

# The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FORTY-THIRD YEAR

THE VICTORIA B. C. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24 1901

VOLUME LXII

## Welcomed At Ottawa

People of the Capital Give Loyal  
Greeting to the Duke and  
Duchess.

Immense Throng Voices Its Feelings  
in Thunders of Cheers.

Governor General Will Not Come to Coast With Royal Party.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 20.—The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall reached the Canadian capital today and there was another great gathering of people to give them a greeting of loyalty and warmth. They left Montreal in their special train at 9 o'clock in the morning and their departure was marked by another demonstration of popular regard. They left from Windsor station and half an hour before they arrived at the depot the lines of troops and police alone kept the streets in that section open to traffic. A troop of hussars surrounded the briskly driven carriage and their departure from the home of Lord Strathcona started the cheer, which growing in volume, extended to the depot.

The railway track was lined with people far beyond the suburbs of Montreal and through the province of Quebec to the border of Ontario. People gathered at the railway stations and crossings to catch a glimpse of the Royal couple as they sped past.

The train pulled up at the town of Alexandria, Ontario, long enough for the officials to express a few words of welcome. The Duke and Duchess appeared on the platform for a moment and the former acknowledged the kindly expressions.

### AT OTTAWA.

The Royal special reached Ottawa at 12:05 and the Duke, dressed in his favorite uniform of admiral of the navy, alighted at once accompanied by the Duchess and the members of his staff. They were formally received by Lord Minto, the governor-general, and escorted to a state carriage, a guard of honor from the 43rd regiment was drawn up to receive the approach of the Royal Canadian Dragoons was in waiting. The dragoons reined their horses about the carriage and the Duke and Duchess were driven to Parliament Hill. The streets through which they moved were splendidly decorated and thousands of people were buried behind the police and lines of troops.

There were thousands of visitors in the city and the greeting to Their Royal Highnesses was a most enthusiastic character. From the time the Duke and his escort arrived at the station, until they reached Rideau Hall, it was one continuous volley of cheering and Their Royal Highnesses were noticeably gratified.

The military and police arrangements were simple, perfectly quiet, little occurring. The city never looked better, the decorations being far in advance of anything ever seen here before. This is due to the fact that the civic reception committee had been given its appropriation in a most judicious manner, placing the entire contract for decorations in hands of an English firm, which has been doing this class of work for the last fifty years.

The English newspaper correspondents accompanying the party, concede that Ottawa deserved the pain in the way of effective decorations.

It was on Parliament Hill, formed by the classic group of Parliament buildings that the formal ceremony of greeting of the Heir Apparent took place and here was gathered the largest crowd of all.

The Royal party were cheered as they reached the Hill, and were shown to a flag covered stand. Here were gathered Prince Edward, the Duke of Connaught, Morris and the other aldermen, the Supreme Court Justices, the bishops of the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, and representatives of a score of municipalities and organizations. The Duke was attended by Viscount Crichton, Lord Roxburgh, Lord Wenlock, Prince Alexander of Teck, and Lady Dufferin, the latter in their brilliant uniforms, and the scene as they advanced up the carpeted walk to the reception stand was most picturesque.

Arriving at Parliament Hill the Duke and Duchess were greeted by a tremendous concourse of people making the roadway impassable. Over 8,000 school children uniting in singing "God Save the King" and on the departure of the Royal party "The Maple Leaf Forever."

After the Royal party had taken their places the presentation of addresses followed, less than 18, in all among them the heads of the national societies. Ottawa Board of Trade, a dozen towns in this vicinity, veterans of the Fenian raid, Canadians of Massachusetts and Ojibway Indians.

The address presented by the Canadian club of Boston, said in part: "In the State of Massachusetts there are 100,000 Canadian born, and the Canadian club of Boston, voicing the sentiments of this vast number, extend to you a sincere and hearty greeting. We, the Canadian residents in the great republic, in particular desire to establish in your mind the fact that we are indeed your truest and dearest friends, and that we have not lapsed in our affection for our native land, and we join with all Canada in extending to you and Her Royal Highness, the Duchess of Cornwall and York on this visit to Canadian shores, a hearty, generous welcome and that we hope on a long, happy and prosperous life, crowned with success and filled with the highest measure of contentment."

The Duke made a felicitous reply and in the course of which he alluded to the visit of the King to this city, and the laying of the corner stone of the Parliament buildings 40 years ago. Incidentally he also referred to the memory displayed by the cities of Ottawa and Hull in rebuilding after the disastrous fire last year.

At the close of the address of the Duke, three thousand school children raised their young voices in "God Save the King." The party then left the station. The Duke and his carriage by Premier Laurier, and the Duke escorting Lady Laurier. The Royal couple drove at once to Rideau Hall, the official residence of the Governor-General, where they are to live during the four days they remain in Ottawa. As they rode through the flag hung streets

crowds surrounded the carriage and offered tributes of cheer.

