, while batsman, such fair hit ball be held by a fielder before touching the ground, wall or any fixture.

(b) If he intentionally kicks or interferes with a ball he has just batted.

[If a ball he has just batted rebounds and hits him he shall not be declared out on that account.]

(c) If the third strike be caught before touching the ground or any object.

(d) If, after three strikes or a fair hit, he be touched with the ball in the hands of a fielder before such base-runner touches first base.

(e) If, after three strikes or a fair hit, the ball be securely held by a fielder while touching first base with any part of his person, before such base-runner touches first base.

(f) If, in running from first to second base, from second to third base, or from third to home base, he runs more than three feet from a direct line between such bases to avoid being touched by a ball in the hands of a fielder; but in case a fielder be occupying a base-runner's proper path, attempting to field a batted ball, then the base-runner shall run out of the path and shall not be declared out for so doing.

(g) If he fails to avoid a fielder attempting to field a batted ball, or if he in any way obstructs a fielder attempting to field a batted ball, or intentionally interferes with a thrown ball.

(h) If, at any time, while the ball is in play, he be touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder, unless some part of his person is touching a base he is entitled to occupy; provided, the ball be held by the fielder after touching him; but—exception as to first base—in running to first base, he may overrun said base without being put out for being off said base, after first touching it, provided he returns at once and retouches the base, after which he may be put out as at any other base. If, in overrunning first base, he also attempts to run to second base, he shall forfeit such exemption from being put out.

(i) If, when a fair or foul fly is legally caught, such ball is legally held by a fielder on the base occupied by the base-runner when such ball was struck, or the base-runner be touched with the ball in the hands of a fielder, before he retouches said base after such fair or foul hit ball was so caught.

(j) If a fair-hit ball strikes him before touching a fielder, and in such case no base shall be run unless forced by the batsman becoming a base-runner, and no run shall be scored.

(k) If, when running to a base he fail to touch the intervening base or bases in regular order, he may be put out at the base he fails to touch by a fielder holding the ball on said base, in the same manner as in running to first base.

RULE XXIX.

In returning to first base, after overrunning, the base-runner may turn either way.

RULE XXX.

A base-runner is safely on a base if he slides with the bag and clings to it; or, if any part of his person is touching the spot where the bag should be; or, he is safe if he has touched the home base or where the base should be.

[If, in sliding with the bag at any base, he should stop, he must then return with the bag to the proper spot before starting for another base, the same as in overrunning first base.]

RULE XXXI.

Two coachers are restricted in coaching to the base-runners only, and are not allowed to address any remarks, except to the base-runners, and then only in words of necessary direction. They must not stand within three feet of a base or base line. To enforce the above, the captain of the opposite side may call the attention of the umpire to the offence, and upon a repetition of the same, the player shall be debarred from further coaching during the game.

RULE XXXII.

Only shoes with rubber soles or other soft material shall be used.

RULE XXXIII.

When a base-runner is legally entitled to return to a base, the pitcher must wait a reasonable time for him to reach the base, on penalty of giving the base-runner another base for violation.

RULE XXXIV.

(a) The umpires are masters of the field from the commencement to the termination of the game, and are entitled to the respect of the spectators, and any person offering any insult or injury to either of them must be promptly ejected from the room by those in charge.

(b) The umpires must compel the players to observe the provisions of all the playing rules, and are hereby invested with authority to order any player to do or omit to do any act as they may deem necessary to give force and effect to any and all of such provisions.

(c) There shall be two umpires, who shall take suitable positions on the field for observing the plays which they are to judge.

(d) No. 1 shall decide on and call all balls, strikes, blocks, dead balls, balks, illegal deliveries, fair and foul hits, ground hits, foul strikes, all questions arising at home plate and shall call play or time, and shall take a position behind the catcher.

(e) No. 2 shall judge all base plays excepting those at home plate, and shall take a position about ten feet back of the base line, midway between home and first or home and third bases, or where he can best view the play.

(f) The umpires shall be sole judges of the play, and discussion will only be allowed on correct interpretation of the rules and not on any optional decision. All such discussions are restricted to the two captains.

(g) The two umpires shall change positions at the end of every full inning. Umpires shall not be chosen from the two clubs contesting.

(h) In case an umpire for some reason cannot decide a play, he shall refer to his colleague. The umpires shall ask the captain of the home team whether there are any special ground rules to be enforced, and if there are, they shall see that they are duly enforced, provided they do not conflict with any of these rules.

(i) The umpires must keep the contesting nines playing constantly from the commencement of the game to its termination, allowing such delays only as are rendered unavoidable by accident or injury. The umpires must, until the completion of the game, require that players of each side to promptly take their positions in the field as soon as the third man is put out, and must require the first batter of the opposite side to be in his position at the bat as soon as the fielders are in their places.

RULE XXXV.

(a) The umpire designated as No. 1 must call "play" promptly at the hour designated by the home club, and on the call "play" the game must immediately begin. When he calls "time," play must be suspended until he calls "play" again, and during the interim no player shall be put out, base be run or run be scored. The umpire shall suspend play only for an accident to himself or a player (but in case of accident to a fielder "time" shall not be called until the ball be returned to and held by the pitcher standing in his box.)

(b.) "Time" must not be called for trivial causes. The practice of players suspending the game to discuss or contest a decision with either umpire is a gross violation of the rules and the umpire must not allow it.

(c) If a player wilfully disobeys the cautions of the umpires in regard to violations of the rules he may, at the discretion of the umpires, be ordered out of the game and his place be filled, if such decision reduce the side to less than eight players.

RULE XXXVI.

In order to promote uniformity in scoring, the following suggestions and definitions are made for the benefit of scorers, and they are required to make all scores in accordance therewith.

Section 1. The first item in the tabulated score, after the player's name and position, shall be the number of times he has been at bat during the game.

No time at bat shall be scored if the batsman be given first base on called balls or on an illegal delivery of the ball by the pitcher.

Sec. 2. In the second column shall be set down the number of hits made by each player.

A hit should be scored in the following cases:

When the ball from the bat strikes the ground within the four lines and out of reach of the fielders.

When a hit ball is partially or wholly stopped by a fielder in motion, but such player cannot recover himself in time to handle the ball before the striker reaches first base.

When a ball is hit with such force to a fielder that he cannot handle it in time to put out the batsman.

When a ball is hit so slowly towards a fielder that he cannot handle it in time to put out the batsman.

That in all cases where a baserunner is retired by being hit by a batted ball, the batsman should be credited with a hit.

Sec. 3. In the third column should be set down the number of runs made by each player during the game.

Sec. 4. In the fourth column shall be set down the number of opponents put out for a foul strike, or when he fails to bat in the proper order, the put-out shall be scored to the catcher. In all cases of out for interference or running out of line, the put-out shall be credited to the player who would have made the play, but for the action of the base-runner or batsman.

Sec. 5. The number of times the player assists shall be set down in the fifth column. An assist shall be given to each player who handles the ball in assisting a put-out or other play of the kind. An assist should be given to the player who makes a play in time to put a runner out, even if the player who could complete the play fails through no fault of the player assisting.

Sec. 6. An error should be given in the sixth column for each misplay which allows the batsman or base-runner to make one or more bases, when perfect play would have insured his being put out, except that "wild pitches," "bases on balls," or illegal pitched balls, balks or passed balls, all of which comprise battery errors, shall not be included in this column.

An error shall not be scored against the catcher for a wild throw to prevent a stolen base, unless the base-runner advances an extra base because of the error.

No error shall be scored against a fielder who attempts to complete a double play, unless the throw is so wild that an additional base is gained.

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'BOY, TAKE OFF YER COLLAR.'

Father raised up us boys mild-like an' easy;
"All wuk an' no play" wan't no part of
his creed.
We tended the husgin's an' raisins' an'
trainin's
An' hed as much fun ez a youngster c'd
need.
As fer me, I wuz lazy-like, wrapped up in
dressin',
An' prinkin' an' posin' an' lien my head,
An' father most allus w'd smile an' say
nothin',
But I reckon I knew that he meant what
he sed
When he'd come in an' holler:
"Son, take off yer collar,
Get on yer old clothes an' come down in
the shed!"

It might mean the woodpile wux needin'
attention
Er grindin' the scythes, gettin' ready ter
hay;
Er it might be most anything else you c'd
mention,
But it alus meant work for the rest of
the day.
An' I alus felt, somehow, thet workin'
an' grubbin'
Come more natch'ral an' wusn't worth
grumblin' about,
When I had on my overalls, cowhides an'
jumper,
An' the duds I'd put on when I heard
father shout
From the medder an' holler:
"Son, take off yer collar,
Get on yer old clothes right away an'
come out!"

I'm older consider-ble, now, and don't worry
'Bout sparkin' an' prinkin' an' dressin'
ter kill.
I've worked purty hard on these rocky old
acres—
Hed fun, too, a plenty, an' suppose allus
will.
But when I drive up ter the village ter
barter,
An' see youngsters a-loafin' around in
my view,
A-crockin' cheap jokes, an' a-boastin' an'
blowin'
I keeps my mouth shet, but I own up
ter you,
I'm just itchin' ter holler:
"Boy, take yer collar,
Get in yer old clothes—show us what yer
can do!"

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MAD MULLAH DEAD.

Murdered While He Was at His Prayers.

Aden, Arabia, Dec. 11.—A rumor has reached here of the assassination of the Mad Mullah, of Somaliland. The report was brought to the coast by a native runner from Garroro, via Berbera. The Mullah is said to have been killed by a spear thrust in the stomach, inflicted while he was praying.

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McKEEVER ACQUITTED.

London, Dec. 11.—John McKeever, who was charged with the murder of John Kensit, the anti-Ritualistic crusader, has been acquitted.

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FOUR YEARS.

St. Louis, Dec. 11.—John H. Schettler, former member of the House of Delegates, was convicted today of bribery; in connection with the suburban franchise deal, and was given four years in the penitentiary. This is the ninth boodler case disposed of thus far.

Meeting of Navy League

Special Envoy of Parent League Arousing Interest in the Work.

Likelihood That Branch Will Soon Be Formed in Vancouver.

The usual meeting of the committee of the Victoria branch of the Navy League was held at No. 34 Government street, on Wednesday afternoon, when in the absence of Hon. Mr. Justice Martin, the vice-president, Mr. A. B. Fraser, presided. Other members present were Capt. Clarke, G. W. Woollett, W. H. Langley, J. Pierson and Capt. Gaudin.

Mr. Justice Martin's report as to his meeting with the local committee in Vancouver was read, adopted, and His Lordship thanked for the pains and trouble he had taken in the matter, which will result in a branch being formed in Vancouver city, Sir Charles H. Tupper as president, and Capt. C. Eddie as secretary. Hon. Col. Prior, premier of the province, was unanimously elected a vice-president of this branch.

Mr. Harold Fraser Wyatt, special envoy from the parent league in London, is reported to be doing excellent work for the league in Eastern Canada. A branch has been established in Montreal, with Senator Drummond as president, and a very strong executive committee. Ottawa is forming a branch, and whilst there Mr. Wyatt interviewed members of the Dominion government, who showed responsive sympathy with the objects of the league.

At St. John, N. S., Mr. Wyatt's advocacy of the claims of the Navy League was most enthusiastically and loyally received, resolutions being passed approving of the establishment of a branch forthwith, and also that Canada should share in the naval defence of the Empire. The mayor of St. John, together with the president of the Board of Trade, several aldermen and members of the provincial legislature to the number of 40, enrolled as members, with the mayor as convenor to call the branch together for the purpose of electing officers and completing organization.

The Colonist's item, "Massive Dock for Esquimalt," called to mind the efforts of this branch a year ago on the subject of dry docking, when a sub-committee, consisting of Capt. J. Devereux, Roland Stuart and Sydney A. Roberts, made very exhaustive inquiry as to the dry docking facilities on the Pacific Coast, and as a result of their report, this league approached the Dominion government with a number of suggestions, amongst them being that a full-sized dry dock, capable of accommodating, under crippled conditions, the largest bateship of the royal navy. The Imperial government was also approached on the same subject, through the head office of the league in London, kindly acknowledgments of the suggestions were received.

Mr. Wyatt is expected to visit this province about January or February, when the committee expect a large accession to its membership, and the committee are now looking hopefully for generous help in their prize essay scheme for the young people of the entire province, every school having been communicated with touching the essays which are to be on naval subjects.

The meeting then adjourned to January 14, 1903.

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HOW TO READ CHARACTER.

Last night Professor Alexander gave another interesting lecture, the subject being "Crime and Criminals." Four types were described—those naturally low, those whose vanity led them to live beyond their means, those depraved through drink, opium, or other drugs, and those forced by poverty. Tonight he lectures on "Practical Benefactors," and tomorrow night gives his great lecture on "How to Read Character," by walk, style of wearing hat, laugh, handshake, forehead, nose, eyes, mouth, etc. At the close of the lecture the professor will examine any two ladies or gentlemen selected by the audience, by simply looking at their faces, then he will be blindfolded, and two new subjects brought up, the six will change places, and by examining heads only, the professor will pick out first subjects and describe new ones.

This will undoubtedly prove to be one of the most interesting as well as instructive of any delivered.

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SITE FOR THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY

Ald. Vincent Wants Plebiscite Taken Next Month on This Subject

Ald. Vincent is again to the fore with a motion to have the matter of the Carnegie library site settled once for all. A notice signed by that gentleman in the following terms has been posted at the City hall:

"I hereby give notice that at the next regular meeting of the City Council I shall move that the date fixed in the report of the Streets, Bridges and Sewers committee (dated July 11 and adopted by this council) for the taking of a plebiscite upon the matter of the site for the Carnegie library be changed to January 15, instead of July 5, as fixed by the said report, and that the selection be made from the following properties belong to the city:

"1. Lot 1 of 70, corner of Government and Wharf streets.

"2. Lot 318, block 11, Yates street.

"3. Water works lots, corner Pandora and Chambers streets."

The three lots above mentioned have already been suggested to the ratepayers as possible sites, but the opinion of the majority who have given public expression to their ideas, is that the first named piece of land—that at the northwestern end of the causeway—is altogether too small and totally unsuitable for the purpose proposed. No. 2 in the above list is the present pumping station on Yates street, and No. 3 is situated at the head of Pandora avenue, and was purchased many years ago, when it was proposed to construct a "high level" reservoir.

With respect to other lots owned by the city, it was pointed out yesterday by a civic official that the statement that the city owns a block of land abutting on the park is an error. The lots referred to which were formerly used as an agricultural show ground, were sold by the association to Messrs. McBean & Claddin, the contractors for the construction of the sewers, at the time they had that civic work in hand. That firm used it as a supply depot and lodging house for their men, and it is still their property. It is well to remind the ratepayers, however, that the city owns nearly two complete blocks in James Bay district comprising some 18 lots in all. But this property, according to an official, is held by the city in trust for park purposes, and could not be alienated without first securing a special act to permit of the sale. This property is bounded by Montreal, Simcoe, St. Lawrence and Ontario streets, and contains 10 lots, and the other 8 lots are situated on Michigan, Superior and Montreal streets. In addition to the above there are two lots on Niagara street, a short distance from Beacon Hill, which have been used as a gravel pit.

HAS BEEN CONDEMNED.

Andromeda Has Ben Abandoned by Her Owners.

The Norwegian bark Andromeda, which put into Honolulu a few months ago in a dismasted condition, has been condemned. When the Andromeda arrived with her foretopgallant, mainmast and mizzen topmast gone, her sails torn, and upper works wrecked, she was surveyed and the surveyors report sent to Mr. Johansen, of Christiana, her owner. On receipt of the report he cabled Capt. Potter to pay off the crew and leave the vessel. What will be the final disposition of the Andromeda is a question. Efforts are at present being made on the part of the owner to dispose of the boat in various places in Europe. The Andromeda is an old vessel, and as it would be necessary to have new masts and practically her whole rigging renewed to be fit for the sea again, and as this would cost many thousands of dollars, it is not probable that anyone will buy the Andromeda for the purpose of sending her to sea again. However, her hull is still good and sound, despite its age of over 40 years; so it is probable that the vessel instead of ploughing the ocean waves again, will end her days resting peacefully in some harbor as a coal or grain storage hulk. While the crew has left the vessel Captain Potter will stay with her until she is disposed of or orders to the contrary are received from the owners.

Steamer Shinano Maru arrived at Yokohama on Sunday from this port. The steamer Riojun Maru is due next Tuesday from Kobe, from which port she returned. She is bringing 228 tons of cargo for this port.

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LAW AGAINST BACHELORS.

A stringent law against bachelors has recently been promulgated in one of the states forming the Argentine Republic. A man is marriageable in Argentine when he is 20. If from that date and till he passes his thirtieth birthday he wishes to remain single, he must pay £1 a month to the state. For the next five years this tax increases 100 per cent. Between 35 and 50 the bachelor is mulcted to the tune of £4 a month. From his 50th year to 75, £6 a month is the tax; but, having reached the 75th year, relief finally comes, and the tax becomes nominal, being reduced to £2 a year. After 80 a man can remain single without paying anything. There is a paragraph relating to widowers, who are given three years in which to mourn and pick a successor. A man who can prove that he has proposed and been refused three times in one year is also considered to have earned immunity from taxation.

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Shorter Route to Manchuria

Is the Grand Trunk Road Checkmate for Trans-Siberian Road?

Bark Andromeda Has Been Condemned—Put Into Honolulu in Distress.

The new Canadian transcontinental railroad, the feasibility of which Montreal magnates of the Grand Trunk are now investigating on this Coast, is pronounced by competent authorities as having a strong political and military significance, says the Portland Telegram. Englishmen are talking of it as a check-mate to Russia's trans-Siberian railway, and claiming that over its tracks troops from England could be sent into Manchuria four days sooner than Russian troops sent from Moscow could reach Vladivostock; also, that British troops could be sent ov it to China or India in three weeks, or less time than by Suez Canal.

The transcontinental scheme has been carried forward to the point of asking for charter legislation of the Dominion parliament in such a quiet way that until the present time it has been attracting but little attention. It is, however, an enterprise of no little moment to the Pacific Coast and to the Northwest section of this Coast especially.

The mileage of the road from Quebec to Port Simpson, the probable terminal point near the Skeena river, in Northern British Columbia territory, is 2,830 miles. The principal fact of interest to Portlanders is that between Quebec and Yokohama, Japan, it is 722 miles shorter than by way of Vancouver, the Canadian Pacific's terminus. The cost of the Grand Trunk extension Westward is estimated at $96,000,000. Port Simpson is about 975 miles North of Portland.

The commercial prospects of the trans-Canada are regarded as excellent. It will run through a country that annually grows 52,000,000 bushels of wheat, and will have for traffic-feeders the provinces of Alberta, Athabasca and Saskatchewan, which have immense stores of petroleum oil and coal of both kinds waiting to be mined.

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FIERCE STORMS.

Do Damage Afloat and Ashore in Newfoundland.

St. Johns, Nfld., Dec. 11.—Fierce snow storms continue to sweep the Newfoundland coast. Four more schooners have been lost, one with her entire crew of 10 persons. The other three vessels have been driven to sea, and are believed to be in great danger. Trains and steamers are delayed and there have been a number of fatalities throughout the colony.

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THE REICHSTAG.

Tariff Bill Passes Its Second Reading.

Berlin, Dec. 11.—The tariff bill passed its second reading today by 184 to 136 votes on Baron von Kardoff's motion, taking the bill as a whole, without debating it by paragraphs. This motion, and the parliamentary questions growing out of it caused the violent scenes of the recent week. The motion embraced a number of amendments, the result of the compromise agreement between the majority party, and the government. Yet the bill is not yet considered to be in its final shape. The Reichstag does not meet tomorrow, in order to give the leaders of the majority parties an opportunity to arrange the final form of the bill. The Reichstag will meet again on Saturday, and its agreement will then proceed to pass the third reading of the bill. Chancellor Von Bulow's speech today was disappointing. Both sides of the House considered it too vague, and as failing to outline definitely the government programme in the midst of the present confusion.

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C. P. R. WRECKS.

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 11.—(Special.)—While standing at Virden station about 5 o'clock this morning an East-bound freight train dashed into the C. P. R. West-bound transcontinental express. Engineer Johnson was on the platform and escaped serious injury, but Firemen Murphy and Armstrong were badly hurt, and Mail Clerk Flatt slightly. Six freight and three passenger cars were damaged as well as the locomotives. No passengers were hurt.

Another collision occurred at Carberry at about the same hour. A fast freight crashing into the caboose of another freight standing on the main line. Several cars were ruined, but fortunately no one was injured.

The Election At Dawson

Details of the Voting Received From the North By Steamer Amur.

Mr. Ross Led His Opponent at All Points in the District.

Steamer Amur, which reached port yesterday afternoon from Skagway, brought full details of the elections at Dawson, at which James Hamilton Ross was elected the first representative of Yukon territory in the Dominion parliament. Mr. Ross not only carried Dawson and White Horse, but swept the creeks, the upper river points and all the other outlying districts. The returns up to the time the steamer left Skagway, which included all the larger precincts and all those connected by telegraph or telephone wires, gave Ross a majority of 568 over Clarke. It was conceded by both sides then that this majority would be materially increased, and as since reported by wire it is over 800. The supporters of Ross expected Big Salmon, Dalton Post and others to increase the lead for Ross by fully 150 votes. Ross' majorities were made up as follows: Dawson, 211; Klondike creeks, 89; Upper river points, North of White Horse, 79; White Horse, 81; Caribou, 91; Forty-Mile, 17.

The contest at Dawson was warm from the opening of the polling booths until the ballots were counted. The vote was Ross, 705; Clarke, 494. At 9 o'clock the vote reported from the creeks was Ross, 261; Clarke, 264.

There was excitement at Dawson after the election returns were given. A despatch from the capital of the Klondike dated on December 2 says: The supporters of Governor Ross are parading the streets of the town and having a high old time, notwithstanding that the mercury is a long way below zero. The enthusiasm is tremendous. The opposition take defeat gracefully and many of their number are participating in the merry-making.

The Klondike creeks gave Ross 89 majority. This was the surprise of the election to the opposition. Nearly all the larger voting precincts on the creeks showed a stampede of the laboring vote to the ex-governor.

So far as reported by precincts, the vote of the Klondike creeks is as follows:

Lower Gold Run—Ross, 10; Clarke, 17.
Sulphur—Clarke, 18 majority.
Eldorado—Ross, 27; Clarke, 36.
Grand Forks—Ross, 131; Clarke, 151.
Upper Hunker—Ross, 32; Clarke, 25.
Dominion—In whole)—Ross, 107 majority.
Bear Creek—Ross, 1; Clarke, 28.

The election was warmly contested at White Horse. The total vote was Ross 152, Clarke 72. At Caribou the returns was Ross 109, Clarke 18. Forty-Mile gave Ross 19, Clarke 2. The details of the vote at river points, which gave Ross 79 majority up to the time of the sailing of the Amur were:

Lower La Barge—Ross, 10; Clarge, 2.
Five Fingers—Ross, 22; Clarke, 0.
Selkirk—Ross, 9; Clarke, 10.
Ogilvie—Ross, 21; Clarke, 5.
Stewart—Ross, 21; Clarke, 10.

Clarke men claim to have won $3,000 on the Clarke vote at White Horse.

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ST. JAMES' ELECTION.

Montreal, Dec. 10.—(Special.)—When the St. James' elections case came up before Chief Justice Tait and Justice Loranger today the court announced that sufficient evidence had been given to void Joseph Brunet's election to the Commons. Mr. Bisaillon, K. C., asked for an adjournment to Friday to allow the prosecution to decide whether action be taken to disqualify certain witnesses. This was granted.

LEAD AND CONSOLS.

London, Dec. 10.—Lead, £10 13s. 9d. Consols for money, 92 9-16; consols for account, 92 3-16.

Cummings-Galbraith.—At the First Baptist church, Vancouver, Rev. Dr. Grant, on Wednesday evening, united in marriage Miss Mary E. Galbraith, of Paisley, Ont., and Mr. H. G. Cummings, of Vancouver. Miss Sadie Galbraith, of Victoria, attended the bride, and little Miss Harriet Rendell acted as flower-girl; Mr. A. Galbraith supporting the groom. The bride was attired in a handsome traveling suit of blue camel's-hair cloth, and carried a lovely bridal bouquet of roses and chrysanthemums. She was given away by her brother, Mr. Angus Galbraith. After the ceremony the wedding party repaired to the residence of Mr. G. Watson, on Cambie street, where an informal reception was held. Mr. and Mrs. Cummings will take up their residence at 221 Georgia street.

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OBITUARY.

Mrs. Mary Ann Harris, one of Victoria's old time residents, passed away yesterday at the ripe age of 76. Mrs. Harris came to British Columbia over 40 years ago, and saw Victoria grow from a small collection of houses to the present fair city. Through all its varying fortunes she dwelt here and now after a busy life she has joined the ranks of the many pioneers who have gone before. Mrs. Harris was the relict of the late John Harris, and was born in Waterford, Ireland, coming to Victoria nearly half a century ago. She was greatly respected by a large circle of friends and leaves one son, Mr. W. H. Harris, to mourn her loss.

The funeral takes place from the family residence, 151 Fort street, on Monday morning at 9:15 to St. Andrews' Roman Catholic Cathedral, where the funeral services take place 15 minutes later.

YMIR MINING NEWS.

It is reported that the Standard Development Syndicate of Nelson, which is composed of prominent men, have taken over a large interest in the Hunter V. Double Standard, Tregalla and Silver Bullion mineral claims, which are situated on the divide of Hidden and Porcupine creeks, and within easy access of Ymir. While not much has been said regarding the Hunter V. and Double Standard claims in the papers, nevertheless these claims promise to become large producers.