On leaving the Parliament grounds to proceed to Rideau Hall, the Royal party received one continuous ovation.

In the afternoon, the Duke, Duchess, Lord and Lady Minto and brilliant staff saw the first contest for the Minto Cup lacrosse championship contest between the Capitals and the Cowboys. After an exciting contest, the Capitals won by 3 to 2. At the conclusion, the Duke was presented with the ball which had been used, and a lacrosse stick enclosed in a handsome leather case. He then handed the Minto Cup over to the winners and left the arena, and the cheers of the thousands of spectators.

Tonight the Royal party were entertained at an official dinner at Government House by the Governor-General and Countess of Minto. One hundred guests were present. After the dinner the members of the party drove up town to the Hotel Macdonald, where the electrical effects on the Parliament buildings were simply superb. The Pan-American exposition was considered to have carried the palm in this line, but visitors here claim that the electrical illuminations of Ottawa transcend those at Buffalo.

The weather, although cool, was fine, and the Ottawa people tonight are satisfied they witnessed the proudest day in the history of the city and demonstrated their loyalty to the throne.

Tomorrow the Duke of Cornwall will unveil the Victoria monument, present gifts to the Canadians who served in South Africa, and attend luncheon at Rideau club.

Later in the afternoon there will be a garden party at Rideau hall. The Canadians upon whom the honors were conferred early in the week will go to Rideau Hall tomorrow for investiture. The ceremony will be private.

### GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 20.—(Special)—It is officially settled that the Governor-General will be accompanied by their Royal Highnesses, Lord Minto in the shooting expedition in Manitoba, organized by Senator Kirchofer and then to return to Toronto with the Duke.

His Excellency will also visit Halifax on the occasion of the good-bye to Their Royal Highnesses.

### DISAPPOINTED.

Duke Will not Lay Foundation Stone in Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 20. (Special)—Lieutenant-Governor McMillan received a dispatch from Ottawa this morning stating that the Duke will not appear at the ceremony of laying the foundation of the memorial to the late Queen Victoria. Elaborate preparations had been made locally in anticipation of official sanction of the function being received, but all details of arrangements had been completed. The decision caused much dissatisfaction to those who have worked so hard to get everything in shape for the laying of the stone and a certain amount of disappointment is expressed. Interference with the pre-arranged programme is thought to be the ground on which sanction is withheld.

John Spiers, a veteran Winnipegger, father of ex-alderman Spiers, died today aged 71.

### TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

Present From Goldwin Smith as Memorial of King Alfred.

Toronto, Sept. 20.—Prof. Goldwin Smith and Mrs. Smith have donated \$10,000 to the library of Toronto university as a tribute to the memory of Alfred the Great.

### H. M. S. O'FIRIN.

Leaves Quebec for Halifax This Morning.

Quebec, Sept. 20.—H. M. S. Ophir leaves for Halifax in the morning at 7 o'clock. The Diadem and Nobe follow at 11 a. m.

### Opening Of Nanaimo Fair.

Sir Henri Joly Officials at Coronation of Coal City Queen.

Exhibits in all Departments Are Far Ahead Of Former Years.

### From Our Own Correspondent.

Nanaimo, B. C., Sept. 20.—The exhibition opened today. The weather, which was ideal during a good part of the forenoon, broke shortly before the train with Sir Henri Joly's party arrived, so that upon their arrival a good shower was falling. The Church Lads brigade was on hand as a guard of honor. The party was received by Mayor and Mrs. Manson; Mr. Haworth, M. P. P. and Mrs. Haworth; S. R. Morris, and the other aldermen, the Supreme Court Justices, the bishops of the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, and representatives of a score of municipalities and organizations. The Duke was attended by Viscount Crichton, Lord Roxburgh, Lord Wenlock, Prince Alexander of Teck, and Lady Dufferin, the latter in their brilliant uniforms, and the scene as they advanced up the carpeted walk to the reception stand was most picturesque.

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## Czar Took A Day Off

Frenchmen Turned Five Hundred Pheasants Loose Near the Castle.

Expecting His Majesty to Indulge in a Slaughter of the Birds.

But He and Czarina Preferred to Amuse Themselves Their Own Way.

Compiègne, Sept. 20.—Emperor Nicholas has exercised the prerogative of an autocrat today and kept President Louvet and all the French occupants of the Chateau Compiègne marking time the whole morning until he had signified his desires. It was fully expected that he would drive to Pierre Fonds and visit the castle, and afterwards he would go shooting in the great park at the Chateau Compiègne.

All arrangements had been made, and 500 pheasants were brought specially last evening and let loose in the covers.

But he did nothing of the kind. His Majesty remained in his apartments after breakfast, quietly until 10 o'clock when he took a short promenade in the gardens attired in a dark lounge suit and top boots, with the Czarina, clad in her invariable blue mourning and followed by a hound. The Empress carried her camera with which she took a number of views. After returning to the chateau the Emperor had a long interview with M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the French Foreign Minister. It lasted at least two hours.

Countess of Connaught, the Russian foreign minister, also conferred with M. Delcassé, the French minister of foreign affairs, naturally what took place has not been divulged, but it is whispered that the principal subject of two interviews was the commercial relations between France and Russia.

It was expected that he would visit Pierre Fonds, the French Foreign Minister. The Emperor had a long interview with M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the French Foreign Minister. It lasted at least two hours.

Compiègne, Sept. 20.—The first of the series of cricket matches between Capt. Bosanquet's English cricket 11 and team representing Philadelphia, was begun yesterday. The Philadelphia team consists of 18 young players, while the English team are playing 11 men. When stumps were drawn for the day, the Philadelphia "cols" had scored 173 runs for their first inning, and the English had made five runs without losing a wicket.

YOUNG MURDERERS.

Boys Shoot a Man For Small Sum of Money.

Little Valley, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Cleve-land Lusie, of Sandusky, aged 17 years, who was arrested in connection with the shooting of William Mills near Sandusky last Saturday, has admitted that he was the author of the crime. The boy, who was 15 years old, did not know what he was about when he shot the man, and intended to rob Mills, who was supposed to have a small sum of money.

Lusie has been committed to the jail to await the action of the grand jury.

TRUSTEES' THREAT.

Vancouver School Board Want to Make Money Out of Duke's Visit.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 20.—(Special)—The school trustees state they will not allow children to take part in the reception to the Duke of York unless the Brockton Point Association change their decision and allow the trustees to charge admission to the grand review to cover the cost of the reception.

The coroner will hold an investigation on the death of John Thompson, whose body was found at the head of Jervis Inlet. Thompson had been missing since June.

The Vancouver Baseball team took in \$4,391 during the season and spent \$3,000 more than that. Salaries were \$1,020.

There are many small thieves in Vancouver since now. Last night the C. P. R. restaurant was robbed of \$17. The tool house was broken into and tools taken, and Geo. Grey was robbed while sleeping in an hotel chair.

WHY THEY DECLINED.

Thought a C. M. G. Was Not Good Enough For Them.

Montreal, Sept. 20.—(Special)—La Presse, Conservative, referring to the report that Mayor Prefontaine of Montreal and Premier Parent, who is also of Quebec had refused the honor of C. M. G. says: "Montreal, the commercial metropolis of Canada; Quebec, the oldest city in the Dominion, the capital of the province of Quebec, could not consent to accept second rank. These gentlemen adopted the motto, 'Aut Caesar aut nullus,' that is to say, everything or nothing, no paltry decoration which could be given with regret. Under similar circumstances, the mayors of large cities have been knighted. To refuse honor to the present magistrate is to appear to say that the titularies do not possess personality worthy of the occasion. Now, as one is prime minister of his province, and the other a lawyer and distinguished politician, they could not accept these conclusions, which carry a stain if not of humiliation at least of inferiority."

THE EXHIBITS.

Outside all the stalls were filled with live stock. There is a splendid exhibit of horses, sheep, hogs and the cattle entries are very numerous. Competition is keen among the dairy varieties, yet beef breeds are also represented. Mr. Bonsall of Chelmsford brought up a good herd of cattle for the fair.

The central part of the main pavilion is set apart for the display of flowers and plants. The cut flowers reflect the greatest credit upon the exhibitors.

Around the walls of the main tent are the displays of fruit, vegetables, honey, jams, etc. all classes being well represented. In the fruit line nothing has ever been seen here to equal it. This is true of nearly every variety of fruit. Some of the small fruits exhibited being a perfect revelation to the public.

In the other annexes are exhibited vegetables and grain. Vegetables include magnificent specimens of the various varieties shown.

For the kennel show 200 dogs are exhibited. There are specimens of canines from Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver and other places outside.

Sports were provided for the blue jackets from H. M. S. Amphion today, \$150 in prizes being given. The amateur leave at 2 o'clock tomorrow morning.

As Professor Miller's balloon left to the last moment decided to have the opening ceremony take place in the large pavilion. The Queen, Miss Elizabeth Quennell, was attired in pale yellow silk with a cape of figured satin. She wore a lace cap, a necklace of rubies, and a diamond brooch of rubies.

Her maids, Miss Brightman, Miss Dickinson, Miss Priestley and Mrs. Quennell, were attired in white silk organdie, and picture hats.

Mayor Manson presented the Queen to the Lieutenant-governor of B. C. and the Duke and Duchess.