A shaft 50 feet on the Hunter V with a drift in the bottom shows some 25 feet of mineral matter composed of galena, that carries silver, gold and lead, and will assay from $22 to $35.

On the Double Standard the work consists of an open cut that disclosed 40 feet of mineral. All the showing is in lime, and those competent to know state that it is one of the biggest showings ever seen by them.

Part of this property was located by a man of the name of Vernon, and sold to Wm. Davis, a South African mining engineer, for $5,500, and under the superintendency of J. E. Richardson of Rossland all the work to date has been carried out. It is reported that S. S. Fowler and J. J. Campbell are associated with Mr. Davis in the property.

A rawhide road has been surveyed from Hidden creek to the mine, which does not exceed ten per cent. grade. Already there are some 200 tons of ore ready for shipment, which will be brought down to the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway by Andrew Burgess of Ymir, who has secured the contract.

There is considerable native silver encountered in the ore from the Double Standard claim. At present there are 12 men at work, and it is the intention of the company to ship as long as rawhiding keeps good.

The Colonist

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1902.

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PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

The Daily Colonist.

Delivered by carrier at 20 cents per week, or mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city) and the United States at the following rates:

One year $6 00
Six months 3 00

Semi-Weekly Colonist.

One year $1 50
Six months 75
Three months 40

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

Terms, strictly in advance.

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TRADE UNIONISM.

The other day President Eliot of Harvard University delivered a lecture on trade unionism, at Cambridge, Mass., the calm consideration of which should not be lost to the general public. The attitude of the press and of public men towards trade unions is largely one of dislike, tempered by fear. When you see a man going along a road and a large, majestic dog coming out of a garden gate to investigate, and when that man says, "Good old dog! Good old fellow!" you know that that man is afraid of the dog, and not only you know, it, but the dog knows it, and thinks to himself, "That silly human is afraid of me; he must hate me." Even an animal knows that spirit which, in the language of a well known classic, "casteth out fear." In nine cases out of ten the attitude of the press and of politicians towards trade unions is one of public cajolery and coaxing, and of secret hostility and fear. This is not merely wrong, it is idiotic. A trade union is like any other organization, where men are banded together; it is capable of demoralization and of evil, but it is also capable of doing a vast amount of good, according to the spirit which inspires it. Whether trade unionists recognize it or not, their best friends in the whole history of their endeavors have been philosophers and students, men who, lifted above the prejudices of the common run by knowledge and thought, recognize in the organization of labor one of the great formative influences upon human society, and who are able to disentangle from the errors which marred, and do still mar, its career, the great principle of solidarity for mutual benefit and advancement upon which that organization is founded as upon a rock. President Eliot starts from this point: "The argument," he says, "commonly used in justification of the organization of laborers in unions is a sound one. Capital is effectively combined in certain industries, and therefore laborers must effectively combine in these industries. That argument is unanswerable. The great combinations of capital are very formidable to unskilled laborers, much more formidable than to the average man in the community at large, and they are sufficiently formidable to us all." There is an implication in this statement which should not be overlooked. It is that the trust is the complement of the trade union. Both are inevitable, both often defective in their operation, but both in their essence minister to the development of industry upon proper lines. What does Mr. Eliot point out as the great trouble with industry? Its spasmodic character, its ebb and flow, which, taking place within too wide limits, cause widespread suffering. His argument apparently is that the association of capital has a tendency to mitigate the effects of alternating booms and panics, by finding out the normal demand over a period of time, and regulating annual production by that. The association of labor, on the other hand, has a similar effect, not merely directly by providing for the varying percentage of unemployed, but also indirectly, by insisting on better terms for the laborer in times of expansion, which restrains demand rendered abnormal by some exceptional increase in wealth through improved methods of production or the special bounty of providence. Science then sees in trusts and trade unions correlative forces, whose combined effect is to make the conditions of industry more stable, and which, when fully developed, will give to industry the same steady correspondence between effort and result which, apart from the special intervention of Providence, awaits those engaged in agricultural pursuits. However, this encouraging and hopeful view is merely incidental to the discussion of trade unionism as it affects society in itself. President Eliot lays down five directions in which trade unionism is beneficial to working men, and through them to society as a whole. These are:

1. Increase in earnings of the individual as he advances in age, experience and facility.
2. Steady employment after adequate probation.
3. Encouragement to the making of a permanent home.
4. Opportunity to serve enthusiastically the enterprise with which the worker is connected.
5. A pension on disability.

At the same time Mr. Eliot is unsparing in his criticism of what he considers, and with much justice, the faults and failings of trade unions. He condemns as pernicious the doctrine of limiting the output or day's product of the individual laborer. That doctrine fights against the best interests of the worker. Another tenet of unionism to which he as strongly objects is that of the uniform wage. It prevents the capable laborer from earning as much as he might, thus injuring him and injuring society, and it is a cruelty to the inferior workman. The inferior workman, since he must be paid at the same rate per day or hour, is always rejected by the employer in favor of the superior workman. Nor does the president countenance physical force on the part of unionism to maintain a strike. Unionism that is inconsistent with the liberty of all is ineffective. In other words, the empire of the trade union is over the mind of the working man, and is only useful when exercised with his full and free consent. This thoughtful study of the question should be of great value at the present time, and we only wish that more men in such position as that of President Eliot had the courage to face these momentous issues of modern civilization in the calm light of reason and inspired by a broad and enlightened human sympathy.

DISALLOWANCE.

The Dominion government has again seen fit to disallow certain acts passed by the British Columbia legislature in which the principle of the Natal Act was incorporated. So far we have received no specific reason for the disallowance of these acts. We know, however, that they have not been disallowed in deference to any Imperial policy. On the 19th of April, 1899, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain wrote to the Governor-General as follows:

Downing Street, April 19, 1899.
The Governor-General, etc., etc., etc.:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 54, of March 16, forwarding copy of an approved minute of the Dominion Privy Council of British Columbia, expressing the concurrence of the government of that province in the report drawn up by the Minister of Finance and Agriculture on the subject of the acts passed by the provincial legislature in 1898, containing provisions prohibiting the employment of Japanese on certain works.

2. The provincial government represent that these provisions are required by the economic conditions of British Columbia, and they regret their inability to introduce legislation for their repeal.

3. Her Majesty's government fully appreciate the motives which have induced the government and legislature of British Columbia to pass the legislation under consideration, and recognize the importance of guarding against the possibility of the white labor in the province being swamped by the wholesale immigration of persons of Asiatic origin. They desire also to acknowledge the friendly spirit in which the representations they have felt compelled to make have been received by the government of British Columbia, and regret that after carefully considering the minute of the executive council that they feel unable to withdraw the objections they have urged to the legislation in question.

4. There is no difference between Her Majesty's government and the government of British Columbia as regards the object, namely, to ensure that the Pacific province of the Dominion shall be occupied by a large and thoroughly British population rather than by one in which the number of aliens largely predominates, and many of the distinctive features of a settled British Community are lacking.

5. The ground of objections entertained by Her Majesty's government is that the method employed by the British Columbia legislature for securing this object, while admittedly only partial and ineffective, is such as to give legitimate offence to a power with which Her Majesty is, and earnestly desires to remain, on friendly terms. It is not the practical exclusion of Japanese to which the government of the Mikado objects, but their exclusion nominatim, which specially stamps the whole nation as undesirable persons.

6. The exclusion of Japanese subjects either from the province or from employment on public or quasi public works in the province by the operation of an educational test such as is employed in the Natal immigration law is not a measure to which the government of Japan can take exception. If the particular test in that law is not regarded as sufficient, there is no reason why a more stringent and effective one of a similar character should not be adopted, so long as the disqualification is not based specifically on distinction of race or color.

7. Any attempt to restrict immigration or to impose disqualifications on such distinctions besides being offensive to friendly powers is contrary to the general principles of equality which have been the guiding principle of British rule throughout the Empire; and, as your ministers are aware, Her Majesty's government were unable to allow the immigration and restriction laws passed by some of the Australasian colonies in 1896 to come into operation for the same reasons as they are now urging against these laws in British Columbia.

8. Her Majesty's government earnestly trust that on consideration of these explanations the government of British Columbia will at once secure the repeal of the provisions complained of and the substitution of legislation on the lines indicated above.

9. If this is impossible, Her Majesty's government feel compelled, however reluctant they may be to cause inconvenience to the province, to press upon your ministers the importance in the general interests of the Empire of using the powers vested in them by the British North America Act, for cancelling these measures to which Her Majesty's government object on grounds both of principle and policy.

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

It is thus clear that the Imperial government advised precisely the legislation that has now been disallowed. There is another reason possibly why this legislation has been disallowed, namely, that it infringes the prerogative of the Dominion parliament. If it does, why does not the Dominion government introduce legislation dealing with the question of Oriental immigration on broad and comprehensive lines, especially as Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared that the opinion of British Columbia would be his guide in the matter. Canada possesses the unenviable distinction of being the only English-speaking country in the world which has not made a definite policy of the exclusion of Orientals from new country suitable to the offspring of the British race. Great Britain for the new colonies of South Africa, Natal and Cape Colony for their wide dominions, Australia for her commonwealth, New Zealand for her island homes of plenty, the United States for her eighty millions of people, they have all followed the same line, and declared that no virgin territory of theirs shall be alienated from Western civilization, and delivered to the occupation of Asiatic hordes. It is not we who condemn the government of Canada, our own government thus heralding the shameful isolation of our country; it is not British Columbia which condemns it. It is Great Britain which condemns it. It is the United States which condemns it. It is Cape Colony which condemns it. It is Natal which condemns it. It is the Australian Commonwealth which condemns it. It is New Zealand which condemns it. The Dominion government must act. The responsibility is upon its shoulders, and upon its shoulders alone.

RECIPROCITY.

interesting reading for Canadians. Mr. Charlton desires reciprocity between Canada and the United States. He has been a lifelong advocate of reciprocity as a means of increasing the material prosperity and well-being of both countries. We would not say that Mr. Charlton is not, according to his lights, loyal to his country. But he appears to be one of these strange individuals in whom the consciousness of nationality is non-existent. Some people are born like that, just as some people are born without an ear for music. A man with no ear for music would consider a dollar spent upon a concert ticket as waste of money. A man without a sense of nationality thinks patriotism absurd, if it cannot be expressed in terms of dollars and cents. Mr. John Charlton is such a man. We find it difficult therefore to look at things from his point of view, for many things are cited by him as arguments in favor of reciprocity with the United States which appeal to us as precisely the strongest possible arguments which could be used against it. Mr. John Charlton looks back to the years from 1854 to 1866 as the golden age of Canadian development. During these years he remarks that there was phenomenal development of trade between the two countries. Canadian exports quadrupled, and in 1866 $25,000,000 worth of farm produce was exported. In order that he might show the good people of Detroit that the United States was not getting the worst of it, he went on to say that the direct exports of agricultural produce from Canada to Great Britain remained nominal, proving thereby that there was no favorable balance of trade to Canada from the United States, but that Canada's exports to Great Britain went through American hands by United States trade routes. So that from his very words the effect of reciprocity between 1854 and 1866 was that on all the produce sold to Great Britain by Canada, the United States got a broker's commission, and the development of Canadian trade routes was entirely neglected. Such an example of the fruits of reciprocity might endear it to the United States, but we are unable to see how Mr. John Charlton could expect Canadians to be enamored of reciprocity with such a historical illustration, whose accuracy we do not doubt, before them. In 1874 the Liberal party negotiated a reciprocity treaty with the United States, and of that Mr. John Charlton simply says that if it had been established and kept in force to the present time, "Canada would have been practically, if not actually, part of the United States at this moment." As to the profound truth of this statement we thoroughly agree with Mr. John Charlton; we only differ from him as to the desirability of that consummation. In spite of this opinion as to the effect of reciprocity, Mr. Charlton had the impertinence to tell these assembled Detroiters that the demand for reciprocity of tariff becomes more and more pronounced. That is not true, and we hope that it never will be true. The protection sentiment in Canada and the protection sentiment in the United States are frequently spoken of as if they were sentiments of mutual hostility. They are far from that. The United States is one portion of the vineyard of civilization, Canada is another. Civilization as a whole will be most advanced by the inhabitants of both seeing to it that commercial development is at once stimulated and made honorable by a strong spirit of national sentiment. It is the nation, complete, independent and self-supporting which is the end, and beyond the nation, the Empire, and beyond the Empire, the human race, in which also are included the people of the United States. The point of view from which an American approaches the question of reciprocity was well illustrated by the words of Mr. Campbell Shaw of Buffalo: "We must persuade Congress to take the initiative in inviting the re-assembling of the joint high commisson, that the Canadian market may not pass from our control." There you have it. That is the American parsnip that all their fine words cannot butter to Canadian taste. Mr. John Charlton is a member of parliament. He is a gentleman who sends up trial balloons to test the direction of the wind for the Laurier government. Well, the wind is not blowing reciprocity, and the sooner he and the government find that out the better.

PROVINCIAL CREDIT.

The News-Advertiser continues to maintain that the credit of the province has fallen as compared with other colonies. It instances the fact that Natal has just floated a loan at the same price which it secured in 1899, while British Columbia's new loan has been issued at a lower price than it secured in 1898. This would be a strong point if it were not an isolated case. Comparisons between British Columbia stock and other securities do not, as we have shown over and over again, bear out the inference to be drawn between British Columbia and Natal. We are therefore compelled to ask whether there was not some special reason why Natal's credit should be better now than it was in 1899? We have not far to seek for such a reason. In 1899 South Africa rested under the dread shadow of war. The difficulties between Great Britain and the Transvaal had become acute. The burghers had been purchasing arms at an alarming rate since the Jamieson raid, a fact perfectly well known to financiers. Another fact perfectly well known to financiers was the wholly undefended position of Natal in the event of war, and the certainty of offensive operations being directed there in the first place. We may set it down to the ignorance of the British public as to the reality and seriousness of the crisis which confronted Great Britain that Natal was able to borrow any money at all in 1899. It is not at all surprising that now that the war is over and danger of trouble in South Africa gone, Natal's credit should be relatively better than it was in that year.

SHORTHAND IN SCHOOLS.

Shorthand is not to be taught in the Victoria High school, or rather we should say the opportunity of learning shorthand is not to be given to those who desire to do so. The proposal was that a teacher be provided and a fee collected from voluntary students sufficient to defray the expense. This proposal was rejected. Our report yesterday morning was essentially witty, if brevity be the soul of wit. It stated the fact. It did not give any reason. Apparently this was not because there was no reason assigned for a thing unreasonable. The Times says that the reason given was that learning shorthand would distract scholars from their other work. This on the face of it does not appear to be a reason which would spontaneously arise in the minds of school trustees who, in the ordinary relations of life, are reputed sane. We scent pedagogy here, a malignant cancer to which educators of youth are peculiarly liable. The school trustee is not a rule a pedagogue. We suppose the scholars have to be crammed like young turkeys for some futile, ineffectual, purposeless and resultless examination, and must therefore be denied an opportunity to learn a useful art. Pedagogy of all sorts, sizes, descriptions, degrees, and denominations, we so loathe and abominate that hatred and rage of it almost choke the power of utterance. It is the curse of our whole educational system. Do you educate a pig by introducing it into one end of a machine and turning out a string of sausages at another? Here is some individual initiative, a desire to learn a useful art, outside the school curriculum. It must be crushed out at once. In with the squeaking porkers, and turn the crank. Sausages, sausages, forever!

THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY.

Mr. Chris. Foley has determined to sever his connection with the Provincial Progressive Party, which proves that Mr. Foley is not wholly devoid of common sense. His reason is that working men take no interest in the discussion of public questions by the Provincial Progressive Party. Of course they do not, nor do we blame them. All these "side show" political organizations, no matter how well-intentioned they may be at the beginning, degenerate into organizations for the purpose of promoting the political interests of a few individuals. So universal is this rule and so well recognized by everyone, that ill-natured people will be apt to say that Mr. Foley has severed, or intends to sever, his connection with the P. P. P. because the blossom and fruit of that party has been Mr. McInnes, and not Mr. Foley. We do not believe that. We believe Mr. Foley to be as sincere as he is eloquent in advocating measures which he believes to be for the public good, and that the disappointment of a legitimate personal ambition would not for a moment affect either his loyalty or his zeal. We do think, however, that instead of abusing working men for ignoring the Provincial Progressive Party, Mr. Foley would be wiser if he looked for some fault in the constitution and character of that wholly preposterous political organization. We will venture to wager that there is not one single member of the Provincial Progressive Party whose prejudice in favor of one or the other of the old parties is not stronger than his loyalty to the P. P. P. We once heard Mr. Foley himself in a public speech say that he could not understand any working man with a grain of sense being a Conservative, or words to that effect. Stranger, however, than Mr. Foley's saying so, was the fact that the working men in his audience who were Liberals vigorously applauded this sentiment, while the working men who were Conservatives vigorously resented it, although they were all in agreement with the speaker on questions affecting the interests of working men. That was very odd was it not? But it shows among other things, (for a political philosopher could write a book on such an incident), how ridiculous such an institution as the P. P. P. really is. So long as nine-tenths of the voters in the country are affiliated by prejudice, association, accident, or reasonable belief to one or other of the great parties, no public measure of any importance can be advanced except through the means of one or other of the great parties, and little "side show" organizations may be neglected. Working men know this perfectly well. When they wish to accomplish anything they bring an external influence to bear on one or other of the great parties, and so do other sectional or class interests which desire recognition, and which it may be for the general good to recognize. Political economical debating societies, masquerading under the name of political parties, interest among working men just about as many people as they interest among other people, and these are uncommonly few. They are mostly people who submit to be talked to for the privilege of being permitted to talk in their turn.

THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

The following article from the Montreal Star appeals to us as the best political article we have seen in any Canadian newspaper for a long time. It rings true:

There are not wanting at the present moment many signs that the Conservative party of Canada is gaining in public confidence, and in esprit de corps, and this at a time when the party in power is showing numerous indications of demoralization. His Majesty's loyal opposition is decidedly the better for having been forced for a few years out of the enervating atmosphere of power and patronage. The situation is one that is pregnant with opportunities for the Conservative party, but it is also one that presents some peculiar dangers. There is the danger that by indiscreet zeal or lack of vigilance it may lose all that it has gained by its experience in the cold shades of opposition. During that period its camp followers have to a large extent attached themselves to the enemy, and the party they left is the better for the desertion. The party today stands for well-defined principles and has no reason to blush for its personnel. At a time like the present the natural temptation is to make compromises for the sake of gaining support.

If the party is to retain the position it has gained in public estimation, there must be no compromises with objectionable principles.

It may lose the support of influential people by this attitude.

Better to lose it.

It may possibly have to stay in opposition a little longer.

Better to stay in opposition for ten years to come than to abandon the principles it has always professed.

The very worst fault that can characterize a political party is opportunism, which is the negation of all principle, and it is one that has never characterized the Conservative party as a party. In office and in opposition, the party has been faithful to its avowed principles, to British connection, to the policy of protecting Canadian industries and to the maintenance of Canada's present political status.

Political opportunism has been justified by the instinct of self-preservation, and by the misleading maxim that "The King's government must be carried on." Self-preservation is not the first law of honor, and it is not indispensable that the King's government shall be carried on by any particular set of men.

If the Conservative party can only attain power and patronage at the price of compromise with principle, by all means let it remain in opposition. To be in opposition is not the greatest of evils that can befall a party. Were the Conservative party to get into power tomorrow as the result of any unworthy compromise, that would be a greater misfortune than being in opposition.

Mr. Borden has the opportunity, and we hope he has the ambition to lead a great party that will stand for something in the public estimation; that will represent well-defined principles, about which there can be no shadow of uncertainty; led by men who will command public esteem and confidence. Such a party will not need to scheme its way into power by corruption, by ballot-box frauds or by opportunism. The country will turn to it naturally at the first chance, and meanwhile the party will at least preserve its self-respect.

Janitor—"You can't occupy this flat." Would-be-Tenant—"Why not? We have only nine dogs." "Oh, all right. I thought you had children."—Life.

Mrs. Loverdovey (gushingly)—I never express a wish that I do not know Fred will gratify." Mrs. Cutting (sweetly)—"That is where you are clever."—Judge.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres, situated on the West Arm of Quatsino Sound, described as follows: Commencing at a post placed on the north shore of the West Arm, thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., December 2nd, 1902.

H. E. NEWTON.

Take notice that two months after the date hereof I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase 160 acres of land in Renfrew District, Vancouver Island, described as follows:

Commencing at a post marked J. T. Deaville's S. W. corner, placed at a point on the coast line of Vancouver Island, North of the Sombrio river, in the said district, thence running N. E. 40 chains, thence running S. E. 40 chains, thence S. W. 40 chains to the coast line of Vancouver Island, and thence N. W. along the coast line to the place of beginning.

Dated at Renfrew District, November 5th, 1902.

J. T. DEAVILLE.

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS, 141 Yates Street, Victoria. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments and Household Furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new.

MINERAL ACT.

(Form F.)
Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE—"Star" Mineral Claim, situate in the Victoria Mining Division, Chemainus District. Where located: On Mount Brenton, Chemainus District aforesaid, described by record as "on a creek emptying into Chemainus river about eight miles from E. & N. Ry bridge" and known and described by survey and on plan as "Lot 93 G, Chemainus District."

Take notice that The Mounts Sicker and Brenton Mines, Limited, Free Miner's Certificate No. B66511, 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 sixth day of November, A. D. 1902.

The Mts. Sicker and Brenton Mines, Limited.

R. T. ELLIOTT, Secretary.
W. A. DIER, Managing Director.

MINERAL ACT.

(Form F.)
Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE—"Elmore" Fractional Mineral Claim, situate in the Victoria Mining Division, Chemainus District. Where located: On the Chemainus river at the base of Mount Sicker, between the "Victoria" Mineral Claim (Lot 21 G) and the "Copper Canyon" Mineral Claim (Lot 22 G) Chemainus District.

Take notice that The Mounts Sicker and Brenton Mines, Limited, Free Miner's Certificate No. B66511, 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 sixth day of November, A. D. 1902.

The Mts. Sicker and Brenton Mines, Limited.

R. T. ELLIOTT, Secretary.
W. A. DIER, Managing Director.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Ladies and gentlemen, do our work at home, spare time, $5 to $6 per week. Address with two cent stamp, Box 249, London, Ont. d9

NOTICE.—The British Columbia Southern Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for the passing of an act extending the time for commencement and completion of the railway which it was authorized by the Act of Parliament of Canada, 62-63 Victoria, Chapter 55, to construct, acquire and operate between a point on its railway in the neighborhood of Fort Steel and a point at or near Golden on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

By order of the Board.

H. CAMPBELL OSWALD, Sec'y.
Montreal, 13th Nov., 1902.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its next session for an Act to incorporate a company to construct, equip, maintain and operate railways upon the Mono-rail system, to be operated by steam or electricity, in the Province of British Columbia; to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines; to generate electricity for the supply of heat and power and to dispose of the same; to acquire water rights from the Crown or from private individuals; to exercise the powers conferred by the laws of British Columbia upon power companies by Parts IV. and V. of the "Water Clauses Consolidation Act, 1897"; to expropriate lands for the use of the Company; to acquire timber limits and leases; to build and operate saw-mills; to acquire and hold real estate and dispose of the same; to build dams, flumes, ditches, canals and other water ways, and to collect tolls for the same; to build and maintain bridges, roadways, ferries, wharves and docks and to collect tolls for the same; to acquire mines, mineral claims and interests therein, and work, operate, develop and sell the same; to build, purchase or otherwise acquire and maintain steamships or other vessels and to operate the same; to make traffic arrangements with railway, steamship or other companies or individuals; and construct, maintain tunnels for mining purposes; to receive bonuses, subsidies, privileges or other aid from any government, municipality, company or individual; to build, maintain and operate smelters or other works for the treatment of ores or minerals; to issue debentures, debenture stock and negotiable instruments and other securities; to acquire patents or licences in connection with patents; to promote companies and all other powers incidental to the above objects.

CHAS. H. LUGRIN,
Solicitor for Applicants.
Victoria, B. C., November 18th, 1902.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

Largest Sale of any Dentifrice.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER.

Prepared with CALVERT'S Pure Carbolic. (The best dental preservative).

6d., 1/-, 1/6 and 5/- (1 lb.) Tins.

Sold by Chemists, Grocers, Stores, &c.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, ENGLAND.

Call and See

Our Stock of

Feed and Ensilage Cutters
Hay Presses
Vehicles, Builders' Hardware
Mining Supplies

E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ltd.

Corner Government and Johnson Sts., Victoria

Shelled Valentia Almonds, 40c lb.
Shelled Jordan Almonds, 75c lb.
Shelled Walnuts, 60c lb.
Ground Almonds, 50c tin.

GORGONZOLA, ROQUEFORT AND ENGLISH STILTON CHEESE, 75c. lb.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO., Cash Grocers.

THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO.

LIMITED.

HEADQUARTERS FOR THE FOLLOWING LINES:

IRON AND STEEL
BUILDERS' HARDWARE
LOGGERS' AND
MINING SUPPLIES

IRON PIPE AND FITTINGS
MECHANICS' TOOLS
LAWN MOWERS, HOSE
GARDEN TOOLS.

32 and 34 Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.

TELEPHONE 59 P. O. DRAWER 611

ENAMEL IRRIGATORS

Almost indestructible. The only part to wear out is the rubber hose, which may be renewed at small cost. Many prefer them to the rubber reservoir.

CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist,

98 GOVERNMENT STREET NEAR YATES STREET, TELEPHONE 428

FOR SALE.

Four roller, two revolution Campbell Printing Press, size of bed 37x52, in good condition. Must be sold to make room for new machinery.

APPLY

THE COLONIST.