The Duke and Duchess were received by Premier Laurier, and the Duke escorting Lady Laurier. The Royal couple drove at once to Rideau Hall, the official residence of the Governor-General, where they are to live during the four days they remain in Ottawa. As they rode through the flag hung streets

ANOTHER CANADIAN WIN.  
With Small Entry Sweeps Majority of Castle Prizes at Buffalo.

TORONTO, Sept. 20.—Canadians with 85 per cent. of the cattle entries at the Buffalo Fair-American, win 60 per cent. of the prizes.

GREAT NORTHERN ACCIDENT.

Freight Runs Off Track, One Man Killed.

New Westminster, Sept. 20.—A Great Northern freight was derailed near Whatcom early yesterday morning. J. Anderson, a well-known cattle dealer of Fairhaven, who was on the train was killed. Several cars were badly smashed. The usual Seattle-Westminster train was delayed several hours.

THREATEN TO SHOOT.

How Colonials Propose to Punish Foreigners Aiding Rebels.

Willemstad, Island of Curacao, Sept. 20.—Hayton rule.—Refugees from the Dutch colony of Surinam to shoot all prisoners under a decree lately issued to the effect that all foreigners aiding the Colombia liberal movement or invading Colombian soil shall be shot if caught.

ALFRED THE GREAT.

The Statue at Winchester Unveiled By Lord Rosebery.

Winchester



## Funeral of President

Imposing Ceremonies at the Burial of Dead Ruler of U. S.

Tolling of Church Bells Only Sound During the Solemn March.

Services at Methodist Church Impressive in Their Very Simplicity.

Canton, Ohio, Sept. 19.—All night long, civic, military, fraternal, social and commercial organizations from the four quarters of the compass had been pouring in, and so fast did the trains arrive that there appeared to be continuous cars unloading their human freight through the station into the congested streets beyond.

At 10:30 this afternoon the funeral procession started from the McKinley residence for the church, where services were held.

As the time approached for bearing the body of the dead President from the McKinley home to the church, the little cottage on North Market street was the centre of a vast concourse of people. Regiment after regiment of soldiers, acting as guards, were in triple lines from the street curbs back to the lawns.

In front of the McKinley cottage was drawn up the two rigid files of body-bearers—eight soldiers of the army and eight sailors of the navy, waiting the order to take up the casket. Just before 1 o'clock the black chargers of the Cleveland Cavalry rode down the street, their riders four abreast, in their brilliant hussar uniform with maps bound in crepe, and every sabre hit bearing its fluttering emblem of mourning. Their coming was the signal for the approach of President and members of Congress.

It was 1:15, and the time has come for taking up the body. The military service had been held within the darkened chamber, Dr. Manchester saying a prayer while the relatives gathered around and Mrs. McKinley listened to the half opened door of her adjoining room.

A solemn hush fell upon the multitude as the bearers advanced with measured tread. Not a single blast went up, nor a strain of the hymns the dead ruler had loved so well went up. The scene was majestic in its silence. As the caskets were borne along above the line of march, could be seen the stars and stripes and other green masses of white roses and delicate lavender orchids. Tenderly the coffin was committed to the hearse, and the silence was broken as the order to march passed from officer to officer. The great procession now took up its mournful journey, passing through the sweep of giant arches, robed in black and the living furies of humanity who lined the streets; house tops, filling windows. The church bells were tolling, mingling their tones with the cadence of the funerals.

At either side of the hearse marched the guard of military and naval honor, the generals on the right led by General Miles and the admirals on the left, led by Admiral Farquhar. Then came the long line of carriages for the relatives and friends, and after the innumerable military and civic organizations that had issued a call to lay their last honor to the fallen chief. In the line were division after division of Knights Templars, Knights of Pythias, Masons, Odd Fellows and representatives of benevolent orders; Chambers of Commerce, as well as delegates of citizens of cities and towns throughout the state and country. It was 1:50 when the procession passed the court house and turned inland, Tuscawaras street to the stately stone edifice where the funeral services were to be held. At the church entrance were drawn up deep lines of soldiers with bayonets advanced, keeping a clear area for the advancing casket and the line of marchers.

When he left East Kootenay most of the sub-contractors were getting ready to establish their camps.

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TWENTY-FIVE DROWNED.

Report Confirmed of Loss of the Steamer Hudson.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 19.—A special to the Tribune from Sault Ste. Marie says: "The steamer Hudson, which left here from Duluth river, brought the report that the steamer Hudson founder off Eagle river last Monday, her crew of 25 men being drowned in the heavy sea. Capt. McLean's story clears up the mystery surrounding the sinking of a steamer with two stacks seen from shore Monday, when the report was sent out that the crew had been rescued."

—

FOUND DROWNED.

Body of Investment Company Accountant Has Been Recovered.