Certificate of Improvements. Notice.—"Balkis," "Coeur D'Alene," "Coeur D'Alene No. 1," Coeur D'Alene No. 2," Coeur D'Alene No. 4," and "Coeur D'Alene Fraction" Mineral Claims, situate in the Alberni Mining Division of Clayoquot District. Where located: Effingham Inlet, Barclay Sound, Alberni. Take notice that I, Geo. A. Smith, P. L. S., acting as agent for Wm. Watkins, Free Miner's Certificate No. B62,888, 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 26th day of November, A. D., 1902. Geo. A. Smith.

NOTICE.

Take notice that at the expiration of thirty day from this date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease of certain foreshore, including the rights in connection therewith, in Renfrew district, commencing at a post marked H. B. R.'s N. E. Corner, running West (80) chains, including the foreshore and lands covered by water.

Dated the 9th November, 1902.

HAROLD B. ROBERTSON.

MINERAL ACT.

(Form F.)
Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE—"Yankee" Mineral Claim, situate in the Victoria Mining Division, Chemainus District. Where located: On Mount Sicker, Chemainus District aforesaid, described by record as "on Mount Sicker, joining the south side of the Richard Hill Mineral Claim, and known and described by survey and on Plan as "Lot 89, Chemainus District."

Take notice that the Mounts Sicker and Brenton Mines, Limited, Free Miner's Certificate No. B66511, 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 sixth day of November, A. D. 1902.

The Mts. Sicker and Brenton Mines, Limited.

R. T. ELLIOTT, Secretary.
W. A. DIER, Managing Director.

MINERAL ACT.

(Form F.)
Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE—"Anoka" Mineral Claim, situate in the Victoria Mining Division, Chemainus District. Where located: On Mount Brenton, Chemainus District aforesaid, described by record as "on a creek emptying into Chemainus river, about eight miles from E. & N. Ry bridge," and known and described by survey and on plan as "Lot 92 G, Chemainus District."

Take notice that The Mounts Sicker and Brenton Mines, Limited, Free Miner's Certificate No. B66511, 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 sixth day of November, A. D. 1902.

The Mts. Sicker and Brenton Mines, Limited.

R. T. ELLIOTT, Secretary.
W. A. DIER, Managing Director.

MINERAL ACT.

(Form F.)
Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

"Gen'l Wardon" and "Tax" Mineral Claims, situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Renfrew District. Where located: Bugaboo Creek, Gordon River.

Take notice that I, H. E. Newton, B72436, and as agent for R. D. Newton, Free Miner's Certificate No. B72438, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 27th day of November, A. D. 1902.

"COMPANIES' ACT, 1897."

CERTIFICATE OF RE-INCORPORATION

I hereby certify that the "Sutton Lumber and Trading Company, Limited" (originally incorporated under the "Companies Act, 1890," as the "Sutton Lumber and Trading Company, Limited Liability") has this day been re-incorporated and registered under section 5 of the "Companies Act, 1897," as a Limited Company, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, divided into one thousand shares of one hundred ($100.00) dollars each.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 17th day of November, one thousand nine hundred and two.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

MINERAL ACT.

(Form F.)
Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE—"May" Mineral Claim, situate in the Victoria Mining Division, Chemainus District. Where located: On Mount Brenton, Chemainus District aforesaid, described by record as "on a creek emptying into Chemainus river, about eight miles from E. & N. Ry bridge" and known and described by survey and on plan as "Lot 92G, Chemainus District."

Take notice that The Mounts Sicker and Brenton Mines, Limited, Free Miner's Certificate No. B66511, 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 sixth day of November, A. D. 1902.

The Mts. Sicker and Brenton Mines, Limited.

R. T. ELLIOTT, Secretary.
W. A. DIER, Managing Director.

HALF OUR ... ARE CATAR... IN N...

Catarrhal Diseases ... Prevalent in W...

IS THERE NO ... ESCAPE FROM ...

Pe-ru-na Never Fa... Catarrh Whe... Located.

There are some things ... sure as fate, and can be re... to at least one-half of the ... unless means are taken to ...

First, the climate of wi... bring colds.

Second, colds not prom... sure to cause catarrh.

Third, catarrh impropes... sure to make life short an...

Catarrh spares no organ... the body. It is capable ... sight, taste, smell, heart... secretion, assimilation an...

It pervades every part ... body, head, throat, sto... bronchial tubes, lungs, ... bladder and other pelvic ...

That Peruna cures cat... located is attested by the ... timonials sent entirely ... Dr. Hartman by grateful ... men who have been cured ...

Systemic Catar...

Mrs. M. K. Bousch, R... writes: "I had catarrh a... system for two years and ... relief. I was advisad to t... I have taken five bottles ... well and better now tha... for years. I can advise ... has catarrh of any part ... take Peruna. My little ... eleven years old had cat... cured by Peruna. Befo... take Peruna I was sick al... now I am entirely cured, ... is due Peruna."—Mrs. M. ...

Catarrh of the ...

Mr. Herman Ehlke, 952 ... Milwaukee, Wis., writes: "I am entirely cured of ... the nose by your Peruna. ... a severe one."—Herman E...

Catarrh of the Th...

B. H. Runyan, Salesville ... "I suffered with catarrh ... for five years. I was in... Peruna. I have used five b... perfectly well."—B. H. Ru...

Catarrh of The ...

Mr. Archie Godin, 188 ... Fitchburg, Mass., writes: "Peruna has cured me ... the middle ear. I feel bett... for several years."—Archi...

Their Twelfth Annual

Sons of England Sit... tive Board at the ... Cafe.

Mayor Hayward D... Municipal Questi... a Speech.

The twelfth annual ba... Sons of England was held ... the Royal Cafe, where ove... of England's sons sat gro... board, which was well fade... which would please the ... tempt the dyspeptic, and ... reigned. It was the twel... niversary of the order, and ... ly celebrated. Col. E. G. ... the chair, and on his ri... His Worship Mayor Hayw... of the Fifth Regiment, ... M. P. P., and Rev. H... The menu, was one ... ed much credit upon the ... ess, was done justice to, ... glasses were filled, and ... called upon all present t... toast, with which British... their toast list—the health ... Col. the Hon. E. G. Pr... man, in proposing the fir... King," said it had not be... to speak to that toast. ... folow the example set b... guished men, for as it was ... the Sons of England had ... tal board since the coronat... ed to express his pride a... having such a king. H... King's illness and how ... about the Empire had p... King's recovery, and than... British constitution. Pr... seen fit to save him, and ... Empire's rejoicing when ... that the life of the King ... He said he was proud ... also did he the right thing a... time. He was one of ... men, courteous to the l... subjects, and a thorough... fact which would appeal ... men.

The toast was drunk w... ors, and then Bro. E. C... proposed the health of ... forces. He said that to ... Imperial forces was a la... glorious history of the e... is such that few speake... tice to it. The late w... that the British army wa... it ever was. The world ... Britain a debt of gratitude ... ish have invariably been ... of liberty, and her soldier... the world's deserts to ... who followed to civilize th...

Col. Hall, the new com... cer of the Fifth Regim... Artillery, responded. He ... with applause, and after ... present for their reception ... hoped that when he had ... mand of the regiment as ... lustrious predecessor, Co... would be able to look back ... degree of satisfaction. He ... ply for the Imperial forc... speak for the Canadian mi... he had longed to wear th... the Engineer, but it was ... he now wore the uniform ... leryman. Concluding, he ... was easy now, and there ... many new members in th...

S. H. O'Dell responded ... unteer who had fought in ... n experience of which h... drew attention to an artic... onist (speaking of supp... 500,000 sharpshooters, wh... were necessary, not to att... States, but for Imperial fo... had fought with the Brit... had a great share of T... Of those who went to ... some had gone to better ... some to fight for the flag ... their fellow-countrymen ... treatment. Concluding, he ... want to be a prophet, b...

See
Stock of
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silage Cutters
y Presses
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Hardware
ing Supplies
CO., Ltd.
Sts., Victoria

, 40c lb.
75c lb.
TON CHEESE, 75c. lb.
sh Grocers.

DWARE CO.
NG LINES:
PIPE AND FITTINGS
ANICS' TOOLS
MOWERS, HOSE
EN TOOLS.
RIA, B.C.
P. O. DRAWER 613

TORS
s the rubber hose, which
to the rubber reservoir.
Chemist,
TELEPHONE 428

MINERAL ACT.
(Form F.)
icate of Improvements.
"Anoka" Mineral Claim, sit-
Victoria Mining Division, Che-
rict. Where located: On
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ed by record as "on a creek
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described by survey and on
16 G, Chemainus District."
that The Mounts Sicker and
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reof, to apply to the Mining
a Certificate of Improvements,
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above claim.
r take notice that action un-
7, must be commenced before
of such Certificate of Im-
sixth day of November, A.
ker and Brenton Mines, Lim-
R. T. ELLIOTT, Secretary.
, Managing Director.

MINERAL ACT.
(Form F.)
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NOTICE.
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for R. D. Newton, Free Min-
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for the purpose of obtaining
nt of the above claims.
r take notice that action, un-
7, must be commenced before
of such Certificate of Im-
27th day of November, A. D.

PANIES' ACT, 1897."
E OF RE-INCORPORATION
tify that the "Sutton Lumber
Company, Limited" (originally
under the "Companies Act,
"Sutton Lumber and Trading
nited Liability") has this day
porated and registered under
he "Companies Act, 1897," as
mpany, with a capital of one
sand dollars, divided into one
res of one hundred ($100.00)
my hand and seal of office,
Province of British Columbia,
of November, one thousand
and two.
S. Y. WOOTTON,
of Joint Stock Companies.

MINERAL ACT.
(Form F.)
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"May" Mineral Claim, situ-
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take notice that action un-
7, must be commenced before
of such Certificate of Im-
sixth day of November, A.
ker and Brenton Mines, Lim-
R. T. ELLIOTT, Secretary.
Managing Director.

HALF OUR ILLS ARE CATARRHAL IN NATURE.

Catarrhal Diseases are Most Prevalent in Winter.

IS THERE NO WAY OF ESCAPE FROM THEM?

Pe-ru-na Never Fails to Cure Catarrh Wherever Located.

There are some things which are as sure as fate, and can be relied on to occur to at least one-half of the human family unless means are taken to prevent.

First, the climate of winter is sure to bring colds.

Second, colds not promptly cured are sure to cause catarrh.

Third, catarrh improperly treated is sure to make life short and miserable.

Catarrh spares no organ or function of the body. It is capable of destroying sight, taste, smell, hearing, digestion, secretion, assimilation and excretion.

It pervades every part of the human body, head, throat, stomach, bowels, bronchial tubes, lungs, liver, kidneys, bladder and other pelvic organs,

That Peruna cures catarrh wherever located is attested by the following testimonials sent entirely unsolicited to Dr. Hartman by grateful men and women who have been cured by Peruna:

Systemic Catarrh.

Mrs. M. K. Bousch, Richmond, Va., writes: "I had catarrh all through my system for two years and could get no relief. I was advisad to try Peruna and I have taken five bottles of it and am well and better now than I have been for years. I can advise any one who has catarrh of any part of the body to take Peruna. My little girl who is eleven years old had catarrh, but was cured by Peruna. Before I began to take Peruna I was sick all the time, but now I am entirely cured, and all praise is due Peruna."—Mrs. M. K. Bousch.

Catarrh of the Nose.

Mr. Herman Ehlke, 952 Orchard street, Milwaukee, Wis., writes:

"I am entirely cured of my catarrh of the nose by your Peruna. My case was a severe one."—Herman Ehlke.

Catarrh of the Throat.

B. H. Runyan, Salesville, O., writes: "I suffered with catarrh of the throat for five years. I was induced to try Peruna. I have used five bottles and am perfectly well."—B. H. Runyan.

Catarrh of The Ear.

Mr. Archie Godin, 188 Beech street, Fitchburg, Mass., writes:

"Peruna has cured me of catarrh of the middle ear. I feel better than I have for several years."—Archie Godin.

Catarrh of The Lungs.

Mrs. Emilie Kirckhoff, Ada, Minn., writes:

"Through a violent cold contracted last winter, I became afflicted with catarrh of the nose, which in a short time affected my lungs. I took Peruna which cured me thoroughly. I now feel better than I have for forty years."—Mrs. Emilie Kirckhoff.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Mr. John Smith, 311 S. Third street, Atchison, Kan., writes:

"I was troubled with catarrh of the urethra and bladder for two years. At the time I wrote to you I was under the care of my home doctor, and had been for four months.

"I followed your directions but two months, and can say Peruna cured me of that trouble."—John Smith.

Catarrh of The Head.

Mr. D. R. Ramsey writes in a recent letter from Pine Bluff, Ark., the following:

"My son, Leon Ramsey, four years of age, suffered with catarrh of the head for eighteen or twenty months. He took one bottle of your Peruna and could hear as good as ever."—D. R. Ramsey.

Catarrh of The Kidneys.

Peter J. Unger, Hawley, Pa., writes: "I think that I am perfectly cured of catarrh of the kidneys by Peruna, as I have no trouble of any kind."—P. J. Unger.

Catarrh of The Stomach.

A. W. Graves, of Hammond, Ind., writing to Dr. Hartman, says:

"I am well of catarrh of the stomach after suffering two years. I have taken five bottles of Peruna and one of Manalin and I feel like a new man now."—A. W, Graves.

Pelvic Catarrh.

Miss Katie Lochman, Lafayette, Ind., writes:

"I had pelvic catarrh, pain in the abdomen, back, had stomach trouble and headache caused by catarrh. I followed your directions: took Peruna and Manalin according to directions, and how happy I feel that I am relieved of such a distressing ailment."—Miss Katie Lochman.

Catarrh of The Bowels.

Mr. Henry Entzion, South Bend, Ind., writes:

"The doctor said I had catarrh of the bowels and I took his medicine, but with no relief. I was getting worse all the time.

"Before I had taken a half bottle of Peruna I felt like a new man."—Henry Entzion.

If you do not receive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Their Twelfth Annual Dinner

Sons of England Sit at the Festive Board at the Royal Cafe.

Mayor Hayward Deals With Municipal Questions in a Speech.

The twelfth annual banquet of the Sons of England was held last night at the Royal Cafe, where over one hundred of England's sons sat around the festal board, which was well laden with viands which would please the epicurean and tempt the dyspeptic, and merriment reigned. It was the twenty-eighth anniversary of the order, and it was royally celebrated. Col. E. G. Prior was in the chair, and on his either hand sat His Worship Mayor Hayward, Col. Hall of the Fifth Regiment, Richard Hall, M. P. P., and Rev. Baugh Allen. The menu, was one which reflected much credit upon the host and hostess, was done justice to, and then the glasses were filled, and the chairman called upon all present to drink that toast, with which Britishers ever head their toast list—the health of the King.

Col. the Hon. E. G. Prior, the chairman, in proposing the first toast, "The King," said it had not been the custom to speak to that toast, but he would folow the example set by some distinguished men, for as it was the first time the Sons of England had met at the festal board since the coronation, he wished to express his pride as a Briton in having such a king. He recalled the King's illness and how the subjects about the Empire had prayed for the King's recovery, and thanks to his good British constitution, Providence had seen fit to save him, and great was the Empire's rejoicing when it was known that the life of the King was restored. He said he was proud that the King also did the right thing and at the right time. He was one of nature's gentlemen, courteous to the lowliest of his subjects, and a thorough sportsman, a fact which would appeal to all Englishmen.

The toast was drunk with royal honors, and then Bro. E. C. B. Bagshawe proposed the health of the Imperial forces. He said that to speak of the Imperial forces was a large order. The glorious history of the army and navy is such that few speakers could do justice to it. The late war had shown that the British army was as good as it ever was. The world at large owes Britain a debt of gratitude for the British have invariably been the protectors of liberty, and her soldiers have opened the world's deserts to the missionary who followed to civilize them.

Col. Hall, the new commanding officer of the Fifth Regiment, Canadian Artillery, responded. He was greeted with applause, and after thanking those present for their reception, he said he hoped that when he had been in command of the regiment as long as his illustrious predecessor, Col. Prior, he would be able to look back with an equal degree of satisfaction. He could not reply for the Imperiol forces, but could speak for the Canadian militia. He said he had longed to wear the red coat of the Engineer, but it was not to be, but he now wore the uniform of the artilleryman. Concluding, he said recruiting was easy now, and there was room for new members in the regiment.

S. H. O'Dell responded also as a volunteer who had fought in South Africa, the experience of which he spoke. He drew attention to an article in the Colonist speaking of a supposed army of 500,000 sharpshooters, which he said were necessary, not to attack the United States, but for Imperial federation. He had fought with the British army, and had a great respect for Tommy Atkins. Of those who went to South Africa, some had gone to better themselves, some to fight for the flag and to defend their fellow-countrymen from despotic treatment. Concluding, he sa'd he didn't want to be a prophet, but he thought that before many months there would be need of calling the volunteers out again.

Corp. Baker, R.E., sang, "The Sons of the Seas," with a rollicking chorus, in which all joined, and gave "The Village Blacksmith" as an encore.

Bro. J. Critchley proposed the health of the Dominion and Provincial Parliaments, although he said his long suit was the toast to "The Ladies," but this toast was a serious one, for none could say who would be in the parliaments next. Political affairs had been in a tangle, and would have continued so had not Providence seen that Col. Prior was called upon. As Englishmen, when the right man was in the right place, all should do their duty by him. He would not say that all should be Conservatives, for if all were, Heaven would not hold all. To be serious, though, whether Liberal or Conservative, all should do their duty. He eulogized the soldiers, for he was proud of them, and if any one of them come to Sidney with ten cents, he would be glad to drink with them, and if he was a license commissioner, he would take a man's license away that did not treat a soldier with respect in his house. The soldiers are all right, but as for parliament, the members had to look after things when soldiers are away—the widows, for instance. The legislators made good laws, and to conclude he said that British Columbia had not had a better premier or Victoria a better mayor.

H. D. Helmcken, M. P. P., responded. He agreed that there was a good man sitting in the Premier's chair. He would not say anything against him. He couldn't. He was a man who had the courage of his convictions and would stand or fall by them.

Voices—He'll not fall!

Mr. R. Hall—No; he'll take a suck at the lemon and get into the fight again.

Mr. Helmcken, continuing, said that in the absence of any statement by his Premier, he was unable to outline any policy, but if those present wanted one, each member should get up and tell their ideas. However, in a short time a policy would be laid before all, and it would be one which would be of benefit to the province. The speaker said the Britons should have feelings of loyalty to their King and legislators when they thought of the noble way in which the Boers had been treated and made brothers. Now, Britain's most eminent statesman was being sent to them, and he hoped that they would see the questions brought before them in a broad light. He was satisfied with this province, and as for the Dominion parliament, he was thankful that he was not there, for he would rather fight for the province and endeavor to keep it in the same happy condition, and in concluding he would say he would always endeavor to put a premier who was a man like Col. Prior as far forward as he could.

Richard Hall, M. P. P., said he was happy to live under such a system as Britons have. This province had shown its appreciation of their system by sending its sons, some of whom had shed their blood to maintain it in South Africa. The Empire won, and at heavy cost preserved equal rights for all men. There must be no serfdom where the British flag floats—the blanket which warms the earth. The parliamentary system is the same as the parliament of the Mother Country, who is ever willing to support the colonial houses. The colonies may have their local bickerings, but all present one bold front in demanding justice in any corner of the Empire where it is imperilled. Speaking of the Premier, he would say that he was a man who would do his utmost in the best interests of the people of the province. He has nothing mean about him, and he said that he should be supported in bringing the province to that prosperity which has been long looked for.

Rev. W. Baugh Allen sang "A Friar of Orders Grey" in good voice, and was heartily encored.

Bro. J. T. Croot proposed the health of "The Clergy." He said all had heard the praises of the soldier, had read in the newspapers of the glory of their arms, and hearts swelled with pride. Britons belong to God's chosen people and are proud of it; and as the good Queen said, the Empire owed its success to the Bible. He eulogized the clergy, who carried religion to the heathen and acted as heroes as did the soldier. The man who wore the cloth, though, often gives up as much as the soldier, and should not the praises of these men, who stand for the despised Nazarene, be sung? Britons were proud of their soldiers, but the man who wears the cloth should be praised as long as the earth shall last.

Rev. Baugh Allen responded. He complimented Mr. Croot, whom he hailed as a brother Baptist, on his speech. He was glad that the clergy had been honored, for as had been said, the Bible was the secret of Britain's greatness. There was probably a good deal of irreligion, but there was also a good deal of religion, and the parson was the man who knew it. Down in the hearts of all is a love for the Bible. He had been 16 years in this country. He had traveled much, and always had been treated with kindness and respect. In illustration of this he said that when at Chilliwack he had a friend in a one-eyed prize fighter. The church was on a three-cornered lot, and most of the fights took place there. He stepped out one day to find the prize-fighter in a rough and tumble with a muscular half-breed, who was aptly named Muscle. And this fight occurred because the half-breed had been swearing in front of Rev. Mr. Allen's house, and said the prize-fighter, "I was not going to let any half-breed swear in front of Mr. Allen's house without licking him." He had ever been treated thus, and realized always that he was first the man, then the parson.

Mr. Petch gave an enjoyable recitation, entitled, "Gone With a Handsomer Man," and Bro. J. Bull proposed the toast of the Sons of England, speaking eulogistically of the society, and the scope of its work, and Bro. A. Lee, who responded, said the Sons of England were proud of the progress of the order. He outlined the financial advancement and gave data showing the growth of the order, which was shown to be in a most flourishing condition, and then Corp. Simpson, of the Royal Engineers, gave an enjoyable comic song in character, being loudly encored. Mr. Critchley sang "The Englishmen," and Bro. Dr. J. Gibbs proposed the health of Sister lodges, in a humorous speech, also touching upon the benefits of being a member of a friendly society. He gave details of the advantages to be derived, and advanced arguments why in his own interests each man should become a member of a society, which was a co-operation of which the members bore each others' burdens.

W. H. Price replied. Victoria for its size had more members of friendly societies than any city he knew of, and the society was doing good work—the work of the church in many instances. The lodges is the working man's club. His day's work completed, if he being a bachelor, the man has no where to go at night for amusement, but to the street, and perhaps to the saloon, unless he be a member of a lodge and the lodge room becomes thus the workingman's social club. He spoke strongly of the work of the lodges and hoped that the leading citizens of the city would continue to do their part in furthering these societies.

Arthur Wheeler sang "The Lifeboat," followed by a comic song given as an encore, and then Rev. W. Baugh Allen proposed the health of the Mayor and Council. To be Mayor or a member of the council, he said, was no sinecure, although it was a great honor to represent the capital of British Columbia, a place the better of which the sun does not shine upon. Victoria is second to no place in beauty or in climate, and he hoped that before long there would dawn an era of prosperity in keeping with its climate and wonderful scenery. To be a Mayor or Councillor meant hard work, and much anxiety, for in a city there had to be scapegoats and the Mayor and Council made good scapegoats. It reminded one of the story of the Western saloonkeeper who hung a sign over the piano, which read "Please do not shoot the musician, he is doing his best." So it was with the Mayor and Council. Please do not shoot them, they are doing their best." The time is coming when a man must be placed in the Mayor's chair, and it was but right that the present Mayor should be allowed to see the works he has started carried to completion. Another matter worthy of note, he said, was the fact that a small number of people vote. It is not to the credit of those who do not, for all men should exercise their franchise.

The Mayor, after thanking the proposer and those present, said:

"I hope that it will not be considered out of place or be construed as intended to have any other tendency than an endeavor to remove some erroneous impressions regarding important municipal matters if I now refer to some of them.

"There are unfortunately always those amongst us, who do not take the trouble to inquire from reliable sources what is really taking place municipally who rush into print in almost entire ignorance of the subject dealt with, and therefore arrive at most absurd conclusions, causing unnecessary uneasiness to the ratepayers and often seriously misleading them. Probably the Carnegie library project has suffered most from this cause, although the Point Ellice bridge comes as a good second and the James Bay causeway stands, say third.

"With your kind permission I will say a word or two on each of these three subjects, leaving to a future occasion reference to many other matters in connection with the municipality, such as street paving, lighting, and watering, sewer extension, improvements to water supply, finances, etc., which also deserve our serious consideration.

"It will be remembered that during the early part of the year the ratepayers, by a large majority, accepted Mr. Carnegie's gift of $50,000 for a free library, and authorized the expenditure of $5,000 annually for books and maintenance. But at the same time they refused to sanction a loan to purchase a site. One of the conditions stipulated by Mr. Carnegie was that no part of his gift could be used for a site. Under these circumstances the position was forced upon the Council, either to wait for money to buy a site or place the library upon land belonging to the city. Now I have no hesitation in saying that none of the sites belonging to the city are sufficiently central or convenient to the general body of the ratepayers to justify the council in spending this large amount of money on them, and in my opinion the council have acted wisely and in your best interest in delaying the building of the library until next year, when money will be available out of ordinary revenue to purchase a site at reasonable cost in a locality as near as possible to the centre of the city.

"The council are pledged before finally accepting any site to refer the matter to the popular vote, and I confidently believe that very early next year actual building operations will commence on a free library, centrally located, that in finish and design will reflect credit both on the city and the generous donor of it.