Guelph, Ont., Sept. 19.—The body of John H. Naismith, accountant of the Guelph and Ontario Investment and Savings Society, was found floating in the river this afternoon. He had been missing since Tuesday.

Mame—I think Mr. Crustie is just too mean for anything. Fannie—But he married your mamma. Mame—I know he did. I liked him for Harold, then he married another woman. Let me marry Harold.—Baltimore American.

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THE SEA.

The body of the steamer McKinley was interred in the waters and passengers the "Runaway Girl" coming to Victoria, success of the service being of several

TAN CHURCH.

ice held last night

church was largely

sung by Mrs.

Wm. Hicks and

Rev. E. D.

States Consul

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TELEGRAPH.

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19.—Upon orders

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as time itself. It

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ARD BRADEN.

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Night.

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Jubilee hospital

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a few days.

the young

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followed arm in arm and stepped into the waiting carriages. The relatives entered carriages next. Then the squadrons of horses broke their hobbles and wheeled in. The platoons took up the march to the grave. The line of the funeral march from the church to the cemetery was about one and one-half miles in length.

It was exactly four minutes after four when the funeral car bore the remains of the dead ruler through the gate way of his last resting place. Twenty minutes after that time, the brief services at the vault were over, the members of the family and the distinguished men of the nation who had come so far to do him honor, had passed through the gates on their homeward way.

ROSSLAND'S TRIBUTE.

Large Gathering of People at the Memorial Services.

Rossland, Sept. 19.—Business was suspended throughout the city today by the mayor's proclamation, and all buildings were draped in mourning. At Union hall 3,000 people gathered, many being trustees and the trustees' speakers were Rev. Mr. Sanford, Methodist; Rev. Mr. Robinson, Presbyterian; Rev. Father Welch, Roman Catholic; and Rev. Mr. Heddle, Anglican. American residents have issued a warm vote of thanks to the citizens generally for the spirit manifested.

CONFERRING HONORS.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 19.—(Special)—Gentlemen upon whom King's honors have been conferred have been instructed to be here on Saturday for investigation.

LIGNITE.

Vancouver, Sept. 19.—(Special)—A local paper says a well defined seam of lignite coal has been located near English Bay.

TO CROW'S NEST COAL FIELDS.

From Nelson Tribune.

Charles P. Pottlott, superintendent of work on the coal fields, which James J. Hill is building from Kamloops to tap the Crow's Nest coal fields in Nelson, accompanied by John Schwartz, a St. Paul pioneer. They have just returned from a trip over the work on this side of the line.

The Cobra, like her sister boat the Viper, was a turbine engined vessel. She had just left the yard of her contractors and was undergoing a boiler test.

The destroyer Cobra beat the record of the Viper and won the record of the fastest vessel in the world, making 37.7 knots or 43.5 miles an hour.

Later—the Cobra had on board 42 naval men and about 45 men in the engineers of the contractor. So far as known the 12 men previously referred to are the only survivors. Five boats were launched after the Cobra struck, and some of them were swamped in the heavy sea.

LATEST ESTIMATE.

London, Sept. 19.—Correct figures as to the Cobra show that she had 70 sailors on board. For 67, no hope is held out that the torpedo boats and cruisers will be used. With respect to the British Columbia portion of the road, it is thought that the accident will be completed in seven months from date. This will be pretty fast work, but it can be laid out so that 50 miles of the road to the international boundary by the 1st of January.

The same can be done as quickly as possible, and if the weather permits, any delay on account of new steel, old steel will be used.

With respect to the British Columbia portion of the road, it is just now being completed. The contractors have agreed to take the 12 men who were lost with the Cobra into account, and the contractors will be compensated for the loss of the 12 men.

Mr. Schwartz says that it is the intention of the contractors to have the steel laid on 51 miles of the road to the international boundary by the 1st of January.

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**The Colonist.**

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1901.

Published by

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No. 27 Broad St. Victoria, B.C.  
PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.**THE DAILY COLONIST.**

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Six months ..... 3.00  
Three months ..... 2.00  
Sent postpaid to any part of Canada or the United States.

**THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST**

One year ..... \$1.50  
Six months ..... .75  
Three months ..... .40  
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TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

**NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.**

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

**ABOUT SOME WORDS.**

A certain Lady Grove has written an article to the Westminster Review, in which she deals with the alleged tests by which the true gold of the Aristocracy can be distinguished from the alloy of the Middle Class. Her final and absolute test is the pronunciation of the word "girl," although she is not quite clear if "hotel" is not an equally good one. Lady Grove has, we fear, written herself down a parvenu. Her test word is simply no test at all, for there are almost as many ways of pronouncing "girl" as there are kinds of girls. There is a beautiful liquid sound of the word "i" in this word quite defying explanation or representation in type. It is as unspellable as the noise usually written "humph," or as the note of a canary. You cannot learn it. It must be born in you. To illustrate by a reference to another language: When the writer was at college his French professor, a native of the Mauritius, used to labor with his classes to get them to pronounce the word "Monsieur" in the particularly melodious way, which he himself used, but our stubborn tongues never could manage it. After leaving college the writer met many Frenchmen in all grades of society, but never heard the exquisite "Monsieur" of the professor, until some years afterwards, when walking through a little French-Canadian town, he was accosted by a small, dirty-faced ragamuffin with: "Bon jour, Monsieur," and once more, and for the last time he heard the professor's pronunciation. Or take another illustration: "No white man," said a student of Indian tongues, "can ever get the shades of tone which make Indian words, spoken by an Indian, melodious." So with Lady Grove's "girl." An acute ear can distinguish various sounds of the "i" as used by various people. Which of them is the final test? If Lady Grove really knew what she was talking about, she would know that the English word which is spelled g-i-r-l has an ancient pronunciation, common alike to peer and peasant, but altered through carelessness or affection, and through the fact that the English are a mixed race, whose pronunciation of their own language has been varied by the foreign element in the blood, and that ancient pronunciation was as though it were written "gurrl."

As for the word "hotel," her ladyship insists that we must say "an 'otel," and that "a hotel" stamps the man who says it as something less than first cut. Unfortunately for her rule on this point, something like forty per cent. of the aristocratic people, whom she consulted, do not agree with her. She claims immunity for such an abomination as "dimond." To her "aint" is also a test of high tone. If you should feel like saying, on a suitable occasion: "She ain't wearin' dimonds today; she left 'em with a geurl at an 'otel," you may know that you will pass muster with the social elect, according to Lady Grove. If you should feel inclined on reading this to observe: "Soywatcherivous," you will please understand that you are not an aristocrat by any means, although you might think so, from the sort of lingo that will pass with the tribe, while if you should express the first proposition by saying: "She is not wearing her diamonds; she left them with a girl at a hotel," you are "hopelessly middle class." The latter phrase is Lady Grove's.

In our humble judgment, which may be a "hopelessly-middle-class" judgment, we submit that Lady Grove and her tribe are snobs pure and simple. She betrays the fact when she says in her paper that she once saw a duchess eat cheese with her knife, and a countess of "irreproachable breeding" drink tea with her sancer. May we, from the depths of our ignorance, ask how duchesses usually eat cheese, so that when the royal party come here next month we may all eat our cheese, not as this exceptional duchess did, but as the rest of the galaxy do? Lady Grove is strangely silent as to whether we are all to drink our tea out of our saucers, as her countless "of irreproachable breeding" did, or shall continue to drink it out of our cups. We have a recollection of reading a good many years ago in a book on manners, that in pouring out tea or coffee into a saucer, one should be careful to always set the cup down in the same place, so as to avoid making more than one damp ring on the tablecloth. Is this sort of thing to be revived and to become a mark of high nobility? We pause for a reply. There was once a peer who visited Canada, and who used to sit at table with his knees crossed and resting on the edge of the table, while he literally shovelled strawberries into his

This is the best testimony that can be given to his admirable management. Peary has reached 83 deg. 50 min. North latitude, which is about three degrees south of the farthest points reached by Nansen and Abruzzi. He says that his explorations seem to dispose of the possibility of land being found at the North Pole, and while he is not hopeless of reaching the Pole next year, he says that the broken character of the ice, which is rarely solid for any great length of time, may prevent. He is not unhappy that next season may be one of open water in the far north, and he is ready to take advantage of it should such be the case. Peary is a fine explorer, and he does his work, not for the spectacular interest attaching to it, but purely in the interests of science.

**BUSINESS OF FARMING.**

Farming originally was simply the effort of an individual to raise sufficient food for his own use from such land as he might actually have in possession. It was not regarded as a business. In very many cases it is not now so regarded. It is considered more as a necessary pursuit, carried on in many cases not from choice and under an unspoken protest.

The presentation to the people of a definite practical policy.

The creation of an understanding with the federal government, looking to the co-operation of the two governments in the large projects of provincial development.

The cessation of the present policy of over-expending generally and substituting one under which loans will be hereafter made only for specific public works.

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The promotion of railway enterprises under a plan that will, whenever possible, make the resources of the country contribute to the cost of opening them up by lines of transportation, and will, in any event, make the companies contribute to the revenue of the province.

The placing of the mining industry upon the best possible basis as far as this can be done through legislation and the incidence of taxation.

Other matters remain for consideration, and one of these is the provincial fiscal system. Our manner of raising a revenue has been developed as the conditions existing in the province have changed. No attempt has ever been made to systematize it, or to consider how it squares with the principles of sound political economy. Under our present system of collecting the direct taxes, for instance, we reward the rich man or punish the poor man, just as you choose to look at the case. A heavy rebate is allowed upon taxes paid on or before certain date. The men who can pay promptly do not need the rebate. It is the man who must postpone his payments, who really needs it. Of course it would be unreasonable to give the man who is slow about paying a re-

but, his taxes would be lessened if the rich taxpayers did not receive so great a bonus for being willing to pay up promptly. Under our existing system, the rich man is taxed relatively less than the poor man. We would not advocate the abolition of the whole rebate, but would retain enough to make it an object for people to pay their taxes promptly. In the eastern provinces five per cent. is found to be sufficient, but in British Columbia the bonus is in the case of real estates 20 per cent., in the case of personal property, 33 per cent., and in the case of most incomes 33 per cent. This is unreasonable. We only give this as an illustration of the defects of our existing system.

It is not our intention to go into this branch of the subject any more in detail than we did into the others, for the object of this series of articles is, as was stated at the outset, to show the public what a variety of important questions call for solution by the voters of British Columbia, and thus afford them some means of measuring the smallness of the personal politics with which they have been so much infested.

A correspondent writes us in violent language that the Duke of Cornwall should be made take off his coat in Victoria and go to work and that the Duchess should be compelled to labor over the wash-tub. We caution our correspondent, from whom we have received previous letters, not printed, that he is traveling along a very dangerous road. It is the same as that followed by the murderer of President McKinley.

The Vancouver Independent thinks we have had enough of "mongrel politics," which is quite true. Ever since Mr. Dunsmuir took office a squad of politicians have been complaining because they were not given office, and the recent hullabaloo is only the culmination of the racket. It has been a case of mongrel politics, and neither Mr. Dunsmuir nor any other man could hope to carry out a policy satisfactory to the people amid such surroundings.

**OURL FISCAL SYSTEM.**

We have in previous articles outlined some of the things which we think necessary to be accomplished in this province to bring about a satisfactory condition of affairs. They were:

A cessation of personal politics.

The practice of judicious economy,

so as to bring the governmental expenses

to a lower figure in comparison to the

whole revenue, or in other words, to

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**STIRRING EVENTS  
AT THE WESTSIDE**

Display of Beautiful Goods of Latest Designs and Finest Quality.

These are stirring times at The Westside. The spirit of progress and the enthusiasm of success have reached the highest point known in its history. The preparations for the fall and winter trade are on a grander and more magnificent scale than ever before. The fall importations, arriving by every ocean steamer, show a thorough knowledge of the styles in things for ladies' wear.

The Westside's grand millinery opening is always one of wide-spread interest, one that every lady visits who wishes to keep in touch with the latest fashions. Ever since Tuesday and up till 10 o'clock Saturday evening, a constant stream of visitors flowed to the main millinery department, which is now in charge of Mrs. Dixie, whose reputation as a first-class artist and designer is beyond dispute. London, Paris, and New York are represented by their best, and many dainty hats and bonnets from the Westside's own workshop go to make up the exhibition. Robert Higginson, who commands the battleship Massachusetts during the Spanish war, was present, and an enthusiast in mink, who, it is said, showed the reporter a superb hat made in the "Gainsborough" style, with a rich black ostrich plume, handsomely trimmed with silk velvet, fastened with a jeweled buckle. "The Marie Antoinette," an imported picture hat was perfect, while another ostrich plume and soft silk draperies were also on view. There is also a Parisian novelty of black velvet, lace, bird, cabochon and silk trimming. "The Nethercole," another pretty turban, with trimmings of peacock feathers, over which is draped Arab lace, finished in peacock ribbon and fine cut steel buckles. The favorite trimming this season are to be chenille, sequins, panné velvet, ostrich plumes and pheasant feathers.

Many a pleasant and happy hour sightseeing has been spent in the Westside by the ladies of this city, viewing the immense quantities of new autumn goods, rich fashions, that have been made thought on these beautiful streets.

A tour through the various departments of this great emporium on Saturday by one of the Colonist representatives was a revelation. The jacket and costume department is now under the charge of Miss Bessie Mitchell, whose sure and amiable manner and knowledge of this department are great successes. The ladies' jackets, which comprise some of the new Automobile coats, are made in the three-quarter style, and cut either in the semi-fitting or loose sac style, with "Stuart" sleeves, the same sleeve as was in vogue during the Sixties. The girls' gowns, costumes, capes, silk waists and furs, with style and grace of form, and dainty elegance of decorations, are original productions, that are characteristic of French handiwork, and never fail to win many a long and lingering look from feminine eyes.

The corset department is under the charge of Mrs. Newell, who is popular. The Westside has been fortunate enough to secure the sole agency of the popular W. B. straight front corsets, of which one reads so much in all the magazines, and of which they sell many thousands of pairs every season.