"We now come to the much maligned Point Ellice bridge. There are very painful recollections in connection with this bridge in this locality which though unpleasant to touch upon have not been without influence in dealing with this matter. The cheerful acquiescence of the ratepayers in voting $75,000 for a new bridge may be taken as certain evidence of their desire to have a safe and enduring structure there—and no time was lost in calling for tenders. You all remember the almost unanimous desire expressed a year ago, that the plans and tender of a foreign firm then submitted to the council should not be accepted, and how the matter was disposed of. Earnest representations were then made to the provincial government showing their moral obligation to contribute to the losses sustained by the collapse of the original structure of which they built. This view of the matter was not entertained by the government, but after protracted, and at times most unsatisfactory negotiations, a promise was eventually obtained from them to contribute $30,000 towards the cost of a new bridge. This $30,000 I am glad to state has been received from the government, and is now in the city treasury. Reviewing the whole character of the representations made to the government and the general conditions then prevailing, I cannot but think, (notwithstanding the opprobrium attached to the delay) that it would have been very bad policy on the part of your representatives in the City Council if they had proceeded further in this matter until the $30,000 was assured beyond peradventure. As soon as this money was safely in hand, immediate steps were taken to obtain complete plans for a substantial steel bridge, the engineer being left with a free hand as to the kind of bridge best adapted for the purpose. At that time I confess that it did not occur to me, nor does it seem to have occurred to any other person that a riveted structure, while equal as regard appearance, cost, and stability to a pin connected bridge, would be preferable, as it offered opportunities for local labor estimated to amount to $15,000 in favor of the riveted as against the pin bridge. As soon as this fact become apparent a strenuous effort was made to have the plans amended, but unfortunately the engineers of the Tramway company (who have a pecuniary interest in the bridge and entitled to speak) objected to the amended plans as not being sufficiently explicit. It was then evident that if the city was to derive the fullest advantage locally from this bridge expenditure, that complete details must be prepared. This the council have agreed to do, at a cost to them of $200, and at an early date they will be ready for final approval, and as far as can now be seen every obstacle to the immediate construction of a riveted bridge removed.

"With the exception of this $200 the seeming delay will not result in loss of either time or money, because the tender of the Victoria Machinery Depot company for either the pin or riveted bridge at 6½ cents per lb., has been practically accepted, and the ten months agreed time for completion dates from the 1st of December of this year.

"In the meantime the construction of the foundations, or substructure, is being pushed forward by the City Engineer, with labor employed by the day, and there is no doubt whatever in my mind that well within the time limit of ten months from December 1, Point Ellice will rejoice in an absolutely safe and commodious bridge, and the large cars of the Tramway company will bring Victoria West and the important suburb of Esquimalt in close touch with the city.

"Lastly we refer to the great improvement at James Bay, known as the causeway, by which about 11 acres of valuable land will be reclaimed and the costly necessity for a bridge there be for ever dispensed with. This work has procedeed very satisfactorily. The Dominion government, as you know, kindly promised the city the use of their powerful new dredge to do the filling in, and considerable progress (about 60,000 yards) has been made in this direction. The dredge, however, was required for certain work on the Fraser river, that could only be done at this season of the year, and the work of filling has been temporarily suspended, but we are promised that the dredge will return and resume work at an early date. It is not considered good form to look a gift horse in the mouth, and we must therefore give time for the Dominion government to carry out their good intentions, but if even we were disappointed in this respect, but which I do not for a moment contemplate as likely to occur, there is no need to fear, but that the unexpended balance of the money borrowed is sufficient to complete the enterprise, provided that the sum set aside for compensations for land taken, etc., and the opening up of Douglas street can be arranged on anything like the basis originally estimated. I am sanguine that this can be done, as every precaution has been taken to secure original documents and other evidence not heretofore available, and numerous photographs showing the original condition of the flats, have been obtained, so that the city's position is now very strong, improved rather than otherwise by the unavoidable delay.

Ald. Williams followed, speaking of the Sons of England and the scope of the society's work. Touching on civic affairs he said that the money secured for the Point Ellice bridge was earning $250 per month in the bank while the bridge matter was in abeyance.

Sapper D. Carliss sang a capital comic song in costume, and then H. D. Helmcken, M. P. P. proposed the toast of "The Press," highly commending the good work done by the press in the interests of the friendly societies, making special reference to the Colonist, and emphasizing the fact that the work of newspaper men was, as a rule, one of self-sacrifice for the general good. He called attention of the Mayor, to the fact that the Yates estate was shortly to be placed on the market, including Curtis' Point, and pointed out the desirability of the city securing the ground as a recreation park, where athletic sports might be held.

Mr. Sexton also spoke briefly to this toast, and then Bro. Petch sang "Alice Where Art Thou," in good style. The toast to "the Ladies" was proposed by Bro. Wm. Jones, of Pride of the Island lodge, and Bro. G. Gardiner replied for the ladies. Then after the toast to the "Host and Hostess" proposed by the chairman, Col. the Hon. E. G. Prior, the merry-makers left the festal board well satisfied with the twelfth annual banquet of the Sons of England, and the fund of merriment.

Colds Settle on the Kidneys

Hence the Backaches, Rheumatic Pains and Lumbago.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

Prompt to Relieve and of Lasting Benefit.

It is not only the lungs that suffer during the cold, damp seasons. The kidneys are almost equally susceptible to sudden changes of temperature, and many a serious case of kidney disease has its beginning with a cold, which settles on the kidneys.

Persons working out of doors are most likely to be victims of such trouble and suffer from backaches, lumbago, rheumatism and crippled, aching limbs, but anyone is liable to sit in a draught or expose his back to a current of cold air.

Cold settling on the kidneys causes congestion, a clogging of these filtering organs and consequent derangement of the whole digestive and excretory systems. The liver fails to work, the bowels become constipated and the stomach gets upset.

Because of their direct and combined action on these organs, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are of most prompt and most lasting benefit for such derangements. They are positive in their effects, and are backed by the experience and integrity of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous Receipt Book author.

MR. WM. BOYNE OF 19 McGEE ST., TORONTO, SAYS: "I was afflicted severely with kidney disease, stone in the bladder, incontinence, deposits in the urine, severe pains in the back, and strains over the loins. I was so bad that I had to get up two or three times in the night and could then only make water with great pain.

"Though long a sufferer and unable to work, I was confined to my bed for three weeks, and during that time thought I could not possibly endure greater misery. It was then that I began to use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. It is with gratitude that I say that they have freed me of all these symptoms, and made me a well man."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. One pill a dose; 25 cents a box; at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

GOOD HEALTH FOR CAPITAL.

Maintaining good health is to the majority of people the most vital question in the world and nature affords no more efficient strengthening for the system and restorative for the nerves than Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. Naturally, gradually, and certainly it forms new red corpuscles in the blood, into the system the snap, energy and vitality that defies disease.

Boundary Ore Shipment

Despite Drawbacks the Shipments Were Nearly 2,000 Tons Daily.

Total For Year to Date 80,000 Tons More Than Last Year.

Phoenix, B. C., Dec. 12.—(Special)—Notwithstanding the adverse circumstances of three blast furnaces being closed part of this week in two of the Boundary smelters, the Mother Lode and Granby, and the consequent curtailment on ore shipments, the ore tonnage total for the week reached 13,868 tons, or nearly 2,000 tons per day.

The shipments detailed were as follows:

Granby mines to Granby smelter, 8,598 tons.

Mother Lode to Greenwood smelter, 2,752 tons.

Snowshoe to Greenwood smelter, 1,200 tons.

B. C. Mine to Greenwood smelter, 540 tons.

Sunset mine to Sunset smelter, 275 tons.

Emma mine to Trail smelter, 510 tons.

Total for the year, 471,536 tons, or 80,000 tons more than for the twelve full months in 1901.

The Granby smelter treated 8,113 tons this week, making a total of 274,233 tons for the year to date.

Christy Hats, latest shapes, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00. B. Williams & Co.*

At the Club—Caller—"Is Mr. Winnerton in?" Butler—"I think he is, sir; but I can't say just how much, as the game is not over."—Baltimore American.

Silk Umbrellas, specially selected handles for Christmas presents, $2.00, $2.50, $3.50 and $5.00. B. Williams & Co. *

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

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar. 243

VENEZUEA ARRAIGNED

Picture of the Misrule and Corruption Uuder Dictator Castro.

As showing the character of the President of Venezuela and the state of the country, the following description taken from the London Daily Mail is instructive at the present juncture:

Since the time of the great Bolivar—a name almost unknown in Great Britain—there has been no peace in all that great territory which the Liberator rescued from the infamous rule of the Spaniards. Coming down to later times, one finds a systematic continuation of bloodshed, rapine and every description of criminality. Recently I asked an old Venezuelan how many years had elapsed since there had been representation in Venezuela according to the constitution of the country, and he replied: "Sir, there has been no legitimate representation in Venezuela for the last forty years. I remember when it was suppressed at the point of the bayonet."

The constitution of Venezuela says, inter alia, that the president must be elected by the people. That is a very reasonable proposal. But what are we to say when a highway robber comes into the capital at the head of a horde of bandits and says, "I am the president"? Yet that is exactly what the present President of Venezuela did. Castro simply hunted his predecessor out of office, and took possession by force of arms.

Castro originally came from a small hamlet in the Andes, where he probably drove mules or carried sacks of coffee for a living. The situation became tedious to him, and it occurred to him to seize the presidency. The thought bred the action. From that point we see him on the high road to the presidency. Starting with some seventy followers (some of whom in a civilized country would have been convicts according to the criminal law), he continued an almost unbroken career of victory, which culminated at Tocuyito, where the victor left over 1,500 dead and wounded for five days on the field of battle, the wounded rotting with gangrene and dying of hunger and exposure for want of attendance.

Meanwhile Castro continued a course of victory until he arrived within striking distance of Caracas. Then he sent word to the existing President Andrade to clear out, and Andrade cleared out accordingly. Incidentally he left only a few cents in the treasury, but that is only a detail.

Castro then took possession and issued a glorious manifesto, announcing new men, new ideas, new everything; yet within twenty-four hours he started the old infamy of jailing without trial or sentence every man whose conduct displeased him. From that time began the miseries which now curse Venezuela. Castro brought into Caracas a ruffian crowd of Andinos (as the inhabitants of the Andes are called) and installed himself in the government offices. His offices and soldiers swaggered about the public parks and streets with knives and revolvers stuck in their belts; shot civilians on the slightest pretext; ordered drinks and never paid for them in hotels; called for meals in the restaurants and pulled out their daggers or revolvers when the owners asked for payment; insulted ladies in the street—and all, be it remembered, without the slightest fear of arrest, because they belonged to Castro's party.

At Yellow House, the recognized centre of government, a number of campfollowers were installed by his officers, and were to be seen daily lounging on the steps in the sun. With such a beginning Castro began his infamous career of murder and robbery, and with the official sanction of the foreign ministers, carried fire and sword through the length and breadth of Venezuela. Few indeed of his infamies reach the outside world, because the local press dare not say a word except by express sanction of the government. The New York press wilfully suppresses information so that foreign populations may not know what is going on, and the London press has not yet discovered South America.

From the time of his invasion up till now, Castro, with a gang of cut-throats at his side, has spread ruin in every direction through Venezuela. It is a common occurrence for his bandits, with the full cognizance of their President, and private houses, violate the women, to enter into a town, rob the stores murder every man who dares even to protest against these infamies, set fire to the town, and then go marching on, with the Venezuelan flag at their head.

No one dares breathe a word in Caracas against Castro. The hotels, restaurants, every street corner, every place of public resort are full of spies, and for the slightest word men are hurried off to jail without trial or sentence, and kept in jail just as long as Castro or his friends think fit. Actually there are hundreds and hundreds of men in the jails of Venezuela to-day who have been prisoners for one and two years without every having been brought before any court of justice or accused of any offence. Some of the prisons are damp and horribly unwholesome, and the wretches immured in them die little by little every day, with their iron manacles eating into their flesh. And the English government knows this, and the American government upholds it.

Of Castro personally one can only speak as of a common ruffian. The enormous revenues exacted from Venezuelan merchants through the custom houses are turned into gold, and a large portion goes directly into Castro's possession, and is by him sent away to his private account on the Continent. So it has happened that Castro, who arrived in Caracas a few years back without money to pay for his bed and board, is now worth at least five million dollars. These few words explain most of the revolutions which now occur in South and Central America. The vagabond of to-day may become the millionaire of to-morrow, no matter who suffers. To account for the deficit in the revenue of the nation, a fictitious balance-sheet is issued, debiting public works, roads, bridges, etc., with hundreds of thousands of dollars, but these public works are a myth, and the supposed expenditure upon them is merely a cloak to cover the robbery of public moneys.

The state of affairs in Venezuela today is a blasphemy on civilization, and not only has Castro spread like a gangrene over Venezuela, but he has been to a very large extent the cause of t present civil war in the adjoining republic of Colombia. Castro's men, Castro's money and Castro's gunboats helped largely to carry on the revolution against the Colombian government; and a Venezuelan gunboat, the Bolivar, actually bombarded Savanilla, a Colombian port, without any declaration of war.

I was in Caracas when Castro, president of the republic of Venezuela, gave audience at Yellow House to the Colombian General Uribe, the acknowledged leader of the revolution against the Colombian government, despite the fact that the two nations were friendly. The Venezuelan press naturally kept silent over the incident.

Behind, and tacitly supporting all this violence, corruption and abuse, we find the silent power of the United States. The Venezuelans themselves, even when committing their infamies, say: "It does not matter; the United States will not allow anyone to interfere with us." They are quite right. So the game goes on in South America, and Great Britain cringes before the situation, while the United States hold out a threatening fist and talk of the Monroe doctrine to all foreign powers.

Commerce is paralyzed, foreigners abused, maltreated and often murdered, whole towns delivered up to the horrors of fire, sword, rape and all the brutalities of a licentious soldiery, the jails crowded with innocent persons, men snatched up in the streets by press gangs, justice at a standstill, the superior courts giving their decisions according to the orders of an official appointed by Castro. Murderers are walking unmolested through the streets because they are Castro's friends; criminals are set free without ever being brought to the bar of justice; the chief justice was sent to jail on Castro's personal order for daring to call attention to certain abuses connected with prisons—and all because the United States say that the powers must not interfere with the (alleged) republics of South America.

That is to-day the great secret of misrule in Venezuela.

DESPERTADOR.

FAMILY QUARRELS.

"How many serious family quarrels, marriages out of spite and alterations of wills might have been prevented by a gentle dose of pills?" With the liver and kidneys sluggish, and torpid digestion is impaired and temper ruined. But Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills by invigorating the action of these organs ensure good digestion and sound health.—One pill a dose, 25 cents a box.

STRIKE COMMISSION.

More Evidence on Behalf of the Miners.

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 12.—The greater part of the day's session of the anthracite coal strike commission was taken up in presenting cumulative testimony on matters that have already been heard by the commission. The testimony tended to show that there had been excessive docking, that many men were discriminated against, because they went on strike rather than do the work of strikers, that they are paid one price for mine cars of all sizes, that they lo not get paid for all the coal mined, that they should have the eight-hour day, because the mines are unhealthy and dangerous, and that they ought to receive higher wages. Later in the day President Mitchell was called to the witness stand, and presented comparative figures which showed that men paid by the day receive from 40 to 50 per cent. higher wages in the bituminous regions than they do in the anthracite region. His figures of the anthracite field were gathered by his own officers and a hurried comparison with the figures handed to the commission by the Delaware & Hudson Company, showed that his were generally higher. The Delaware & Hudson Company statistics were the only ones officially before the commission, and an investigation by the company's accountants late today showed that they contained many errors, which will be corrected. The representatives of the coal companies are considering the advisability of joining hands in presenting their opening argument, and only having one joint address instead of each company representing a separate one.

Dent's Gloves, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 pair, also Waterproof Dogskin gloves. B. Williams & Co. *

U. S. IMMIGRANTS.

Discussing the New Bill Proposed For Closer Inspection.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 12.—The hearings on the immigration bill by the Senate committee on immigration were concluded today. Commissioner-General of Immigration Sargent said that while he would prefer the retention of the educational requirement, he recognized the fact that that feature could be sacrificed without destroying the efficiency of the bill. With the other portions of the bill unimpaired he believed that most of the undesirable illiterates could be kept out under other restrictions. Mr. Sargent made an urgent plea for retention of the $4 head tax, saying that with the increased vigilance necessary more money would be required to meet the expenses of service. He spoke especially of the necessity for increased vigilance on the Mexican frontier, and said that he recently had secured information by personal observation of the smuggling into this country of a large number of the most undesirable element of Mexican peons, who were willing to work at from 25 cents to 35 cents per day. These people he said were fed from troughs as hogs and were treated as slaves.

Among the most important witnesses of the day was Robt. Watchorn, in charge of United States immigration services in Canada, with headquarters at Montreal. He advocated the elimination of the provision of the bill excepting railroad lines entering the United States from contiguous territory from the penalty for bringing insane, diseased and idiotic aliens. He also said that the bill would be improved if all the provisions relating to Canada should be stricken out except section 33 placing the entire regulation of border immigration in the hands of the Immigration Bureau. He said that at present the Canadian railroads coming into the United States are prompt in complying with the requirements of the inspectors, but that this compliance was due to the penalty imposed. Without that penalty it would be impossible to secure their compliance. He said that there had been almost elimination of undesirable immigrants laid at United States ports owing to the requirements imposed on steamship companies, but that the reverse was true of immigrants coming into United States through Canada.

Commissioner David Healy, with headquarters at Vancouver, B. C., gave similar testimony concerning the necessity for guarding the Northwest frontier. He spoke especially of the danger from an invasion of Japanese coolies, and said this threat had been temporarily avoided by an edict issued by the Japanese Emperor; but he predicted that as soon as the Japanese authorities learned of the ease with which immigrants from European countries find access to the United States they will demand privileges similar to those granted to those countries.

Silk Lined Overcoats and Raglanette's Covert Coats, etc. B. Williams & Co. *

WANTS RECOUNT.

Toronto, Dec. 10.—(Special.)—An effort is being made to obtain a recount in the South Toronto referendum vote. Alex. Mills, barrister, makes affidavit before a County judge accusing several deputies of allowing gross irregularities at the polls. Decision was reserved.

Boys' Pea Jackets, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50; boys' sailor suits, $1.25, $1.75, $2.50, $3.00. B. Williams & Co. *

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.
EPPS'S COCOA
An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. Sold in ¼ lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Ld., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.
EPPS'S COCOA
GIVING STRENGTH & VIGOUR.

RAIL CONTRACT.

Toronto, Dec. 10.—(Special.)—It is definitely settled that the contract for steel rails for the Temiscaming railway will be awarded to Clergue's company. Frank Latchford, Commissioner of Public Works when seen, admitted that the company would have the preference. The figure of the Clergue tender is not divulged, but it is understood to be $36 per ton.

MANY CRIMES IN CITY OF SEATTLE

Hold Ups, Burglaries, Assaults and Murder That Police Cannot Check.

According to the Seattle Times, that city is undergoing what the paper describes as a "carnival of crime." The Times says:

Seattle's criminals have been making history during the last few weeks. There has not been a time in many years when criminals were so bold. One murder, many murderous assaults, hold-ups, robberies, burglaries and nearly every serious crime known to the police have been committed in this city in the last forty days. The newspapers have been full of them.

Hold-ups and burglaries especially have been numerous, and the dastards have not stopped with men in plying their nefarious trade, but have assaulted and robbed women whom they have met upon the streets. They have gone into their homes, bound and gagged and robbed them.

Among the crimes committed there have been one murder, eight hold-ups and robberies, nine murderous assaults, seven burglaries and three cases of robbery (so termed by law), and petty thefts have been too numerous to mention.

It is in an effort to stamp out this record of crime that Chief Sullivan is now using every means at his command to secure better police service. He has increased the hours of labor of the members of the police department, and is now asking for more men. Chief Sullivan believes that within a week or two the robberies and burglaries will be over.

In the following list will be found the crimes with which the public have been made familiar through the newspapers:

Saturday, Nov. 1—Burglar breaks into one of the buildings of the University of Washington and steals a microscope worth $60. Criminal still at large.

Wednesday, Nov. 5—James Campez, a Canadian Frenchman, stabs to death his sweetheart, Lottie Brace, in the Arcade Theatre. Jealousy the cause. Murder premeditated. Champez in jail awaiting trial.

Wednesday, Nov. 5—John Scott, a gambler, stabbed in the throat by an unknown gambler. Crime occurs in front of a saloon. Assailant not captured. Scott still in the Wayside Mission hospital.

Wednesday, Nov. 5—Floyd Beach Slocum, an alleged thief, takes his own life by drinking carbolic acid in the Summit hotel. Slocum a few hours before murderously assaulted Mrs. Frank Kinnealy, with whom he was in love.

Thursday, Nov. 6—John Dagneau held up on First Avenue by a masked negro. His watch, ring, $50 in money and a deposit certificate for $300 taken. Detective M. R. Hubbard caught the footpad a few days afterward. He admitted his crime, and a few days ago was sent to prison. The watch and ring were recovered.

Thursday, Nov. 6—A. W. Finch held up by three footpads on First avenue, near Pike street. Claims he routed the whole bunch.

Thursday, Nov. 6, to Tuesday, Nov. 11—Numerous small thefts of clothing from hotels and lodging houses.

Tuesday, Nov. 11—Gordon Dean murderously assaulted and robbed in a Japanese house. Dean still in the hospital. Bad cut on his head. Assailant at large.

Sunday, Nov. 16—John O'Brien, a newsboy, dangerously stabbed by another newsboy on Washington street. O'Brien refused to give the name of his assailant, and the police dropped the case.

Monday, Nov. 17—Joseph Fife, a marshal of a small Idaho town, robbed of $25 by a woman in the Belmont saloon. Thief not molested.

Tuesday, Nov. 18—W. C. Maroone, an inmate of the city jail, pounced upon by fellow prisoners and cruelly beaten. No prosecutions.

Wednesday, Nov. 19—W. Thomas, a business man, robbed of $300 by two women in the Palmer house. Thomas refused to prosecute the women after the police arrested them. Said that real criminal is Ike Levinson, a disreputable bartender, who escaped.

Friday, Nov. 21—Ship's tailor named Davis purposely cuts the rope sustaining a rival tailor named A. Benjamin while Benjamin was climbing up side of the bark Pass of Leny. Benjamin was precipitated into a skiff and badly injured.

Saturday, Nov. 22—W. G. Meier, said to be a bad one, was struck on the head by Mrs. Jones, proprietress of the Belmont hotel. Mrs. Jones floored Meier while Meier is alleged to have tried to break into a room in the hotel. She held Meier until the police arrived. Meier is charged with burglary.

Sunday, Nov. 23—Dennis Caile murderously beaten by footpads near the coal-bunkers and his body thrown across a railroad track after thieves had taken all his money. Policemen find Caile just before train passes. Caile recovers a few days afterward. Assailants unknown.

Sunday, Nov. 23—Unknown man probably knocked into bay near Ainsworth & Dunn's wharf after he was robbed. Lucas Inavich saw object fall in water, then heard splash. Unknown man told him a fellow had jumped into the bay. Affair as mysterious as when first reported.

Monday, Nov. 24—Mrs. McArdle, of 620 Maynard avenue, held up by footpad at 6 o'clock in the morning. Hold-up occurred at corner of King street and Maynard avenue. The blackguard, finding no money on the woman, cursed her, knocked her down and kicked her into the street. No arrests.

Wednesday, Nov. 26—Gambling rooms over Bohemian saloon, southeast corner of Second avenue and Cherry street, held up by one masked man, players forced to stand against the wall while the robber took all their money. He escaped. More than $500 secured. Several arrests made, but the bold crime fixed on no one.

Thursday, Nov. 27—Burglar's break into Max Ragley's drug store. Steal $15 in cash. The thieves not captured.

Friday, Nov. 28—Two masked burglars enter the home of Joseph Moore at 1507 Thirty-second avenue, at 7 o'clock in the evening. They bind and gag Mrs. Moore, an aged woman, and her 15-year-old grandson, then steal diamonds and valuables worth $400, leave their victims bound, and escape. Both handsomely dressed men. Several arrests made, but the crime not charged to anyone.

Sunday, Nov. 30—Mable Weston, a concert hall girl, given poison in her beer in the People's Theatre. Thought for a while that she would die, but she is now out of danger. Attempted murderer unknown.

Monday, Dec. 1—Charles Smith tries to kill Robert Deggs by shooting him in the head. Murder attempted in the Star concert hall on Occidental avenue, now closed by police. Smith surrendered himself.

Tuesday, Dec. 2—At 2 o'clock in the morning burglar enters the residence of Nathan Phillips, 1510 Yesler Way, goes to the room of Mr. and Mrs. L. Hirschberg upstairs, and at the point of a revolver forces the victims to remain quiet while he searched the room and carried off $300 worth of diamonds. Walks leisurely from the house and escapes.

Wednesday, Dec. 3—Miss Jessie Vanderwerker, of Nineteenth avenue, held up on the street at 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Thief grabs her purse at a point 100 feet from where she left the street car and in the glaring light from an incandescent light. No clew to the footpad.

Thursday, Dec. 4—Two masked burglars jump from a closet in the home of Henry Kamps, 202 Sixth Avenue North, grab Mrs. Kamps, tie a towel over her head, and bind her to a chair while they rob the room. Diamonds and money to the amount of $260 taken. Robbers handsomely dressed. Crime occurred at 6 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. Kamps ill from the fright.

Friday, Dec. 5—Burglar gets into residence of Mrs. M. E. Hays, 403 Tenth avenue, at 9:30 at night. Miss Mabel Hays encounters thief in hallway and tried to take an overcoat from him that he had stolen. Dastard gives Miss Hays a vicious blow on the head, knocking her into insensibility. He then escapes with a gold watch and $10 in money, after dropping diamonds that he had stolen in an upstairs room. No arrests.

Friday, Dec. 5—A. C. Russell, a student, held up at 2 o'clock in the morning at Broadway and Madison street. At the point of a pistol he is forced to give up his watch and chain.

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In a case of attempted murder the accused was said to have fired two shots at his victim in rapid succession.

Counsel—"You said you heard two shots?"

Witness—"Yes, sir."

Counsel—"How near were you to the scene of the fray?"

Witness—"At the time the first shot was fired I was about ten feet from the shot."

Counsel—"Ten feet, then tell the court how far you were when the second shot was fired."

Witness—"I did not measure the distance."

Council—"Speaking approximately, how far would you say?"

Witness—"Well, I should think it was about half a mile."

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ONTARIO CROPS.

Report Issued by Provincial Agricultural Department.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture has issued the following report as to the crops of the province, based on information sent in under date of November 1:

Fall wheat—748,592 bushels, 20,033,669, or 26.8 per acre. The August forecast was 25.9, and the yield of 1901 was 15,943,290.

Spring wheat—303,115 acres, 6,048,024 bushels, or 20.0 per acre. The August estimate was 19.8, and the yield for 1901 was 5,498,751.

Barley—661,622 acres, 21,890,602 bushels, or 88.1 per acre. The August average was 33.3, and the yield of 1901 was 16,671,076.

Oats—2,500,758 acres, 106,431,439 bushels, or 42.6 per acre. The August average was 42.2, and the yield of 1901 was 78,334,490.

Rye—189,318 acres, 3,509,332 bushels, or 18.5 per acre. The August average was 10.5, and the yield of 1901 was 2,545,268 bushels.

Peas—582,630 acres, 7,664,679 bushels, or 14.4 per acre. The August average was 21.6, and the crop of 1901 was 10,089,173.

Buckwheat—93,324 acres, 1,911,683 bushels, or 20.5 per acre. The August crop of 1901 was 1,757,071 bushels.

Beans—53,964 acres, 670,633 bushels, or 12.4 per acre. The August average was 11.7; the overage crop for 21 years was 672,406.

Potatoes—144,734 acres, 12,942,250 bushels, or 89 per acre, against a crop of 18,116,687 bushels in 1901, an average year.

Mangold wurtzels—76,553 acres, 39,140,924 bushels, or 511 per acre. The crop of 1901 was 29,683,324.

Carrots—8,625 acres, 3,227,161 bushels, or 374 bushels per acre, a small increase over 1901.

Turnips—136,725 acres, 71,740,204 bushels, or 525 per acre. There were 68,287,467 bushels in 1901.

Corn for husking (in the ear)—371,959 acres, 20,512,194 bushels, or 55 bushels per acre, against 77 in 1901, which yielded 24,838,105 bushels.

Corn for silo and fodder (green)—209,859 acres, 2,611,334 tons, or 12.4 tons per acre; in 1901 at 11.9, the crop was 2,359,514 tons.

Hay and Clover—2,646,202 acres, 4,995,438 tons, or 1,87 tons per acre. The average for 21 years was 1.43 tons per acre.

Apples—48,185,125 bushels, or 6.86 bushels per tree of bearing age. This is 7,000,000 bushels in excess of the August estimate.

Tobacco—3,070,717 pounds, a trifle less than in 1901—3,113,580.

The crop of red clover seed is 283,840 bushels, and of alsike, 182,382 bushels. In 1901 the crops were 262,232 and 112,010, respectively, but the area in 1902 shows an increase of about 50 per cent in each crop.

KASLO MINING NOTES.

New Machinery at Payne Mine—Demand For Zinc.

Kaslo, Dec. 6—(Special.)—Owing to all the mines of Whitewater camp being closed, the Kaslo & Slocan Railway company have also closed their station there, as the townsite is practically deserted.

The Washington mine, McGuigan, is working a force of about 14 men, but owing to the low price of the silver-lead market do not intend to ship ore for the present.

The Black Prince, Slocan, is now working and stoping in the upper tunnels.

The Myrtle group has started up with a small force of men.

The Payne mine has added further machinery lately. Electric drills are still running, which, despite the hard work now being encountered, are working well.

Col. W. N. Brayton, of this city, purchased this past week the two claims known as the Cuthbert and the Lynch, situated on Lynch creek, in the Lardo.

G. O. Buchanan states that, as delegate from the meeting on the silver-lead question at Nelson on the 24th, he interviewed the mine owners and smelter men of the Slocan and district, and that they were not altogether satisfied with the resolutions as passed at the Nelson meeting and given to Mr. Galliher, and that a special meeting of the mine owners was to be called in Sandon, when the subject would be thoroughly threshed out. The main difference between the Board of Trade and the mine owners seems to be that the mine owners and smelter men are asking higher protection than the Board of Trade.

Thomas Jones, of Iola, Kansas, returned to the Slocan this week in order to make the necessary contracts for his smelter for the Slocan zinc ores. He stated that his furnaces are able to take 6,000 tons of that class of ore per month, and is seeking to obtain that amount from the Slocan mines. That is about what the present output of all the mines will total per month. It is understood that the United States Reduction & Refining Co. are also looking for zinc ores from British Columbia, and that they are adding improvements to their smelting plant to the value of $200,000.

The Payne shipped 119 tons of zinc through Kaslo this week, and 40 tons through Sandon.

The Bosun shipped 70 tons, all three shipments going to Iola.

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BISLEY TARGETS.

Changes in the Size of the Targets.

Toronto, Dec. 11.—The Evening Telegram's London cable says the National Rifle Association's decision to alter the first and second class targets at Bisley has been issued. The first class target has been reduced in width from 13 feet 6 inches to 10 feet 6 inches. The second class inner is increased from 3 feet to 3 feet 2 inches, and the "magpie" from 4 feet to 4 feet 8 inches. The remainder of the targets remain unchanged, six feet square. The alterations will not affect conditions governing the competition for the Palma trophy.

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Grand Duke of Sax-Weimaar and Princess Caroline.

Berlin, Dec. 10.—The betrothal is announced today of the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimaar to Princess Caroline of Reuss.

TROPICAL FRUITS IN ONTARIO

Figs, Peanuts and Almonds Among Some of the Successful Productions.

From Toronto Star.

Here and there around Toronto and in various parts of Southern Ontario are to be found fruits, vegetables and trees which perhaps not five persons in fifty, especially in our larger cities, would imagine could be grown in this city, so associated in the mind are these productions with Southern or even tropical character and mild winters, or no winters at all.

Some of these products, even if not grown for commercial purposes, are grateful delicacies for the table, or pleasing because of their beauty, or merely as curiosities of the garden or lawn, and a notice of some of them may be interesting to our readers.

Toronto can cultivate the peach with success on suitable soils, as is well known to many by actual experience. The chief enemy to success is not climate, but boys. The apricot and nectarine, which succeed not only in the famous peach districts of the southern counties, but even at Owen Sound, on the Georgian Bay, should here, with suitable exposures, achieve some degree of success.

The vine is everywhere in the residential parts of Toronto, as over much of the province, but it has been far from the thoughts of nearly everyone that even in Toronto a man may literally "sit down under his own vine and fig tree." The incidental mention in the newspapers last October, at the time of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales, that at Niagara-on-the-Lake the leaders of the party consumed a basket of Niagara-grown figs, and that Mayor Pafford, the grower, furnished another basket hurriedly picked by lantern light for the royal visitors, came as an agreeable surprise to Ontarians, who realize the mischief done to Ontario, as well as the rest of Canada, by the impressions that Rudyard Kipling and most other outsiders have that the country is a cold and uncongenial one.

Mr. Pafford has had his garden dotted with fig trees for more than a score of years, and of late at various points on the Canadian side of the Detroit river the cultivation of the fig for commercial purposes has been carried on, fresh figs obtaining a ready sale in Detroit and Windsor. The Essex county summer is, however, warmer and longer than that of Toronto. Yet the other day the window of a fruit store on Yonge street displayed a small basket of figs with the legend, "Grown in Toronto." Most passers-by who observed it no doubt mentally remarked, "Under glass," but personal inquiry ascertained that the fruit was grown on Bloor street in the open air.

The freshly-plucked fig is relished by many, especially by those who have lived or traveled in California or the south of Europe, and no doubt many residents of Toronto would relish the fruit, especially if plucked from their own garden, and then the advertisement it would give Canada if Toronto was credited in Britain as a city abounding in vines and fig trees.

There are localities around the city where market gardeners could, with sufficient protection against boys, plant a few square rods with advantage. The yield is enormous. In Mr. Pafford's garden at Niagara the writer has seen the limbs of the fig trees even at the beginning of August bent to the ground with the weight of fruit. The trees, at that time young, were covered with fruit, some of it fully grown, and the rest varying in size down to that of a pea, according to the time it had formed. There is a tendency to two crops in the season, but every day from early August till some time in October, or until the declining heat no longer allows more figs to ripen, ripe fruit may be gathered, and in a fig orchard in abundance. The season at Toronto would be a little later in starting. The fig requires less summer heat than the peach or the Indian corn, and fig orchards are known, as in the south of England, where Indian corn will not ripen. The essential point is that the leaves should not be cut off by frost until the new wood of the season has sufficiently progressed toward maturity. Intense frost, say 15 or more degrees below zero, is liable to destroy the tree, and therefore protect it by piling pine boughs against the tree to check reduction of heat, or, better still, laying down the tree and covering it with earth is advisable, even in the few points in Ontario where very low temperatures are rare. For this latter purpose the trees should be planted on beds raised a foot or 18 inches above the level on each side, so as to secure dryness. In the late fall, after vegetation has ceased, the roots on two sides may be cut with the spade, leaving the roots on the sides parallel to the ridge untouched. Then the branches of the tree should be tied loosely up against the stem, and the tree bent into a horizontal position in a trench cut along the ridge. Six inches of earth covering is sufficient. The tree should be raised in spring, after severe frosts are over. Where planted on a steep side hill, the task of winter protection is still simpler. The fig is a tough, flexible tree, and can stand bending and ably would be found to succeed in warm sheltered spots in Toronto, with a little winter protection. Of course, the hard-shelled almond can be grown.

So far as heat of summer, mildness of winter, and length of exemption from frost are concerned, the southern shore of the Georgian Bay, the coasts of Huron and Bruce, and the lake shore of Prince Edward county are amongst the best of the more northerly localities where fig-growing might attain success.

The almond bears excellent fruit at Niagara-on-the-Lake — fruit comparable with that sold in the stores—and probroot-cutting.

Of other southern trees which are not well known here, but which can be grown readily, are the tulip tree, bearing large tulip-shaped blossoms, the catalpa, and the beautiful Japanese magnolia, a fine specimen of which, with its glorious peach-blossom bloom in spring, stands at the corner of College and Huron streets. Probably all the deciduous magnolias of the continent—including the one species which flourishes north of Lake Erie and attains a height of 60 to 80 feet and bears white blossoms two inches across—can be grown around Toronto. The Florida Bay may be grown at Niagara-on-the-Lake, but its success at Toronto is dubious. Then there is the papaw—or, more properly, the pseudo-papaw—a large, beautiful dark tree, which, besides being ornamental, bears an abundance of sweet yellow fruit of the appearance and size of bananas, and esteemed in the south for "papaw butter" or for eating. It grows wild in the woods near Niagara, and undoubtedly would succeed in Toronto. The fruit is too perishable to transport, or keep without cold storage.

A red-spined species of the cactus family, resembling in habit of growth the cactus of the American silver dollar, grows as a weed around Leamington, Essex county, and might on dry, sandy soils succeed here—of course, as a mere curiosity. The Chinese and the Orange River sugar canes (sorghums)—of which hundreds of acres were at one time grown in Ontario for syrup-making, and which are still grown for various purposes—is a tall and beautifully leaved and tufted plant, easily grown on light soils in Toronto and yielding a corn appreciated by the children for its remarkable sweetness, and a seed tuft yielding a great deal of valuable chicken-feed. The cane is richer in saccharine matter than the cane of Cuba.

Black pepper, it may not be known to many, is grown here perhaps as easily as the other tropical pepper, the Cayenne.

Last of all, among the southern productions noticed here may be mentioned the popular peanut, variously known as such, and the goober, earth-nut, groundnut, pinder, pindal and monkey-nut. It has been grown long in south-western Ontario, and succeeds in Toronto, much to the surprise of many who have seen the plant growing. Mr. Wm. Chard, of Euclid avenue, amongst others, has been growing it for two years as a curiosity. Planted even so late as the end of May, the nut seed yielded a crop of ripe nuts by October first last year, which is abundant proof that the season here is suitable. The plant resembles clover in appearance, and one nut sometimes yields a crop of 800 or 1,000 nuts. The seed nuts should be shallowly planted in warm soil, three or four feet apart. The plant has a habit of pushing the fruit-bearing stem over against the ground, as if to bury the fruit, and to get the best results in quantity, a light covering of earth should be added day by day, as required, after the fruit begins forming, until perhaps two feet or more of earth has been heaped up. The heap will then be found in October to abound from top to bottom with several hundredfold yield of these most nutritious nuts.

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PECULIAR PRISON CASE.

French Republic Keeps Man in Jail for Disrespect to Former Emperor.

Of all the strange prison cases that France has ever known, that of Stalenberg is the most paradoxical. He is a Hollander by birth, who has passed 27 years behind the bars in France because he was guilty of lese majeste to Napoleon III.

That a man should be kept in prison by a republic for showing his contempt for an emperor it has overthrown is possible only in France. There is an explanation of course.

Stalenberg was first arrested in Paris in 1867 for singing songs that ridiculed the emperor and shouting for his downfall. The Hollander was arrested, sentenced to six months in prison, and after he served the term he was escorted to the frontier and ordered never to return to France.

He came to New Orleans, where he made a comfortable amount of money by manufacturing old furniture out of new wood. Then the desire to see his mother, who was living in Paris, caused him to return there. He was arrested again, sent to prison for six months, and for the second time escorted to the frontier and ordered to stay out of France. The fact that the empire had become a republic in the meantime made not the slightest difference.

But his affection for his mother—it may be remarked that she is rich and prefers to live in Paris—was stronger than his fear of the government. Two hours after he was released Stalenberg again started for Paris. He was promptly arrested, locked up for six months and then deported.

Not at all discouraged, Stalenberg returned to his mother's home, and the formula of arrest, imprisonment and deportation was gone through with. Stalenberg kept it up until a few weeks ago, when the authorities wearied of the affair, and he was given the privilege of remaining in France. In the thirty-seven years that have elapsed since his first arrest, Stalenberg spent twenty-seven in French prisons.—New York World.

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International Convention

Interesting Reports Read at the Central W. C. T. U. Meeting.

Address of Lady Henry Somerset President of World's Union.

At yesterday's meeting of the Central Women's Christian Temperance union, the following extracts from the annual report of the International union, presented to the convention at Portland, Maine, on October 17-22, were read by Mrs. Grant:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

For more than 20 years Maine has been inviting the National W. C. T. U. convention to come to Portland. At last, the invitation has been accepted, and we are here assembled in our 29th annual meeting, and I trust we are all together glad.

I recall that a year ago on the first morning of the Texas convention, I dwelt for awhile upon the glories of the "Lone Star State," so it may not be considered "personal or peculiar" if I talk somewhat of the hostess state of this year.

First and foremost Maine is truly a cold water state. The water line of its coast is three thousand miles and more. It really need not have been so long, for the air line, or the way the birds fly, make it only about two hundred and fifty miles. The tourist well knows that this natural arrangement with its deep bays, silver coves and pebbled beaches adds greatly to the beauty and attractiveness of the state. Here in Portland you will readily view the waters of Casco bay with its two hundred and more islands thrown in.

Maine has not a Mississippi river, but it has its Kennebec, Penobscot, and Androscoggin, and among its lakes, which cover one-tenth of the entire territory of the state, are those musically called, the Cobbossecontee, Wassatoquoit, and Mol-tunkamunk!

The first organized city in New England was in Maine, and on what is now Maine soil stood the preacher as he gave the first Protestant sermon delivered on this continent. To be sure, the Pilgrim mothers did not land here, but our timber and our corn helped to shelter and to feed them.

To speak of Maine's statesmen would be to remind you that the state has not only supplied more than its quota of those distinguished in national and international affairs, but has also furnished other states with governors, congressmen and jurists, of whom these states and Maine are justly proud.

I fear I shall be encroaching upon the rights of those who speak this evening if I say much more of all that is in my heart to say about the Pine Tree State, which hospitably welcomes this convention, but I cannot refrain from saying that Maine gave to the world the world's prohibition hero, Neal Dow.

It was to Maine that our matchless leader, Frances E. Willard, came in the initial days of the W. C. T. U. to confer with Neal Dow and to learn the relative value from a temperance standpoint of prohibition and the license system. It was in a Portland hotel, a few rods from where this convention is assembled, where alone with God she decided that she would turn aside from her loved and chosen profession as an educator, would decline the flattering offers from seminary and college awaiting replies, and cast her lot in with the temperance reformers. It was in a Portland church near by, where she made her first temperance speech after this decision. Ah, who shall say that the angels of the Lord did not minister to her, did not direct her to choose the way which led to 25 years of Christlike service for God and God's children. Who shall say that she is not now from her "Home in glory" rejoicing with us over the achievements of the past year, and understanding far better than we with our finite sight can possibly understand, why "the losses and the crosses."

Miss Willard was and is loved in every land. No locality and no nation can exclusively claim her as its own; no nation except American can come so near to claiming her as Great Britain, the country where she spent much of her time during her last earthly years, and the country which has given to our cause the noble woman, the gracious leader, the consecrated Christian, Lady Henry Somerset, President of the Women's Christian Temperance union. Happy and honored indeed is this convention in having her with us. Because of all the hallowed memiries, because of all the present realities, we greet her with affectionate gratitude. May our welcome, which is as sincere and hearty as American women know how to give, make her and the Britons who accompany her, feel that America is home.

THE DISPENSARY.

The defeat of the Georgia Dispensary Bill during this year was brought about through the influence of the Georgia W. C. T. U., and the defeat of the scheme to fasten upon Florida the dispensary system is the notable victory of the year of the Florida W. C. T. U.

As the result of several weeks' stay in South Carolina, and careful study of that form of license known as the dispensary, we became more firmly convinced than ever that as a temperance measure it is an absolute and complete fallacy and failure. The restrictive features of the law are universally disregarded. The amount of liquor sold constantly increases under this system. I need not reiterate what is well understood, that the W. C. T. U., true to its fundamental principles, will continue to unalterably oppose any and all forms of license, including with emphasis the dispensary.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

The increasing number of corporations that require of their employees not only temperance but total abstinence, is very encouraging to those who believe in total abstinence and prohibition.

The progress of total abstinence in foreign countries is highly encouraging. Even in France, where in time past so little temperance sentiment existed, there is great activity at the present time. Sixty-nine French medical men have issued a manifesto to the effect that alcohol is the most dangerous enemy the country has; that under all forms it is a poison; that it neither sustains strength nor gives warmth; that it is the direct and immediate cause of sickness, poverty, degradation and crime. In England, Canada and in nearly every land advance steps are being taken.

SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION.

The right education of the young will help to bring about safer conditions in social as well as all other walks of life. Dr. Frederick Temple, the stalwart, teetotal Archbishop of Canterbury, the venerable prelate who crowned King Edward a few weks ago, is greatly interested in the educational phase of the temperance reform. Not long ago while on a visit to Cambridge University, Dr. Temple delivered a strong total abstinence address, after which representatives from various colleges discussed the question: "Resolved, that this house would welcome the total abolition of the liquor traffic." When the vote on the question was taken it stood 70 in the affirmative to 47 in the negative.

The strong utterances and still stronger example of many of America's leading educators are encouraging and inspiring. Conspicuous among these is Dr. James R. Day, Chancellor of Syracuse university, whose barralaureate sermon last June was a magnificent address on total abstinence and prohibition.

One of the signal temperance victories of this year is the adoption of the Scientific Temperance Instruction law by the State of Georgia, and as every state has now secured such a law, the map which our National Superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction has exhibited year after year at our National convention, will this year for the first time show an unspotted front.

A prominent educator has said that since the W. C. T. U. is largely responsible for the enactment of temperance laws, it devolves upon that society to help the teachers and all others concerned in having their provisions carried out.

LADY HENRY SOMERSET.

(Lady Henry Somerset, president of the World's W. C. T. U. delivered the following address:

Mrs. Stevens asked me to come this afternoon, but I feel that I am here in place of one whose part it is difficult to fill—that of Mary Livermore. That everybody should have been looking forward to seeing her, to hearing her voice, to listening to her eloquence, I can well understand, and none regrets more than I the disappointment it must be for us today. I feel with you how good it would have been to greet her again. Tomorrow I believe I am to have the privilege of speaking to you upon the great question about which we are all interested and the work in which we are all engaged. But as I see this great audience of women, I wonder whether you, in your country, half realize what we are fighting for in our land. I sometimes wonder whether you have an idea what it means to do temperance work in a nation where its womanhood is drunk, and I want you to realize that our greatest difficulty lies just in that fact. Here, if you enlist the sympathies of women, you enlist the sympathies of those who are comparatively free from the fetters of strong drink, but that isn't so with us; we have to make our converts from the women who are themselves liable to drunkenness.

I remember that it was an American woman who said to me in the streets of London, "What are all those women doing going into that saloon? Are they going to hold a crusade meeting?" and then I had to say, "There is no crusade meeting; they are going in to drink liquor just like the men." You will realize, therefore, that it is not only agitation on the part of women that we want, it is not only to get women together to pray and ask them to use all their great influence in order to try to get laws passed that are to protect the homes, but we have got to begin a step further back and ask women, first of all, to give up drink themselves and then to go out to work in order that homes may be protected.

I am sometimes asked whether I think the temperance movement is making any real headway in our country, and I can say yes and no; yes, because we are getting better legislation, no, because the reason that people are being roused to give us better legislation is because of the increased drunkenness among our women.

I believe that is the great question that all civilized races will have to face—the drunkenness of the men of one generation leads to the drunkenness of the women of another. That is why I regard the situation as so serious. You will recollect that in the history of nations directly the womanhood became drunken, that nation fell into decadence. You will remember that among the later Greek writers they satirized the women who had already then begun to be drunken. On the Egyptian monuments are found inscriptions telling of the great feasts at which the women had begun to be drunken. And so every nation has had moments in its history when drunkenness has supervened among the women, and that has meant the undermining of the greatness of that people.

I can tell you from experience what it means to have to deal with women who are drunkards. Some years ago we opened a sort of village home where we took in women in order to try to cure them of drunkenness. It is just about seven years since that little village was opened, and during the time we have been carrying on that work we have refused ten thousand women who had all given way to drunkenness, who were all willing to be cured, but we hadn't the place to take them in and so we had to turn them back again upon the country. We have now obtained legislation by which state reformatories are being opened everywhere on the lines that we first laid down, and those women are being cared for in that particular way.

You therefore will see, I think, how hard it would be to work against one of the most terrible features which could possibly be presented to any nation, and I believe if there is a thing ahead that every great people, even a great land like this, has to dread, it is the insidiousness of that drink which not only curses men but which in time will curse the women also.

One day perhaps some of you dear white ribbon sisters will come to England. I hope you will come before very long, for you always do us good and you always bring fresh inspiration for the work. Our association owes much more than I could well tell you to the white ribbon women who have come over to work among us. When you do come, do not fail to come and see our little village among the hills.

It began in a small way—just a few little cottages, and your own beloved leader was present at the opening. I think she believed in the scheme, and she saw in it the possibilities of development that were going to help perhaps more than we knew. Now it has grown to nothing very large, but we have been able to take in a great many hundred women since it opened, and I think the doctors in England have begun to realize that what we have done has had in it the elements of success that no other home for the reformation of women has yet known. We might safely say that on an average about 65 per cent. of the women we have sent out are standing true to this day, and that, I believe, is larger than any other home that has dealt with that particular form of vice and evil.

I have heard it said by doctors in medical congresses, "You can cure a man of drunkenness, but you cannot cure a woman." We have broken down the wall that hedged round that folly, and we have shown that if you put a woman into proper condition and give her plenty of fresh air and good care and plenty of pure, bright, sweet life you can cure her just as much as you can cure a man.

But the reason I want to claim your sympathy this afternoon is not so much because I want to tell you of that particular phase of the work for which I hope you will not have any use here, but because I want to tell you of the system we have adopted there in a great deal of the reformatory work carried out among the women, and the phases of our social question. We are going to do away with the idea that you have something to reform. The common idea is to build a large structure and get the patients in all together, then put one or two men to look after them. You hope their influence is going to do something to mould that mass of people which you have brought together in a perfectly unnatural way. Then people are disappointed, and they say reform work is so difficult. It is only because we ignore the laws of God. God set people in families; He never meant them to be brought together in great masses. God has taught us the wonderful influence of thought; and that you can produce thought, as well as atmosphere —which you are producing here at this moment. I am perfectly sure that anybody coming into this place today, with all this influence, could not but recognize it if he were here long enough. You can produce that atmosphere, but it is utterly impossible that one or two people can overcome bad atmosphere. Thus you see we try to distribute that, to break it up. We have built little cottages, and into these cottages we have placed groups of women, with only one woman over them, and they understand what that word "home" really means—women who have drifted about on the street, who have altogether lost all the memory of what was sweet and beautiful and good in life. They begin to realize afresh what it means to go into a little circle where they are cared for, where somebody wants to bring them back to all that is sweet and pure and good in the life they have lost. I have known women who have been in prison over three hundred times to come to a place like that and be made over by the grace of God.

We were asked to take a woman who is called "the terror of Holloway." We said she could come, and she came—a woman who had been two hundred and eighty-five times in jail, and of all the women who ever came to our village she was perhaps one of the most docile when the drink was gone. She wanted in every little way to show us that she was grateful, that she had at last found a home among those who loved her. I can rememeber now how she would work about that farm, how she would do every sort of little office if she could only prove to those who were in charge that she really wanted to show them how much she felt their kindness, but at last the time came when she had to go. We could keep our people only one year because so many hands were knocking at the door, and we had so little room. We dared not keep them longer because it would perhaps exclude others who needed it more. So she went. But the prison fare during these long years and the drifting in and out among the streets had undermined that woman's health so much that a few months after she left us she died. But I want to tell you that when she was taken ill in the hospital and they asked her is she wouldn't take a little brandy—it would do her good—she said, "I would rather die; I know what brandy has done for me. If I were to recover it would be my curse again, and if I die I will be safe with God." She she died, and if you were to go into our little chapel you would see her name written on a tablet on the wall, and underneath it the words, "At evening-tide light." I never go there without thinking how that poor, drifting life was sent into our midst, how those wandering feet found their place safe upon the Rock of Ages, and that with her it was light at evening-tide.

Tomorrow evening I will tell you something of our work in the slums. The better way is to prevent it all, and you here have it in your power. It is your work to stop the evil before it can wash away your young, to build your dikes firm and true, to keep them safe while they are still safe, but oh, once that evil has held the womanhood of any land, I tell you that every man who knows what that experience is realizes that they are in danger of being washed away in the great sea of misery and sin. Sometimes when you meet for your work, and you look at our white ribbon bow which binds us all so close, think of those poor women who are being rescued yonder, and ask our Heavenly Father that His blessing may rest upon that work which is very near the hearts of all English people.

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JAPANESE WHO WIELDED KNIFE

Goes to Jail For Fifteen Months Said He Wanted to Kill Somebody.

Sume, a Japanese, was sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment by Magistrate Hall in the Police court yesterday morning. Sume had pleaded guilty to stabbing Namakura, a countryman, living with the prisoner at the barber shop conducted by some Japanese on Government street near the corner of Heraid, and as the magistrate wished to probe the case, he and the victim of his knife were examined. Namakura was stabbed in the arm and back. He said that when he was sitting by the stove in the house in which he lived, Sume had come in and said he intended to kill somebody that night. He had a knife, and when Namakura went to bed, Sume followed, and before the victim could protect himself he stabbed him. Namakura shouted and the other boarders came and took the knife from Sume. The police were then called and Sume arrested. He could offer no defence for his crime, and was sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment with hard labor.

Chester Wells, accused of an offence under the public morals by-law, having used insulting language to the proprietress of the Telegraph hotel, was remanded until this morning. George Melbourne, a piano-player in a bawdy house, was fined $50, with the option of three months' imprisonment, on the charge of being a frequenter of a house of ill-fame. He paid the fine.

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All cases of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents. Try them.

Increasing Japan's Navy

Marquis Ito Working on Plan to Effect Economy and Efficiency.

Movements of the Warships of Various Nations in the Orient.

Tokyo, Nov. 28.—(Special Correspondence of A. P.)—The question of Japan expanding her navy is still unsettled, though it is said to be obliged as part of the secret conditions attached to the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. Marquis Ito, the ex-Premier, is taking a deep interest in the matter and is endeavoring to compose the difficulties among the political parties, with a view to effecting the expansion without having recourse to the continuance of the land tax which is strenuously opposed. His present expedient, according to rumor, is the profound reform of army and navy administration, by means of which he hopes to effect his purpose. He had a conference with Marquis Yamagata at Kyoto recently, and is now engaged in consulting former colleagues on the matter.

The China times reports that a loan of 40,000,000 francs has been placed by China through the Russo-Chinese bank for the construction of the railway from Cheng-ting-fu, in Chihli on the Lahan line, to Tai-yuan-fu, the capital of the adjoining province of Shausi. Mr. Pokotiloff, of the Russo-Chinese bank in Pekin, has been at work on the project for some five years. The bulk of the money was raised in France, where the bank has strong interests, but the scheme and its accomplishment will be none the less Russian. From Tai-yuan-fu Westward, the railway, once commenced, is sure to go, and in the end Russia will not only surround Pekin but will occupy the line of retreat, the line which the court so hurriedly traced two years ago. The country to be traversed no doubt presents many engineering difficulties, but there are no difficulties which cannot be surmounted.

Yokohama, Nov. 28.—The P. M. S. S. Korea, which left here on the 27th inst., reached Kobe in 19 hours, 26 minutes, thereby beating all previous records for the distance.

In view of the arrival here of Crown Prince Vajiravudh of Siam about the 15th December by the Empress of China, the Siamese cruiser Maha Chakrkri left Bangkok on the 19th November to convey His Highness home.

The French flagship Redoutable, which has been staying in Nagasaki, left the port on the 25th November for Saigon, where the ship will pass the winter with some vessels of the French Far Eastern fleet. The main force of the squadron will be this winter in Saigon and South China.

H. M. S. Glory, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, with two or three British warships, were expected to winter in Yokohama, but orders have sent them to Hongkong.

The main force of the German squadron is now at Kiautschou, while that of Russia is at Port Arthur. But two or three Russian war vessels were expected to leave Port Arthur shortly for Nagasaki to winter there.

At the ordinary general meeting of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Steamship company) shareholders held in Tokyo on the 25th November, a dividend of 10 per cent. was declared.

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RETAIL MARKETS

RETAIL MARKETS.

There is no change in the prices this week with the exception of corn, ham and bacon, which have had a slight drop:

Following are current prices:

Wheat, per ton	$35
Corn, whole, per ton	$38
Corn, cracked	$38
Oats, per ton	$26
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs.	45
Rolled oats, B. & K., per lb	4
Rolled oats, B. & K. per 7-lb sack	35
Feed—	
Hay, baled, per ton	$13
Straw, per bale	75
Middlings, per ton	$26
Bran, per ton	$25
Ground feed, per ton	$25
Vegetables—	
Cabbage, per lb	2 to 3
Cauliflower, per head	15
Onions, per lb	3
Carrots, per lb	1½@ 3
Beet root, per lb	3
Cucumbers, each	5 @10
Potatoes, per 100 lbs	75c to $1.00
Sweet potatoes, per lb	5
Celery	10 to 15
Turnips, per lb.	1½@ 3
Artichokes, per lb	2
Eggs—	
Fresh Island, per dozen	60
Eastern eggs, per dozen	30
Cheese—	
Canadian, per lb	20
Butter—	
California	25
Cowichan creamery, per lb	35
Fresh Island butter	30
Victoria creamery, per lb	35
Delta creamery, per lb	35
Manitoba, per lb	25@30
Best dairy, per lb	20 to 25
Fruits—	
Cocoanuts, each	10@15
Lemons, California, per doz.	25 to 30
Lemons, small, per doz.	20@25
Island apples, per box	90 to 1.25
Island Tomatoes	5
California figs (black), 4 lbs	25
California figs (white), 3 lbs	25
California figs, new crop, 1 lb.	10
Currants, per lb	10 to 12½
Raisins, per lb	12½
Sultanas	17½
California	12½
Loose Muscats	8 to 10
Mixed peel, per lb	15
Sultanas, per lb	12½ to 20
Poultry—	
Dressed fowls, each	50 to 75
Dressed turkeys, per lb	30
Fish—	
Smoked salmon, per lb	15
Spring salmon, per lb	10
Cod, per lb	10
Halibut, per lb	8
Smoked halibut	10
Halibut, frozen	6
Flounders	6
Crabs, per doz	75
Bloaters	10
Kippers	12½
Salt mackerel, each	15
Salt cod, per lb	10
Salt tongues and sounds, per lb.	20
Salt Holland herring, per keg	$1.50
Salt salmon, each	25
Salmon bellies, per lb	12½
Game—	
Grouse, per pair	$1 to $1.10
Venison, per lb	6 to 10
Meats—	
Beef	10 to 20
Mutton, per lb	12½ to 18
Lamb, spring, fore quarters, each	$1 to $1.25
Lamb, hind quarters	$1.50 to $1.75
Lamb, cut up, per lb	12½ to 20
Veal	12½ to 20
Pork	11 to 18
Lipton's bacon	27
Lipton's ham	22
Hams, American, per lb.	22
Bacon, American, per lb	25
Bacon, rolled	18
Bacon, long clear	18
Lard, per lb.	20

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CANADIAN TRADE.

A Direct Line to New Zealand.

Toronto, Dec. 11.—(Special)—A proposal to improve the steamship service to New Zealand laid before Sir William Mulock by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association brought the reply from the minister that he was working for a direct steamship service. What the manufacturers proposed was that two lines now running from New Zealand and Canada to South Africa should be induced to exchange freight at a convenient port and quote a through rate.

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First Football Player, bending over injured player—"Poor Jack! He didn't know what struck him!" Second Football Player—"No! His first words were: 'Arrest the chauffeur!'"—Chicago Record Herald.

Reciprocity
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Japan's Navy

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y. 28.—(Special Correspond- P.)—The question of Japan er navy is still unsettled. said to be obliged as part conditions attached to the f the Anglo-Japanese alli- uis Ito, the ex-Premier, is interest in the matter and ng to compose the difficul- he political parties, with a ting the expansion without rse to the continuance of which is strenuously op- present expedient, according s the profound reform of navy administration, by hich he hopes to effect his e had a conference with magata at Kyoto recently, engaged in consulting form- on the matter.

times reports that a loan francs has been placed by gh the Russo-Chinese bank ruction of the railway from n, in Chihli on the Luhan yuan-fu, the capital of the vince of Shausi. Mr. Poko- Russo-Chinese bank in een at work on the project e years. The bulk of the aised in France, where the rong interests, but the its accomplishment will be Russian. From Tai-yuen- d, the railway, once com- ure to go, and in the end not only surround Pekin py the line of retreat, that e court so hurriedly traced o. The country to be trav- bt presents many engineer- s, but there are no difficul- annot be surmounted.

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on	$35
per ton	$38
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10 lbs.	45
. & K., per lb	4
& K. per 7-lb sack	35
er ton	$13
le	75
r ton	$26
....	$25
per ton	$25
lb	2 to 3
er head	15
....	3
b	1½@ 3
lb	3
acn	5 @10
100 lbs	75c to $1.00
s. per lb	5
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er lb	2
per dozen	60
per dozen	30
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ADIAN TRADE.

Line to New Zealand.

ec. 11.—(Special)—A pro- ove the steamship service d laid before Sir William he Canadian Manufac- ation brought the reply ister that he was working steamship service. What urers proposed was that running from New Zea- ada to South Africa ced to exchange freight at port and quote a through

l Player, bending over In- Poor Jack! He didn't know n!" Second Football Player t words were: "Arrest the hicago Record Herald.

Reciprocity Convention

Trade Relations Between Canada and the United States Discussed.

Mr. Charlton Wants the High Jointers to Meet Once More.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 10.—Reciprocity between Canada and the United States was the key note of the speeches made tonight at the reception tendered the delegates to the national reciprocity convention by the Detroit Chamber of Commerce, and the arguments in favor of it were keenly listened to. The afternoon session of the conference was devoted to the address by Governor A. B. Cummings of Iowa on "Reciprocity and the Tariff." In addition to the delegates to the congress there were present at the dinner tonight nearly 200 members of the Detroit Chamber of Commerce. Hon. John Charlton, of the Canadian parliament, was the first speaker.

Mr. John Charlton, M. P., said that on February 11, 1899, he had in the discussion of the trade relations between the two countries made his first attempt to reach the ear of the United States in an address to the Merchants' Club of Chicago. Since then his voice and his pen had been the service of good or broadened trade relations. When he seemed to be confronted by a solid wall of misapprehension and prejudice, it was difficult to secure consideration of Canadian subjects, difficult to remove the false impressions as to the character of trade relations existing between the two countries. Since then a rapid change had been in progress, interest had been awakened and even seemed to be moving towards the reversal of the policy that had promoted estrangement and bitterness of feeling in Canada towards the United States since 1866. A most gratifying evidence of this awakened interest is the assembling of a national reciprocity convention in Detroit at this time. If it could be shown that free trade between the United States is a good thing, and that the same natural and economic laws would govern trade between the States and Canada, it was a fitting and commendable task for the statesmen of the two countries to seek for an adjustment of trade relations of a more friendly and mutually advantageous character than those now in force. Great Britain and her dependencies earnestly desire friendly relations with the United States. British statesmen feel that the two powers will naturally move and develop in distinct fields of action. The United States should be the natural aid of Great Britain. Aside from each other, the two countries may be said to have no natural allies. The subjugation of either would mean infinite disaster to the other, and to the United States Great Britain is a buffer state, whose removal would, in all probability, entail a desperate fight for existence on the part of the United States. As for Canada, her citizens measure the colossal power of the United States at close range and fully appreciate the greatness of that power, but there is no feeling of envy in this recognition of greatness, only a desire to emulate and tread the same pathway to empire in the development of a vast territory and boundless resources. They only ask to be met in the spirit they have always stood ready to manifest, and it is certainly no fault of theirs that the relations of the two countries have not been placed upon a more satisfactory basis.

Almost half a century ago the treaty providing for reciprocal trade in natural products between Canada and the United States went into effect. It continued in operation from 1854 to 1866. Under its influence there was a phenomenal development of trade between the two countries. The exports from Canada to the United States quadrupled in that period. In 1866 the exports and imports in round numbers were: Exports of Canada to the United States, $40,000,000; imports to Canada from the United States, $28,000,000. Of the exports, $25,000,000 consisted of farm products. The direct Canadian exports to Great Britain in this line, however, were so small, being but $3,500,000, as to warrant the conclusion that a large proportion of the amount of the farm products sent to the United States merely passed through United States channels en route to Europe, and that between exports and imports for consumption, if any, balance of trade actually existed in favor of Canada, it was an inconsiderable one. When the reciprocity treaty was abrogated by the action of the United States government, Canada vainly strove to secure its renewal by offering to add a considerable list of manufactures to the free schedule. All offers for broadening trade relations were spurned and a period of repressive tariff regulations was entered upon by the United States.

In 1874 the Liberals came into office in Canada, and Canadian Commissioner Brown was associated with the British minister at Washington, Lord Thornton, and a trade treaty was negotiated with the United States State Department, providing for the free interchange of natural products, for free trade in agricultural implements of all kinds, for a wide list of other manufactures, for the freedom of the North-east coast fisheries, for the construction of a canal from St. Lawrence above the Lachine rapids to Lake Champlain, and for the freedom of the coasting trade of both countries. This treaty was rejected by the United States Senate. Had the treaty of 1874 been established and continued in force till the present time, Canada would have been practically, if not actually, part of the United States at this moment. The trade conditions between the United States and Canada for the fiscal year 1892, do not differ materially in character from the conditions of the immediate preceding years. Import percentage of Canada's total trade with Great Britain was 29.66, with the United States, without including precious metals exported, 73.8, with Germany 80.23, with France 83.27. This statement shows clearly that the trade of Canada with all these countries, except Great Britain, left a heavy unfavorable balance against her. The Canadian farmer has a vivid object lesson constantly before him which impresses his mind with the value of the English market. He finds three-fourths of his market going to that country. He caters for the one taste of the customer. There is a growing indifference in Canada to obtaining reciprocity with the United States. The Canadian manufacturer is suspicious of the movement for reciprocity in natural products, fearing that it may lead to further trade concessions. The Canadian transportation interests are somewhat averse to the introduction of this policy, fearing that it may have a tendency to divert to United States channels the stream of business that flows in ever increasing volume from the Canadian Northwest. The imperialist looks with disfavor upon the proposition, for he instinctively feels that the train of influence it will bring into play will tell against his dream of a confederation and a consolidated British Empire embracing all the colonies in one organization with representation in the great Imperial parliament in England. The farmer, the lumberman, the mine owner, and the fisherman would have their interests served by the inauguration of this policy, but the farmer is not thoroughly aroused as to the bearing of the question upon his own interests, and the lumbermen, the mine owners, and the fishermen are perhaps the only business classes at the present moment in Canada thoroughly alive to the importance of a change in our trade relations with the United States. Meanwhile Canadians almost without distinction as to party lines, feel a sense of indignation at the narrow character of the trade policy of the United States towards Canada and the practical outcome of its application and the demand for reciprocity of tariffs becomes more and more pronounced. Unless something is done to establish more equitable trade relations that demand will sweep everything before it.

Mr. Charlton advocated that the joint high commission should be again convened to deal with the trade question and such matters having an important bearing upon the interests of Canada and the United States.

Mr. Campbell Shaw, of Buffalo, said, in part: "We desire an application of the policy of reciprocity; a policy which we believe is necessary to holding the trade we have developed and are developing with other countries. Our aim is to secure such modification of our fiscal policy as will give us reciprocity with all countries that can assure mutually profitable treaties. It is within reason to assert that the most practical way to go about lowering the tariff will be along the Northern boundary is by organizing the territory immediately interested, and making the organization sufficiently strong to overcome all opposition. That opposition is limited largely to the ultra-protectionist element, an element that is to be overcome only by strong organized effort. There are men in this country who are convinced that the policy of high protection has effected its purpose, and that the interests of the country demand reciprocal trade relations with great consumers. It must be but a short time before public opinion will set determinedly for reciprocal relations with every country that can assure us a mutually profitable treaty. Since the adjournment of the joint commission the overflow of United States capital and energy increased, has so appreciated the value of the markets of that country that a mutually profitable trade treaty has become a possibility. We must persuade congress to take the initiative in inviting the re-assembling of the joint high commission; that the Canadian market may not pass from our control. It is well understood that if we concede Canada free trade in natural products, its present trade advantage in that market will not be lessened and that the preferential tariff for Great Britain will be withdrawn.

Mail Carriers Lost Near Taku

Jack McIntyre and Abbey Perished When "Mushing" Out With Mail.

No Trace Found of the Carriers or Mail By the Searchers.

Details were received by the steamer Amur yesterday afternoon of the drowning of the mail carriers on Taku Arm, of which news was given, minus names or particulars, in a despatch received by P. O. Inspector Capt. Fletcher. The lost mail carriers were Jack McIntyre and Abbey. Search parties were sent to seek for them, and their friends hoped against hope until the search parties returned after having traced the unfortunate men to open water, and then lost all trace. The last trace of the missing men was found on the ice between Taku city and the open water in the branch of Taku Arm that leads from Taku city to Golden Gate. They never landed. The faithful dogs with which the mail was carried, and which were supposed to have been lost with the men, have been located at "Big Jack" Perkinson's place on Taku Arm, near the Big Horn mines.

Mr. McGee, who, with others at Log Cabin, went in search of the lost mail carriers, says: "Messrs. Rant and McFarlane left Log Cabin last week, expecting to meet McIntyre and Abbey at any time, as they were passed due at Log Cabin. After they had gone the length of the Fantail trail to 'Big Jack' Perkinson's place, on Taku Arm, and there discovered that the missing men had left for Atlin in the canoe several days before and had not returned, and that their dogs were still where they had been left, they feared the worst. Mr. Rant then took the Atlin mail in a boat and went on to Atlin and Mr. McFarlane returned to Log Cabin, hoping that some trace might be discovered. When Mr. Rant reached Atlin he discovered that McIntyre and Abbey had been there, delivered the mail, and that they had started on the return trip for the outside. They crossed Atlin lake, went down the Atlin river to Taku city, and there secured the canoe and went on down the lake to the open water. Their tracks and the impress of the canoe they were dragging were plainly discernible in the snow on the ice. The canoe was evidently launched by the men and they no doubt started off for the West side of the lake. They never arrived at their destination, and there seems little reason to doubt but that the end came in the lake. Either that, or the ice gave way and they went through, boat and all. The boat has not been found."

Probably no accident in the North for months has aroused as much sorrow as has the drowning of the mail carriers. Not much is known of Abbey. Jack McIntyre is the best known of the missing men, as he has been a prominent mining man of the interior for years. It was he who discovered the White Horse mineral deposits, and besides he took an active part in several mining districts farther down the river towards Dawson. McIntyre is also part owner of the promising quartz property, the Copper King, at White Horse.

CIVIC FEDERATION.

Discussing Better Conditions Between Employers and Employed.

New York, Dec. 10.—At today's session of the industrial department of the National Civic Federation, the general topic was "Industrial Agreements." Prior to its discussion, papers and speeches crowded out of yesterday's programme were presented. Among them was a paper by President Underwood, of the Erie railway, on the question of arbitration. He wrote it is necessary to take from the minds of the working men that his employer wishes to take petty advantage of him. Replies to a circular sent to a large number of manufacturers whether they regard it practicable to gradually reduce hours by voluntary uniform agreement throughout a given industry, provided the employees were to abandon any arbitrary restrictions upon output, showed 670 out of 920 in the affirmative.

The afternoon session began with an address by Frederick Driscoll, commissioner of the United States newspaper publishers, in which he presented a resume of the efforts of his association to reach an understanding with the unions which should prevent strikes and bring matters of disagreement to arbitration. Samuel Mather, of Cleveland, Ohio, spoke of the working agreement that has been in existence for three years between the longshoremen and the Association of Dock Managers, affecting the ports from Buffalo to Toledo. The agreement he said had caused a marked improvement in the conditions and had worked most successfully during the three years. David Keefe, a member of the longshoremen's union, said that in asking for a change in conditions of the laborers, that if they were not able to advance sufficient reason for the change they were not entitled to it. Frederick T. Towne, of the National Founders' Association, said the efforts of his association to arrive at agreements satisfactory to both the employers and the laborers have resulted in local benefit. N. M. Carland, former president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, said: "You may talk of these agreements, but to my thinking there is but one way. It is necessary for the employers and laborers to get together as one family and thresh out their differences." He favored the piece work system and shorter hours, but no pensions for old age. Beverly Smith, secretary of the Lithographers' Association of the United States, said: "The apathy of the employers is responsible for all the conditions that are ill to them." Prof. J. W. Jenks, professor of political economy at Cornell University, in his address, said: "Legally, the strike-breaker is right; he may work for whoever he will; morally he may be right or he may be wrong."

An Interim Injunction

Granted in Favor of Granda Hermanas y Ca in Montreal.

Mr. Justice Trenholme, of Montreal, on December 1 granted an order for an interlocutory injunction in the Superior Court in the case of Granda Hermanos y Ca. vs. Frank Granda, the judgment in full being appended:

This is an application by the Granda Hermanos y Ca corporation, an incorporated body, against one Frank Granda, respondent, for a writ of injunction—a temporary order of injunction against the respondent.

This case comes up now simply on the preliminary application for an interlocutory injunction against the respondent, and for the issue of a writ calling upon the respondent to answer the petition and hear the final judgment in the case.

The question is whether the petitioners are entitled to an interlocutory judgment in this case or not. At the hearing of the case I expressed my opinion that they were, and that it seemed to me it was a case that justified the granting of an interlocutory injunction.

There existed here for nearly two years—from July, 1900, until March, 1902—a partnership of the same name as this incorporated company, that is Granda Hermanos y Ca., composed of Mr. Nathan Michaels and of Mr. Frank Granda. In March, 1902, the present petitioners were incorporated and the partnership transferred to the company, the whole business as a running concern, with goodwill and all its assets.

In the deed of sale the partners bound themselves not to enter into any other business, directly or indirectly, or in any way to compete with the new corporate body.

After a time Mr. Frank Granda, who received a large amount in stock for his share in the partnership—some $15,400, of which $10,000 was for his goodwill and for his refraining from competing with the new company—after some time Mr. Frank Granda withdrew, and in a very short time we find a new business started here in Montreal, almost next door to the old business, at No. 34 St. Peter street, the old business being at No. 38 St. Peter street—a new business is started in the name of Mr. Jose Granda, and we find Frank Granda shortly afterwards in Havana selecting tobacco for this new concern—inspecting and selecting tobacco for the new concern. Mr. Jose Granda, the man who claims to own this business, was in Spain at the time, where he had been for a couple of years, and actually knew nothing about the purchase of the tobacco or the starting of this new business until he reached Montreal, after the tobacco was bought.

Under the circumstances of this fact, and of the further fact that Frank Granda undoubtedly called on several customers of the company, and in view of the fact that he was a frequent visitor of the premises of the new concern—he was known to open the doors of the premises in a morning, of the new concern—in view of these facts, the company took a petition for the present injunction, asking for an interlocutory order.

I must say that in my opinion the starting of this new business in the name of J. Granda, in which there may be or may not be legal interest on the part of the other brothers—I mean to say the starting of this new business, in which all three brothers are assisting, although it is in the name of J. Granda only, is, in my opinion, a great violation of good faith, and of the spirit and even the legal obligation undertaken by Mr. Frank Granda.

Frank Granda got no less than ten thousand dollars ($10,000) of the consideration which he received when he sold out his interests as a partner with Mr. Michaels, for the goodwill, and he got that not only for himself, but he also represented the interests of his brothers in the partnership. Instead of the three being partners, Mr. Frank Granda alone was the partner, but the other two partners had an equal interest in his share of the partnership; and these men, who received this large sum of money for goodwill and for refraining from competing with the new business, are actually using that money which they got for the goodwill, to start this rival business.

I look upon it as a breach of good faith, and I look upon it as a violation of the agreement, and it would be very extraordinary if the arms of the law are not long enough and strong enough to reach a case of this kind.

The injunction, however, is not taken against the whole concern. It is taken against Frank Granda alone, and the injunction is granted, and the interlocutory order, on this ground—that Frank Granda has violated his obligation by selecting that tobacco for the new concern, which was an act of helping on the new concern, a rival of the old company, and by the fact of his visiting and soliciting custom, which I think is proved. These two facts are proved, and I have no doubt he is the brains of the whole concern, but it has not been legally proved. I think it is a flagrant case, and a case where the injunction ought to issue with an interlocutory order.

The case of Cook and Brisebois, in the 2nd Practice Reports, 162, of this court, wherein an injunction was granted by this court, contains authorities which I think amply justify the granting of this interlocutory injunction asked for by the parties. I, therefore, grant the injunction with costs.

The court doth order an interlocutory injunction to forthwith issue against respondent, restraining him as he is hereby restrained until otherwise ordered by this court, from taking any part in the management or operation of the business of the manufacture of cigars or of dealers in leaf tobacco now being carried on at No. 34 St. Peter street, in the city of Montreal, or at any other place in Canada, whether in his own name or in the name of Jose Granda and Domingo Granda, or any or all of them, and from otherwise, directly or indirectly, carrying on in the name of any person, firm or corporation, other than as a member of the company, petitioners, in the Dominion of Canada, for the term of twenty years from the 25th March, 1902, the business of the manufacture of cigars in any of its branches, or of dealers in leaf tobacco or any other business competing in any way with the business of the company, petitioners.

And it is ordered that a writ do issue, summoning the respondent to appear and answer the petition of petitioners herein, and to hear the final judgment to be rendered on said petition.

That petitioners give security, as required by law, for the sum of $100.

Waitress at quick lunch stand—Do you want to eat this sandwich here or take it with you?"

Gentleman—Both.—Harvard Lampoon.

C. P. R. RECEIPTS.

Traffic Shows Increase Over Last Year.

Montreal, Dec. 10.—(Special.)—Traffic on the C. P. R. for the week ending December 7 was $875,000, and for the same week last year $759,000.

FALSE REPORT.

Sent to England that Canada Has Foot and Mouth Disease.

Ottawa, Dec. 10—(Special.)—The British government is appraised through jealous United States sources that a case of foot and mouth disease had arisen in Toronto, and have asked the government for particulars. There is not a word of truth in the reports.

Capt. Pedersery, Ladysmith, is a guest of the Victoria hotel.

RUNAWAY MAYOR.

Ames of Minneapolis Eludes His Pursuers.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 10.—The Boston police are on watch for ex-Mayor L. A. Ames, of Minneapolis, who is wanted in that city on the charge of having accepted a bribe. The officers believe that Ames scented the trap that was being laid for him, or followed out a well-laid plan of his own to elude his pursuers and did not come to Boston as he was supposed to do, when his departure from Louisville, Ky., yesterday was learned. A man answering Ames' description left the train at Springfield, and it is thought he went to Montreal.

DISLIKED EGOTISM.

"What's the matter with you?" asked his wife.

"I'm feeling lonely," was the reply.

"Don't you like this town?"

"I don't like this earth."

"What's the objection to it?"

"People are two egotistical. If there's anything I hate it's egotism. And when I see kings going about confidently, and doing things wrong, and diplomats trying all sorts of insincere tricks with complete effrontery, and lawyers seeking applause for arguing on the wrong side of a case, and everybody displaying utter selfishness without a blush, I am forced to the conviction that I am the only consistently high-toned and moral gentleman on this globe. And it makes me feel lonely."

Platinum Ore in Similkameen

Central Group in Burnt Basin Undoubtedly Contains Rare Mineral.

Considerable interest attaches to the operations of the Contact Gold Mines, Limited, in the Burnt Basin camp, owing to the discovery last summer that the ores of the property contained platinum in commercial quantities. The discovery confirmed the prediction ventured some time previously by a member of the Dominion geological survey who visited Burnt Basin.

Henry P. Jackson, manager of the company, has two shifts of men at work on the Contact group at the present time, and development is to be continued all winter, supplies for this period having been taken into the mine prior to the advent of snow. Drifting on the vein is being carried ahead, and excellent returns are being attained. The ore is shown to continue in the lead with a consistent average in width of something over three feet. A vertical depth of about 200 feet has been secured, and this is being increased as the workings run into the hill.

The presence of platinum in the ore is confirmed as the results of tests made on additional samples of the product forwarded to Baker & Co., metallurgists and refiners of Newark, N. J. The rare metal was found in all the samples, and while in some it was slightly under the percentage required to be of commercial value, the net result was to demonstrate that Contact ores could be profitably treated for their platinum contents.

The total absence of reasonable transportation facilities to Burnt Basin is beginning to hamper the Contact people seriously. The juncture has been reached when sinking operations are being seriously considered, but the proposition is difficult of solution at present. The heavy machinery necessary to sink economically cannot be brought in over the present trail, and a wagon road will be essential to the future development of the Contact and other mines embraced within the area of Burnt Basin. About four miles of road will be required, and when completed the road would be of a permanent nature, and the reduction in the costs of bringing in supplies and plant would be an important factor in the operation of the properties concerned.

ORE FROM WASHINGTON.

Shipments From U. S. Mines to Granby Smelter Increasing.

A Grand Forks despatch dated December 5 says: Commencing today four furnaces are now in operation. This will double the tonnage formerly treated.

During the past week ore shipments from Republic, Wash., via Kettle Valley line, amounted to 626 tons, as follows:

Quilp	310
Black Tail	144
Lone Pine	114
Morning Glory	58

Total shipments by rail to date, 3,592 tons.

A STRICT DOORKEEPER.

Wing Lee's Application of His Lessons.

When the Andersons went to California they rented a small furnished house and engaged a Chinese man-of-all-work. The house was well situated and tastefully furnished, and Wing Lee proved to be a good cook, clean and respectful.

As soon as the Andersons were settled the neighbors began to call, and it was then that the fact was discovered that Wing was absolutely devoid of any ideas as to the ushering in or out of guests.

So one morning the ladies determined to instruct him. Providing him with a tray, Miss Anderson went out, rang the bell, was shown into the parlor, and waited while the calm Chinaman carried her card to Mrs. Anderson.

This was repeated several times, until the ladies were quite satisfied that Wing was perfect in his role.

That evening at 8:30 o'clock the bell rang. Wing scuffled majestically to the door, while mother and daughter hung breathlessly over the banisters to watch the result of their teaching.

They heard a gentleman's voice ask if the ladies were at home. They saw Wing present his tray and receive a card with an air which made them mentally pat each other on the back, and then they saw him draw a card from his sleeve.

"Mine!" gasped Miss Anderson. "The one we used for the lesson!"

Wing compared the two carefully, and returned the one which the caller had just handed him, he remarked blandly: "Tickee no good. No can come," and calmly shut the door in the face of the astonished guest.

ARBUTHNOT ELECTED.

Winnipeg Chooses Old Mayor—Against Sunday Cars.

Winnipeg, Dec. 10.—Arbuthnot was elected mayor of Winnipeg today over Mitchell, in a total vote of 4,692. The Sunday street car by-law was defeated by 204 votes; for Sunday cars, 2,166; against Sunday cars, 2,370.

Texada Miner Dashed to Death

Louis Delatre Lingered Too Long at a Blast in the Cornell.

William Wildgrube a Gardener Falls Heir to Fifty Thousand Dollars.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Dec. 11.—Louis Delatre, of Vancouver, employed in the Cornell copper mine, Texada, was killed yesterday. He and a companion, Robert Hoben, were late in getting away from a blast. Hoben caught on a beam after both were blown out of the shaft bucket and miraculously escaped being dashed to death at the bottom.

William Wildgrube, a gardener, who has been living in poor circumstances near New Westminster, has inherited $50,000. His brothers, who had not heard of him for ten years, traveled 15,000 miles in search of him.

Ross' majority in the Yukon now stands at 800, according to advices received today.

The telephone company has acceded to the demands of the operators, but the girls will not return to work until an agreement is reached with the linemen. It is expected that the employees will all go back.

Edward Clarence Taylor was married this morning to Miss Helen Kathleen Sully, in St. Paul's church. The bride is a daughter of William Sully, of E. H. Heaps & Co., while the groom is manager of the B. C. Fruit Canning & Coffee Company.

A Patriotic Millionaire

Pedro Alvarado, Miner, Offers to Pay Mexico's National Debt.

Parral, Mexico, Saturday.—Pedro Alvarado, formerly a poen and mine laborer, who now counts his wealth by the millions, has offered to pay the public debt of Mexico.

Senor Alvarado communicated his patriotic desire to free the government from her load of debt to Ives Jose Limantour, the Minister of Finance, in a long telegram a few days ago. In this telegram he asked to be informed as to the exact amount of the country's outstanding indebtedness.

A prompt response was received from Minister Limantour, in which he advised Senor Alvarado that his was an impracticable idea, but that it was none the less appreciated.

"I stand ready to make my offer good at any time the government gives me the word," said Senor Alvarado. "I have my millions. It all came out of the ground. I got my title to the ground which produced these millions from the government. Why should I not help my benefactor? The least I can do is to pay the debt of my government. That would not be much for me to do. I hope it can be arranged."

Pedro Alvarado is the most talked about man in Mexico today. Less than four years ago he was a common miner, earning his 75 cents a day (Mexican money) and wearing sandals. He is of pure Indian blood and wholly illiterate so far as education goes, but he has shown wonderful business foresight and capacity since his riches came.

It was while wandering over the mountains near Parral, a little more than three years ago, that Senor Alvarado came upon the outcropping of the ledge of silver which has since yielded him wealth.

How much Senor Alvarado is worth today in actual cash is known to no one but himself, and perhaps his knowledge is somewhat vague.

He has no system of accounting. His miners take the rich ore from the mine; it is bought by the ore buyers, and the money is paid into his hands.

It has been estimated that his Palmillo mine has yielded him not less than forty million dollars within the last three years. This is probably an under estimate.

Senor Alvarado is a philanthropist. He built a grand cathedral at Parral and donated it to the Catholic church, of which he is a devout member. He scatters his money among the poor and needy with a profligate hand. No call of real distress that is made upon him is unanswered.

He recently completed an elegant palace of 30 rooms, where he makes his home. In every room there is a fine piano.

Senor Alvarado has a bodyguard of 25 men in his employ. This armed guard accompanies him on all of his business trips to his mine and into the city of Parral.

Around the body of Senor Alvarado is a leather belt with pockets. These pockets are kept constantly filled with gold and greenbacks amounting to many thousands of dollars. He calls this his pin money.

This remarkable Croesus has a great admiration for Americans. He is imposed upon by scores of American "hoboes," who flock to Mexico during the winter season in search of a milder climate. He says he intends making a visit to the principal cities of the United States in the near future.

It is safe to say that during his visit he will outshine all the princes of India in the splendor of his surroundings.

Miners Demand Protection

Kootenay and Slocan Lead Miners Pass Some Important Resolutions.

Want Canadian Lead Placed on Equal Footing With United States.

Kaslo, Dec. 11.—(Special)—The lead miners met at Sandon last evening and passed a resolution calling on the Dominion government to secure the Canadian market for Canadian ores by giving it equal protection as is afforded by the United States. The whole industry was represented, including the North Star, St. Eugene of East Kootenay, Slocan Star, Last Chance, Payne, Rambler-Cariboo, Whitewater, Ruth, Antoine, Queen Bess, American Boy, Monitor, Bosun, Mercury, Reco, Goodenough, Hartney, etc., some 50 mines in all. The Slocan, Lardo, South Forks, Slocan Lake, Ainsworth and East Kootenay camps were represented by 40 persons. The meeting was a unit upon the question, and the resolutions were carried unanimously without a dissenting voice.

Eight hundred and eighty dollars was collected forthwith, in the hall, for preliminary expenses, and the meeting resolved to form a distinctive association for the protection of this particular class of miners at an early date, and it will assuredly be done.

THE CENTRE STAR.

T. G. Blackstock Talks of the Mine's Future.

In conversation with the Toronto Mail and Empire recently, Mr. T. G. Blackstock, vice-president of the Centre Star mine, in Rossland, B. C., gave some interesting and additional facts to those contained in the annual report, as published in this column a few days ago. Mr. Blackstock has by no means lost faith in his British Columbia mining enterprises. In fact it may be said he is more confident than ever of the future of Centre Star and War Eagle. Of course he fully realizes that many Canadians, and more especially his own fellow-citizens, suffered severely in the mining slump of two years ago, but he has great hopes of the future. In an interview he said: "The report of Centre Star will be issued to the shareholders today, and I don't think it will be very disappointing. Mr. Kirby's report will be well worth studying. He is not an optimist by any means. He speaks of things exactly as he finds them. I take it now that the Centre Star is in a better position than it ever was." According to Mr. Blackstock it would be about three years yet before the mine was on a dividend-paying basis. The debt had been reduced to $100,000 on the first of the present month, and as the company was now in a position to pay off $30,000 a month it would take but little time to liquidate the whole. At present 35,000 tons were being shipped every month from the Centre Star. Within a year from now the company would have erected a concentrator in Rossland to treat the ores of the Centre Star and War Eagle mines, thus effecting a great saving to the company.

The shares of Centre Star are widely scattered. A number of Scotch capitalists paid as high as $1.50 for their holdings, while today the best price that can be got for them is 30 cents. Mr. Blackstock says he cannot understand this low price. He evidently considers the shares dirt cheap at the present figure. Four years ago a Montrealer, representing a syndicate of capitalists, made a bid to Mr. Blackstock for 1,000,000 shares of Centre Star at $1 a share. The offer was refused. A week later C. R. Hosmer made a bid of $1.25. He got the shares. Within a week from the purchase Mr. Hosmer had disposed of the entire lot at $1.50 per share, thus netting a clear profit of $250,000. The buyers have still got them.

CROW'S NEST COAL STOCK.

New Issue Allotted at a Premium of 150.

Toronto, Dec. 11.—The directors of the Crow's Nest Coal Co. yesterday allotted 40,000 of the remaining shares of the company's stock authorized to be issued by a recent meeting of shareholders. The stock was all taken by the present shareholders. The shares are $25 each, which makes the capital now issued $5,500,000, all that is authorized. The new stock was issued at a premium of 150, that is, $62.50 per share, so that the company's treasury will receive $2,500,000 for the new issue.

Telegraph Line At Clayoquot

Steamer Otter Lays Cable Fo this Line Across Barkley Sound.

River Steamers for the Sound—Aorangi Will Sail Today.

Today or tomorrow Victoria will be placed in communication with Clayoquot, on the Vancouver Island coast, the telegraph line having been extended to that place, and instruments installed at the store of Stockam & Dawley, on Stubbs Island, the commercial settlement of Clayoquot. The steamer Otter, which laid the cable across Barkley Sound for this addition to the Dominion government telegraph line, which heretofore did not extend past Alberni, returned from the West Coast yesterday after completing the work of dropping the line from a point on Alberni canal to the other side of Barkley Sound. Another section of cable has been laid across Clayoquot Sound for a distance of half a mile from the mainland to Stubbs Island, this having been completed about two weeks ago, and now that the longer cable across Barkley Sound has been completed by the Otter, the line is practically complete.

With the Dominion government telegraph line extended to Clayoquot and the lighthouse, which it is proposed to erect at the mouth of that sound, placed in operation, the shipping facilities on the Vancouver Island coast will be greatly improved. The light will be of great advantage to shipping, and with the telegraph communication extended to that point, shipwrecked crews which find their way to the Coast will be able to get assistance quicker than they otherwise would have. Those who remember the details of several wrecks which have occurred on the Island coast will easily see how this may have the effect, in some cases, of saving life, as well as property.

MORE THAN HALF CARBON.

Returns on Princeton Coal From 700 Foot Level.

W. Blakemore, M. E., consulting engineer for the Ashnola Coal company of Toronto, gives the following results of an analysis of the 10 foot seam of coal, cut at a depth of 700 feet, during the boring operations this fall: Moisture, 9.2 per cent.; fixed carbon, 52.2 per cent.; volatile combustible matter, 32.9 per cent.; ash, 5.7 per cent.

This analysis is most satisfactory, showing a comparatively low percentage of ash and the carbon percentage higher than that obtained from surface coal.

The Osoyoos & Similkameen Coal & Exploration company is perfecting title to its extensive holdings. This completed, it is the intention to form a strong development company, so that by spring active operations will be commenced.

The Vermilion Forks Mining & Development company has ceased boring operations for the present. The company is developing one of the surface seams, and has completed the running of a new adit.

COUNTERFEIT LABELS.

Chicago, Ills., Dec. 10.—In a raid by constables and labor leaders early today, it is believed the greatest plant in the country for counterfeiting union cigar labels was discovered, says the Inter-Ocean. The printing establishment of H. L. Meites, 380 Halstead street, was entered, and the ten counterfeit plates were captured, from which it is believed all the counterfeit labels in the United States have been printed. One hundred thousand counterfeit stamps were also confiscated. Officers of the Cigarmakers' International Union assert that the plates are the only ones in existence. Meites shipped the counterfeit blue slips in lots varying from 1,000 to 100,000 to all parts of the United States. The prisoner was taken to the county jail in default of $15,000 bonds.

ASSOUAN DAM

Opened in the Presence of the Khedive.

Assouan, Egypt, Dec. 10.—The great Nile reservoir and dam were opened today in the presence of the Khedive and many other distinguished persons.

Amalgamation of the Races

United States Negroes Believe That Whites and Blacks Will Blend.

And that Intermarriage Will Finally Settle the Race Question.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Post writes: A good many negroes and persons of mixed white and black blood in the South have been found of late following the lead of Booker Washington and trying to build up the colored man without trying to make a white man of him. This, however, is by no means the aspiration of the mass of the mulattoes, quadroons and octoroons in this city. Few of these will speak with freedom as to what their actual aspirations are, but your correspondent knows of one married couple, both intelligent, well-educated, and very light in color, who not only discuss the matter with members of the white race, but have fortified themselves, by a life-long study, with facts and figures in support of their position.

They have always cherished preeminently a single idea—the amalgamation of their own with the white race. They study history and current happenings diligently for proofs that the destiny of the two races in this country is to merge into one mixed blood, just as it has done in so much of the West Indies and in Central and South America. They point to James Bryce's recent essay on the four relations which a superior race may hold to an inferior—extermination, slavery, amalgamation and isolation— and assert that the conditions which he describes as making for amalgamation are clearly operative in the United States today. They back up their conclusions by a mass of evidence that the process is already going on. The colored woman asserts that she could give the name of eight of her friends and relatives who have gone to scattered points in the North and West, and began life over again as whites, their children intermarrying with the dominant race without the slightest suspicion of a negro taint.

In their own family life they have solemnly warned their children, from the earliest years when such matters are discussed, that if one of them chooses a mate in marriage of a darker tint than himself, he need never again cross the parental threshold. Every emphasis is put upon the necessity of finding a mate as much lighter as possible. When asked to explain this policy the husband replied that a dark skin was a disadvantage, with all that it denoted and connoted, whereas a white skin is a corresponding advantage. He wanted his family strain to move in the "popular direction;" he looks forward to the time, not distant, when his descendants will be living in Dakota, or Ontario, or Vermont, as white men and women, and transmitting to their descendants an element of negro blood so attentuated as to be imperceptible.

These persons take pride in thinking that their blood is really about the best there is in America. They say that in the days of slavery the gulf between the master class and the "poor whites" was greater than that between the master class and the slaves, and that the admixture of white blood all came through the slave-holding class, which is probably true in the main. They regard their own associates of this mixed descent as notable people. One of their neighbors, they declare, though born of a colored mother, had the same father as a distinguished Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, while another neighbor was a grandson of an Attorney-General, and so on with family after family, showing the patrician blood which flows in their veins.

They regard the outright black man as of little account, and draw a social line against him, differing little from that which the whites draw. They cite a reception given recently by a prominent colored politician here, in which the darkest face was that of a son of Frederick Douglass, who was himself half white, and they add that two-thirds of the persons present could in a few generations be scattered through the North as whites. They combat the theory that the mulatto is a weaker type than either the black or white, and so destined to pass away in the struggle for existence. They have statistics to show the tremendous numerical increase of the mixed bloods that from the time that the process became noticeable in about 1660 to the census of 1890, when an effort was made by the government to get at the percentage of the negro element in the mixed peoples.

This family also points to the continuance of the mixed bloods in the islands and countries south of us. They even assert that a large percentage of people in the South who suppose they are white have a strain of colored blood in their veins; and in this direction they quote what Senator Tillman's nephew said in the constitutional convention in South Carolina, when it was proposed to define as a colored person one with a drop of colored blood in his veins: "That would raise hell in most of the best families!"

This man and wife not only declare amalgamation, as they term it, a fact already in progress, but they argue that it is the law of nature that the best results are secured through the reconciliation of opposites; they assert that in Africa there is no fixed line where the Ethiopian race leaves off and the Caucasian begins, but that the amalgamation has been gradual and is spread over a great range of country. In brief, the one dominent thought of their lives is that the destiny of our country is to have the black and white races gradually merged, through the centuries, into one common stock, which is to be more truly "American" than any thing else we have here.

DEMAND FOR GINSENG.

Big Prices Because of Its Powers as an Invigorant.

The pink mania did not spread after Tom Lawson paid $30,000 of easily earned money for one variety. The tulip fad in the seventeenth century was different. It involved nations. Bulbs worth a few cents fetched fabulous sums. A root of a species called Viceroy sold for $1,250. One called Semper Augustus brought $2,500. Just now, according to the New York Press, we are about to have, if signs do not fail, a ginseng craze. One man makes affidavit that he cleared $50,000 on one acre of it. Another advertises that he can teach anybody to grow it so as to make not less than $25,000 an acre. This is too tempting to be let alone. All you need is an acre of land and a Chinese merchant to take the crop off your hands. And there are mysteries about ginseng.

I do not know why raw-fur merchants should handle ginseng, but they do. Most of the business is in the hands of the Mott street Chinamen, who observe the strictest secrecy. American physicians maintain that there is no virtue in the plant or root; nevertheless the price in China is constantly advancing. A young man employed in Chinatown by two astute Chinamen earned 50 cents a day cutting the strings off packages of ginseng, and for months was unaware of the fortune being made by his firm. It is characteristic of a Chinaman to be reticent regarding business matters. He inquired one day what ginseng was used for, and they told him "medicinal tea." As a matter of fact, leaving aside all mystery, ginseng is the most powerful invigorant known in China. After a few doses of it a man of 70 becomes as active and vigorous as a youthful Hercules.

Shall the nation own the trusts or the trusts own the nation?

Heavy Cargoes For Australia

Southern Colonies Seek Importations of Canadian Wheat and Merchandise.

Slight Fire on the Amur—Tees In From Naas and Port.

Two liners are due. The steamer Foreric, which is now 23 days out from Suva with a cargo of 5,000 tons of raw sugar for the B. C. Sugar Refinery, and the steamer Duke of Fife, of the Northern Pacific line, which is due from the Orient via Honolulu, having been one of the few liners plying to this port which made the voyage via the islands. Capt. Bridgman, Vancouver pilot, is a guest at the Montana restaurant awaiting the Foreric, and Capt. Gatter is in the city awaiting the Duke of Fife.

Efforts were made to have the Foreric take a return cargo to Australia for large shipments of wheat, flour, feed stuffs, machinery, and frozen meats were offering, but the Foreric had been chartered to load at Portland, and the British ship California was chartered to take the overflow cargo from the Australian liners, each of which leave well filled. In fact, all the space on the liners for some four voyages has been nearly all booked.

There is a great demand in Australia at present for Canadian wheat, and Mr. Davidson, of Davidson Brothers, of Sydney, a firm of importers has arrived in Canada armed with letters of introduction from Mr. Stitt, the C. P. R. agent in Australia, who is responsible for much of the attention now being centred in Canada by Australia importers, to arrange for the shipment of wheat to Australia.

In an interview Mr. Davidson said that there were two routes by which wheat might be shipped from Canada to Australia, via New York or B. C. ports. The latter was much the shorter route, there being a difference in its favor of between 24 and 40 days in the time taken by sailing vessels. There were, however, many serious obstacles in the way of utilizing the shorter route. Difficulty was being experienced owing to the lack of inspection facilities. All grain is purchased for the Australian trade under certificates of inspection, but, as there are no inspection points West of Winnipeg, all shipments must be made from or through Winnipeg, or inspectors sent out to the shipping point.

The first of these alternatives involved increased freight rates, and the latter was of course more or less expensive. At present the whole tendency of the elevator system is Eastward in the direction of the big markets, rather than West, where the market has not yet been developed. In view of this and in view of the fact the Australian market may be only a temporary one, it has not been deemed necessary by the Dominion authorities to place an inspector at Vancouver.

There is also some inconvenience experienced at Vancouver, owing to the fact that all wheat shipped from there must be forwarded in bags after being weighed. On investigation at Vancouver as to shipping facilities, he had found that all space on vessels for Australia, for the next four or five weeks had been already taken, but a large sailing vessel, the California, was now preparing to berth and would be able to accommodate a large cargo.

Notwithstanding that the demand in Australia this year for wheat and flour was unprecedented, Mr. Davidson said that there would always be a market for a very considerable quantity for mixing purposes. No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat and flour made from it were established for all time in the markets of the Antipodes, they are much superior to the soft wheat product there, and the flour made from it, and the people, once having discovered this fact, are bound to secure the best. Canadian flour had been imported into Australia for the past six or eight years. Although but little of it has been sold in its purity. Instead, it was mixed with flour made from home grown wheat. In this way, the product of the Australian farms was improved, for the mixture retained many of the best features of the Canadian article. Manitoba wheat had also been imported and ground in Australia, after being mixed with the home product. While Australia had been importing Canadian wheat to improve the quality of the flour, she had been exporting a large amount to Europe.

This year, however, there was an urgent demand for imported wheat, because, owing to drought, the supply was several million bushels short of the requirements. This year's crop is now being harvested, and is by many million bushels too small to supply the home demand, without exporting a bushel as is usually done. The next harvest will not be until December, 1903, so that a whole year has to be provided for. The New Zealand crop is due to reach the market at the end of March and the Tasmania crop at the end of January. These, however, will not be anything like sufficient for the requirements, so large shipments will have to be made from Canada and the United States. The total shortage is from 200,000 to 300,000 tons, or from 7,500,000 to 11,250,000 bushels. This means from 60 to 90 ordinary cargoes.

In Southern Australia there may be a small surplus, but Victoria, Queensland and New South Wales depend almost entirely on outside wheat.

The drought has affected not only the grain supply, but the cattle industry has also been demoralized. Millions of sheep and cattle have died from lack of food and water. In many places sheep were fed long enough that the wool might be secured, and were then let die. Instead, therefore, of shipping large quantities of meat this year, Australia is importing it from Tasmania and New Zealand.

The sugar crop has also suffered, and the product will not be more than one-eighth of the usual amount.

THE OVERDUES.

Clarence S. Bement Causing Anxiety—Another Oil Ship's Fate.

The American ship Clarence S. Bement is causing much anxiety to her new owners, Geo. W. Hume of San Francisco, who bought her before she sailed from New York for Yokohama with a cargo of case oil. The Clarence S. Bement is now 218 days out from the Atlantic port for Japan, and on Tuesday she was placed on the overdue list at 30 per cent. The operators were not given much chance to gamble on her, though, for Mr. Hume will not admit that he considers the Bement a bad risk, and she was withdrawn from the market. Unless some word is received of the overdue oil carrier shortly, it is likely that she will soon be placed on the market, and probably at a higher figure, for her owner has a more optimistic view of her chances than have many shipping men. The Clarence S. Bement was overdue on a similar voyage last year, being about 230 days in reaching the Japanese port. She is one of the few sailing vessels in command of a Hebrew shipmaster.

A couple of years ago another oil carrier was on the overdue list as a result of her non-arrival at Yokohama from New York—the British ship Manchester—and she was ultimately posted as missing. Nothing was known of her fate until with the arrival of the Australian mail at this city, advices were received of the finding of some cases of kerosene marked with consignee marks of that ill-fated ship, some wreckage marked with name, and the bodies of sailors, who, famished and without water, had perished on a lonely isle in the South Pacific, where the fine ship had left her remains. This was many months ago, and since then nothing further has been learned giving further information regarding the Manchester's fate and that of her crew.

Among the overdues now on the market is the German ship Paul Rickmers, which has loaded lumber in British Columbia ports on several occasions, now 192 days from Bangkok, Siam, for Germany. She is quoted at 40 per cent.

The British bark Nellie Troop, which has been on the overdue board for some time at 10 per cent., and was bound from Caleta Buena for Savannah, has been reported by telegraph as having reached her destination and gone ashore inside the bar at Savannah.

Smoking Jackets, $3.50, $5.00, $6.75; dressing gowns, $7.00, $8.50, $10.00. B. Williams & Co.

Initial Silk Handkerchiefs, 50c., 75c., $1.00 each. B. Williams & Co.

THE CHEMAINUS HOSPITAL BALL

Second Annual Hop of Ladies Auxiliary a Great Success.

A perfect floor, faultless music, a jolly, friendly crowd, and last, but certainly not least, a most elaborate supper, were the chief factors in the second annual ball of the Chemainus Ladies' Auxiliary, held on Friday night, which will render the occasion a red letter day (or night) in the memory of all who were present. The ball was an unqualified success, there being not a single hitch to mar the perfect enjoyment of the occasion. To the hundred and odd Victorians who took advantage of the special excursion from this city there was in addition to the other features of the re-union a pleasant run of a couple of hours through mountain scenery, rendered more than usually beautiful by the novelty of a light fall of snow and a bright moon, which lit up the surrounding landscape and gave a fairyland aspect to the panorama as viewed from car windows. And after the ball there was the gentle meander homewards—at 4 o'clock in the morning. And what a difference in the morning!

Fully a hundred couples were in attendance at the neat and capacious hall at Chemainus, and on the arrival of the Victoria contingent with the Fifth Regiment orchestra, there was just about sufficient numbers present to fit the capacity of the ball room. A warm welcome was extended to the excursionists, and in due form the freedom of the city was extended to the visitors. The ball room was very prettily decorated, the usual drapings of bunting being reinforced with evergreens, ferns and cut flowers. At one end of the hall was a "cold storage" chamber, formed by tarpaulins and sail cloth, about what was erstwhile an open verandah. This department was very neatly carpeted and draped, and with a generous supply of easy chairs, formed a most refreshing sitting out place after the torrid exertions of the different dances. A short flight of steps led from this part of the hall to a sitting room and a smoking and card room, in the storey above. The sitting room was particularly cosy and inviting, and bore eloquent tribute to the thoughtfulness and taste of the deft hands of the fair workers of the auxiliary—none but women's hands could give so cheery and homelike an appearance to this large apartment. And then the supper room! This opened off the far end of the ball room and was a sight which appealed most directly to the civic visitors whose appetites had been whetted by the two hours' ride from town. A preliminary peep at the tables gave to the imagination all kinds of visions of Lucullion feasts and classical things of that kind. Nor did imagination belie realization, for a nicer supper has never been served at any ball in these parts. It was, in fact, much above the average cold collation with which it is usual to furnish forth the banquet of the dance. There were three "tables," and Chemainus air has always been noted for the zest it lends to the appetites of denizens and visitors alike—not that any additional stimulant was needed by the visitors on Friday night. They were hungry and did full justice to the catering of the ladies of the committee. Still in spite of this fierce and prolonged onslaught on the commissariat, the tables came up smiling and (if such a mixed metaphor may be permitted) groaning under the seemingly inexhaustible supply of good things which had been provided.

And the music on the floor! Ay! there was the rub, or rather the slide, which made calamity for so many tired feet and weary limbs ere the night was done. Both music and floor were absolutely perfect. Victorians know the quality of the Fifth Regiment's orchestral music as provided at so many of the local hops, and to offer praise in this connection is more or less a work in the line of painting the lily.

Sharp at 2 o'clock yesterday morning the excursion train pulled out from Chemainus on the home run, with a tired but happy Victorians, and this city was reached at about 4 o'clock. One and all expressed unbounded satisfaction with the trip, and voted the second annual ball of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Chemainus hospital one of the most enjoyable of the season's events.

Following are the ladies and gentlemen who had the management of the affair:

Reception committee—Mrs. E. J. Palmer, Mrs. S. F. Erb, Mrs. J. S. Gibson, Mrs. H. E. Donald, Mrs. Walter Dunn, Mrs. R. P. Roberts, Mrs. H. Burchell, Dr. H. B. Rogers, Mr. E. J. Palmer, Mr. E. Calder, Mr. H. E. Donald, Mr. A. H. Lewis, Capt. J. S. Gibson. Floor manager, Mr. A. J. Thurston.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS MUST HAVE SIGNATURE

Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE

BEWARE OF SICK HEADACHE

TO PRESERVE THE GORGE

Aldermen Favor Securing Points of Vantage on Victoria Arm.

At the Sons of England banquet on Friday evening Mr. H. P. Helmcken, K. C., M. P. P., made an announcement of particular interest to Victorians—that within a very short period the Yates property fronting on the Gorge would be placed upon the market for sale. Mr. Helmcken coupled with his announcement the remark that the civic authorities should consider the expediency of taking steps to secure for Victoria certain portions of the property for public park purposes. Among the pieces of land which are to be listed for sale are Curtis' Point, and the elevation to the Eastward of the Gorge bridge known as Yates' Hills. These two particular pieces of property embrace the chief scenic vantage ground along the famous Victoria Arm waterway, and a number of aldermen spoken to by a Colonist reporter yesterday expressed the opinion that it would be a pity to see them pass into the hands of private parties.

On the occasion of the annual regattas, which are held at the Gorge, Curtis' Point and Yates' Hill are crowded with spectators as a splendid view of the aquatic sports can be obtained from such vantage points. It is not improbable that as a result of a wish on the part of the municipal authorities to preserve this public breathing spot that the Tramway company, acting conjointly, may determine to arrange for the securing of the grounds mentioned as a public resort. This idea is all the more likely to be carried into effect inasmuch as next year, at as early a date as possible, the Tramway company intends running a branch of its line to the Gorge.

THE SONGHEES RESERVE.

Provincial Government Appoints a Commissioner to Select New Quarters.

Patrick Hickey has been appointed by the Provincial Government to examine and report upon a suitable location for the Songhees Indians, whom it is proposed to remove from their present reserve in Victoria West. The Dominion government has arranged with the Indians to vacate their present quarters as soon as the Provincial Government shall provide a suitable location for them, and it will be Mr. Hickey's task to find a piece of land which will meet the approval of the Indians and the officials of the Indian Department.

Palpitation of the heart, nervousness, trembling, nervous headache, cold hands and feet, pain in the back, and other forms of weakness are relieved by Carter's Iron Pills, made specially for the blood, nerves and complexion.

CONDITIONS IN KOOTENAY.

Prominent Mining Man Convinced of Stability of the District.

J. Fred. Ritchie, the well known mining man of Rossland, is again in the city. He reports matters as somewhat quiet in the "Golden City," notwithstanding the fact that the shipments are larger than ever before in the history of the camp. The general outlook is good, however, and Mr. Ritchie predicts a very prosperous season during 1903 for Rossland and the Kootenay country generally.

Monkey Brand Soap cleans kitchen utensils, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery.

CRAIGFLOWER ROAD AGAIN

Notice In British Columbia Gazette Likely to Revive Dispute.

It would appear that the Craigflower road dispute, which off and on for the past seven years has engaged the attention of the different aldermanic boards, is to be re-opened. C. J. Legg gives notice in the provincial Gazette that he will apply for the establishment of a public highway from the Craigflower crossroad along the South boundary of section 83, Victoria district, and extending 10 feet on each side thereof.

The Craigflower road dispute, which is now famous in civic annals, has been waxing and waning intermittently for upwards of seven or eight years. As parties to the controversy there are private owners of property, the provincial government and the city. The point in contention is the perpetuation of an old road as a public highway from Esquimalt road. The matter has not as yet, though it has been before the courts for several years, and also before the city and government, been finally disposed of. Attempts of the city to establish a thoroughfare have been stubbornly resisted by private owners of the property, and only recently an injunction, applied for by the Esquimalt Water Works Company, was granted, in the Supreme court. This latter point has never been fought out to a conclusion; and so the whole matter is likely to be opened up by the application of Mr. Legg.

3 cases fancy Silk Mufflers, extra special for Christmas. B. Williams & Co

GREAT PEACE RIVER VALLY

Immense Areas of Splendid Wheat Growing and Grazing Lands.

There is available in the work of the geological survey of Canada an immense fund of information with regard to the northern belt of the Dominion, which there is talk of opening by means of two more transcontinental railways. It has been surveyed by men belonging to the department, from Labrador across to the Pacific Coast. Two members of the staff who have been there and who have covered the stretch from James Bay to the Peace River pass are Prof. John Macoun and his son, James M. Macoun, who have just returned to Ottawa. The former says of the Peace River region:

"It is a country capable of immense development. There is in it the very best of alluvial soil to a depth of 150 feet, and there is being grown there today all the different grains."

"Will it grow wheat without danger of frost?"

"Yes, as well as the land further south. Some people imagine that the further north you go on this continent the heavier the snowfall. But I can tell you from experience that throughout a large part of the northern country the snowfall is lighter than here in Ottawa.

"Mr. Ogilvie brought down with him a few years ago wheat that had been grown at Fort Providence, away up towards the Arctic circle, 800 miles north of the line that separates us from the States. I myself saw at Isle a La Crosse, further east than the Peace River, potatoes grown in the fields on September 22. That was thirty years ago.

"In 1875 I brought down with me from Athabasca wheat that took the prize at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, and was a revelation to the world. There is no question but wheat can be grown all the way across this northern belt to James Bay.

"I am just now preparing my report on my summer's work in the Yukon, and will supply proof that from the flora I saw there that wheat can be grown even in that region. For that matter, I brought some down with me this fall.

"I have taken for many years an intense interest in this northern belt of the Dominion, and am satisfied that it has before it a great future as an agricultural and grazing country. Where you cannot raise wheat you can get more money out of other crops or out of cattle raising."

James M. Macoun corroborated his father's statement. He mentioned several points in this northern district where he had seen wheat in cultivation. Among them were Brunswick House, half way between Lake Superior and James Bay; Norway House, north of Lake Winnipeg, 500 miles north of the international border; Montreal Lake, in a like latitude; Lake Isle La Cross, further north still. "There were many other places where he saw flora and vegetation that would not exist in a climate too cold for wheat. Mr. Macoun, however, thinks far more money could be made by turning these fields to grazing.

10 cases fancy suspenders, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.50 pair. B. Williams & Co.

TO SOLDIER DEAD.

Monument in Toronto to Heroic Memories.

On November 22 there was unveiled by the Hon. G. W. Ross the pedestal of the monument which is to be erected in the centre of the old military burying ground adjoining St. John's Church, Portland street, to the memory of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the imperial and colonial forces who, serving in Canada, have died while in the field, on duty in barracks, or from wounds received in action.

The pedestal is about nine feet in height, and on each of its four sides bears inscriptions as follows. On the east side:

Dead in the battle—dead on the field.
Were then his life can a soldier yield?
His blood has burnished his sabre bright.
To his memory, honor; to him, good-night.

This monument is to perpetuate the memory and deeds of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men who gave their lives in the defence of Canada in the war of 1812-15, and is erected by the British Army and Navy Veterans residing in Toronto, aided by generous subscriptions from the imperial army and navy and the citizens of Canada.

Battlefields—River Canard, Beaver Dams, Black Rock, Chateauguay, Chrysler's Farm, Detroit, Fort Niagara, Fort Erie, York, Fort George, Lundy's Lane, Thames, Stoney Creek.

On the south side: Defence of York (now Toronto). In memory of officers, non-commissioned officers and men who were killed or died of wounds, in the following regiments, or companies of regiments, engaged in the defence of York (now Toronto), April 27, 1813: Royal Artillery, Royal Naval Artificers, 8th Regiment, Royal Newfoundland Regiment, Glengarry Fencibles (militia), Incorporated militia.

On the western front: In memory of officers, non-commissioned officers and men who were killed or died of wounds or disease in the following regiments, engaged during the war of 1812-15, upon the western Canadian frontier, west of Kingston: Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, 19th Dragoons, 1st Regiment, 6th Regiment, 8th Regiment, 41st Regiment, 49th Regiment, 82nd Regiment, 89th Regiment, 100th Regiment, 103rd Regiment, 104th Regiment, Royal Veteran Regiment, Royal Newfoundland Regiment, Provincial Dragoons (militia), Wattsville Regiment (militia), Canadian Fencibles (militia), Glengarry Fencibles (militia), Simcoe Militia, York Rangers (militia), Indian Corps, Norfolk Militia.

To the north: In memory of officers, non-commissioned officers and men who died when stationed with their regiments or batteries of artillery and cavalry in York or Toronto, during the period British troops were serving in Upper Canada—13th Hussars, Royal Artillery, Military Train, Royal Engineers, 1st Regiment, 6th Regiment, 8th Regiment, 15th Regiment, 16th Regiment, 17th Regiment, 23rd Regiment, 24th Regiment, 29th Regiment, 30th Regiment, 32nd Regiment, 34th Regiment, 40th Regiment, 41st Regiment, 42nd Regiment, 43rd Regiment, 47th Regiment, 68th Regiment, 71st Regiment, 70th Regiment, 81st Regiment, 83rd Regiment, 85th Regiment, 89th Regiment, 93rd Regiment, Royal Naval Artificers, Royal Newfoundland Regiment, Royal Canadian Rifles, Glengarry Fencibles (militia), Incorporated Militia.

The whole of the proceedings were under the auspices of the Army and Navy Veterans, who under their president, Major Collins, marched on to the ground with their standards at 2:30.

When silence was obtained, the Rev. A. Williams, rector of St. John's church, asked those present to join in singing the 100th Psalm, "All people that on earth do dwell." Prayer was then offered for the King and for the country, after which the Hon. G. W. Ross performed the ceremony of unveiling, and then delivered an animated patriotic and stirring address. Both of the bands of the Q. O. R. were on the ground, and there was an excellent attendance of the Army and Navy Veterans, of those of '66 and '85, besides representatives from the York Pioneers, the United Empire Loyalists and other historical societies.

100 dozen scarfs, 50c. each, special for Christmas. B. Williams & Co.

Amur Returns From the North

C. P. N. Liner Had Rough Passage on Her Way to Skagway.

Aorangi Sails for the Antipodes French Bark Fined by Customs.

Steamer Amur reached port yesterday afternoon from Skagway, after a rough passage. She encountered very stormy weather on her Northern passage, a blizzard raging in Lynn Canal, and through the North country, when she reached Skagway. The Skagway papers say the storm was the worst in the history of the district, a gale blowing from the Coast to Dawson and beyond. The wind was stronger at the Northerly points. From Dawson to Selkirk it was a fierce hurricane in severity, and blowing towards the South at the rate of 40 miles an hour. The wind was accompanied by a pronounced drop in the temperature. It was 62 degrees below zero at Selkirk and the downward tendency had not ceased. Not since the cold days of winter two years ago was there anything approaching the storm on the Summit, and from that point to Bennett. The train was nearly six hours late. It had waited at Pennington for the rotary to clear the track. This was successfully accomplished, though not without difficulty. From Glacier to Pavey the rotary plowed its way through snow running from 12 inches to 14 feet in depth. At White Horse the thermometer dropped to 20 degrees below zero and the wind was sweeping up from the North in a gale.

The Amur also had heavy weather in Queen Charlotte, but bound South the weather was better.

The Amur brought 60 passengers South, 27 of whom landed at Victoria. Included amongst these were Dr. Scharschmidt, of the White Pass & Yukon Co.'s river service, and wife, C. G. Spence, of Lenz & Leiser's Northern stores; Wm. Carmichael, of this city. Those who debarked here from the steamer were: L. Lundren, J. O. Williams, T. Montgomery, Louis Barrett, W. N. Carmichael, A. E. Henderson, J. M. Russell, Robt. Clark, J. W. Bray, Chas. Watson, D. McMillan, T. D. Des Brisay and wife, Capt. J. Williams and wife, L. H. Kier, R. B. Young, Wm. McCarter, Jas. Louderdale, Scharschmidt and wife, G. G. Spence, Jas. Anderson and wife, G. Henderson, J. Burr, W. R. Dick.

SCOWS FAST.

Several Were Nipped in the Ice When Yukon Froze.

According to advices received from the North by the steamer Amur, several scows were nipped in the ice when the river froze. Word was taken to Dawson by straggling members of the crew of the imprisoned sternwheeler La France, who have reached that city, that several independent scows which started down the river at the close of the season stranded on bars, and the sides of some of the crafts are stove in. Cargo has been discharged from several of the scows and some of it was in a precarious position when seen by the travelers.

Among the scows reported as being stranded or wrecked are two belonging to Copping and two belonging to Sawyer.

One scow is stranded a mile below Steamboat slough. The cargo was discharged on an island above the place where the scow lies at present. Some of the cargo had been partly submerged.

Mr. Sawyer, owner of some of the stranded scows, had considerable cargo on scows which were caught in the ice two years ago.

MINERAL ACT.

(Form F.)
Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

"Tony," "Donald," "N. T. Fractional," "Muriel Fractional," and "Phil Fractional" Mineral Claims, situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Seymour District. Where located: On the western slope of Mount Sicker.

Take notice that The Tyee Copper Company, Limited, Free Miner's Certificate No. B70499, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining Crown Grants of the above claims. And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this second day of October, A.D., 1902.

THE TYEE COPPER COMPANY, LIMITED. by Clermont Livingston, Attorney

All cases of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents. Try them.

WEILER BROS.

EXHIBITION OF

XMAS GOODS

Immense Display of Useful and Beautiful Articles, which cover four floors. Every day will find the volume of business increasing. Call early and take your time.

FIVE STOCK PATTERNS IN DINNER WARE IN FIVE DIFFERENT GRADES.

Of this ware you can always buy just the pieces like those you may have unfortunately broken; it is to your advantage to buy our stock patterns; will save you the purchase perhaps of a whole set.

(Ask to see these special patterns.)

A Beautiful Range of Carlsbad and Limoge China, from 40c. to $3.50 each. You will find some very rich and fine pieces in this aggregation of Berry or Fruit Dishes.

Fruit or Berry Sets in China, 1 dish and 6 or 12 fruit saucers as desired. Sets run from $1.25 to $3.50 per set; or pieces sold separately if desired.

10c. AND 25c. COUNTERS.

We have arranged a 10c. and 25c. counter on our first floor. The goods shown are not ordinary 10c. or 25c. articles, but you will find hundreds of pieces worth fully double the money. All are marked in plain figures and you will loose no time in looking over these popular lines.

ELEGANT DINNER SETS.

Dinner sets in all grades from six leading Staffordshire potteries, printed patterns, superior qualities, in 97 and 102 piece sets at.. ..$9.00, $11.00 $12.00

Shaded Colors and gold traced, 97 pieces for.. .. ..$12.00

Enamel and Gilt, small floral designs in natural colors on fine semi-porcelain ware, for.. .. ..$14.00

Carlsbad China, with gold edge and neat design of floral sprays, very pretty for.. .. ..$25.00

Crown Derby Decorated, 70 large pieces and a special good value is this set.. .. ..$35.00

Real Wedgewood and Haviland China Sets, in superb designs at ..$80.00 etc.

TOILET SETS.

Toilet Sets in 10 or 12 pieces, artistic shapes, newest designs, dainty colorings, fine quality.

White and Gold, 12 pieces with slop jar.. .. ..$10.00

White and Gold, 10 pieces without slop jar.. .. ..$6.00

Blended Colors, 12 pieces with slop jar.. .. ..$9.00

Floral designs, enameled in colors and heavy gold stippled edges 12 pieces.. .. ..$10.00

Other lines from.. .. ..$3.00 to $16.00

CHINA TEA SETS.

China 5 o'clock Tea Sets, comprising Teapot, Sugar Bowl and Cream Jug, four cups and saucers, the complete sets from.. .. ..$2.25 to $4.60

Polished Oak Trays to hold above from.. .. ..$2.00 to $3.00

Everybody Welcomed to Look Through Our Stock

Only Nine Days More Until Christmas

SURREY COUNCIL NOTES.

Council met in the Town Hall, Surrey Centre, Saturday, December 6th, 1902, the Reeve and all members being present.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed. Communications were received as follows:

From C. S. V. Branch, requesting to have the road to his property at Liverpool completed, Received, and clerk to reply that the road is already opened to the corner of his land.

From L. Miller, stating the water from the Grigg road was damaging his land and asking the Council to attend to the matter at once. Received and referred to Councillor Cameron to act.

From Mrs. Katie George, wishing to purchase the building on lot 8, block 7, South Westminster. Clerk to reply that the Council do not care to sell.

From Secretary of Reeves' convention, saying the annual meeting would be held at New Westminster on the 19th of December, at 8 o'clock p. m. Received, and on motion the Reeve was appointed delegate.

From E. W. Howay, requesting to know what progress was being made with the bridge. Clerk to reply that the matter is being pushed as fast as it can be done and comply with the law.

From E. L. Webber, applying for the work of auditing the Municipal books. Received and on motion Mr. Webber was appointed.

On motion, Wm. Smith was granted permission to widen the ditch on the Yale road from the foot of Cameron hill, west to the river, the work to be done to the satisfaction of Councilor Cameron.

Councilor Johnston was empowered to have the Huntley bridge repaired.

On motion, the bridge committee were instructed to secure the piles for the drawbridge over the Serpentine river.

The Reeve gave notice that he had called a public meeting to be held at the Town Hall, December 20th, at 1 o'clock p. m.

The following cheques were issued: E. M. Carncross, sundry taxes, $202.38; E. M. Carncross, order Duark, account Lattimer road contract, Ward 1, $9.80; E. M. Carncross, order Loney Bros. repairs and opening bridge, Ward 3, $26.50; The Columbian, advertising notices re taxes, $1.75; John Keery, taking J. Armstrong, sr. to the hospital, $5; Joseph Edwards, work on bridge, Yale road, Ward 2, $10; J. Quible, work on bridge, Yale road, Ward 2, $2; W. Eyles, work on Hjorth and Yale roads, Ward 2, $23; E. M. Carncross, order Eyle, work on Newton road, Ward 2, $3; F. Klein, work on Borgstrom road, Ward 2, $9; G. A. Boothroyd, work on Boothroyd bridges, Wards 1 and 4, $3; J. Borgstrom, account Archibald road contract, Ward 2, $25; Logan Davis, work on McLellan road, wards 1 and 4, $6; John Brown, cutting thistles, Mud Bay road, Ward 3, $5; S. Hicks, work Lattimer road, Ward 1, $8; C. H. Duark, work Lattimer road, Ward 1, $10.20; James Cadell, work Lattimer road, Ward1, $10; E. A. Vanstone, work Lattimer road, Ward 1, $13; F. Seelang, work C. R. road, Ward 5, $4; A. McKellar, work Hazelmere Switch road, Ward 5, $7; Wilbert B. Wilder, work N. R. road, Ward 5, $2; E. M. Carncross order Atchison, account Davis road contract, Ward 1, $10.40; G. W. Atchison, balance account Davis road contract, Ward 1, $9.60; E. M. Carncross, order Cameron account Township Line road contract, Ward 1, $3.95; J. D. Cameron, balance of account Township Line road contract, Ward 1, $13.05; E. M. Carncross, account salary and commission $100.

Council then adjourned to meet again on Saturday, December 27, at 1 o'clock, p. m.

PRIMROSE AND DOCKSTADER.

The Rulers of Minstrelsy to Appear Here Shortly.

One of the new organizations this season that the theatregoer will have a chance to look over is Primrose & Dockstader's Big American Minstrels, which will be seen here shortly. If it is minstrels that the theatregoing public desires, then a feast of it can be had by witnessing the entertainment given by this company when they arrive at the Victoria Theatre on Wednesday evening.