The dress department is under the charge of Mrs. Wilson, who is popular. The Westside has been fortunate enough to secure the sole agency of the popular W. B. straight front corsets, of which one reads so much in all the magazines, and of which they sell many thousands of pairs every season.

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**THE SCHLEY INQUIRY.**

Court Examines Four Witnesses But No Startling Evidence Given.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 20.—The Schley court of inquiry reconvened today and before adjournment examined four witnesses. The most important incident of the day was the decision of the court withdrawing a witness put by the prosecution concerning a point in controversy. The witness was rear-admiral Higginson, who participated as captain of the battleship Massachusetts. This vessel at the time was a part of the flying squadron commanded by Captain Dewey. The court asked him to state whether all possible measures were taken to capture or destroy the Spanish vessel Cristobal Colon as she lay in Santiago harbor from May 27 to June 1, 1898. Counsel for Admiral Schley objected to the question on the grounds that a reply would involve disclosure of facts and a statement of facts. Judge Advocate Loring said that the precedents were against questions of this character and the court withdrew this interrogation. It is generally admitted that this decision will have the effect of materially shortening the term of the court as also the court's main intention to collect all relevant questions and all hearsay testimony. In several cases the witnesses were admitted to relate only events coming within their own observation. Admiral Dewey showed himself a prompt and methodical presiding officer. The witnesses told the exhibition of Captain Higginson, who, it is said, is an enthusiast in naval history, showed the reporter a superb hat made in the "Gainsborough" style, with a rich black ostrich plume, handsomely trimmed with silk velvet, fastened with a jeweled buckle. "The Marie Antoinette," an imported picture hat was perfect, while another ostrich plume and sequins and a jeweled silk drapery. "The Queen" is also a Parisian novelty of black velvet, lace, bird, cabochon and silk trimming. "The Nethercole," another pretty turban, with trimmings of peacock feathers, over which is draped Arab lace, finished in peacock ribbon and fine cut steel buckles. The favorite trimming this season are to be chenille, sequins, panné velvet, ostrich plumes and pheasant feathers.

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Ever since Tuesday and up till 10 o'clock Saturday evening, a constant stream of visitors flowed to the main millinery department, which is now in charge of Mrs. Dixie, whose reputation as a first-class artist and designer is beyond dispute.

London, Paris, and New York are represented by their best, and many dainty hats and bonnets from the Westside's own workshop go to make up the exhibition.

Robert Higginson, who commands the battleship Massachusetts during the Spanish war, was present, and an enthusiast in mink, who, it is said, showed the reporter a superb hat made in the "Gainsborough" style, with a rich black ostrich plume, handsomely trimmed with silk velvet, fastened with a jeweled buckle. "The Marie Antoinette," an imported picture hat was perfect, while another ostrich plume and sequins and a jeweled silk drapery. "The Queen" is also a Parisian novelty of black velvet, lace, bird, cabochon and silk trimming. "The Nethercole," another pretty turban, with trimmings of peacock feathers, over which is draped Arab lace, finished in peacock ribbon and fine cut steel buckles. The favorite trimming this season are to be chenille, sequins, panné velvet, ostrich plumes and pheasant feathers.

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## Glad Tidings For Sportsmen

Pheasant and Quail Shooting  
Season Proclaimed For  
Vancouver Island,

Public and School Holidays  
Announced During the  
Royal Visit.

Yesterday's British Columbia Gazette  
contains announcements which will  
bring joy to the hearts of Vancouver  
Island sportsmen, and to school chil-  
dren throughout the province.

The first of these is a proclamation de-  
claring that it shall be lawful to shoot  
cock pheasants and quail within the  
North and South Victoria, Esquimalt  
and Cowichan electoral districts, during  
the months of October, November and  
December, 1901.

The second is a notice issued by the  
council of public instruction, which on  
the occasion of the visit of the Duke  
and Duchess of Cornwall and York,  
Monday, September 30 be observed as  
a holiday in all public schools on the  
Mainland, and Tuesday and Wednesday  
October 1 and 2, be observed as  
holidays in all public schools on Van-  
couver and adjacent islands in order  
to give an opportunity to the children of  
the province to see Their Royal High-  
nesses.

Monday, September 30, is proclaimed  
a public holiday in Vancouver, and  
Tuesday, October 1, public holiday in Victoria.

James R. Brown, of Fairview, is ap-  
pointed collector of revenue and collector  
of the Kettle river assessment district.

Frederick Fraser, J. P., of Revel-  
stoke, is appointed deputy district regis-  
trar of the Revelstoke registry of the  
Supreme court.

Tenders are invited for the building of  
a provincial office on lot 7, block  
4, Alberni. Plans and specifications  
may be seen on and after September  
23, at the government offices at Vic-  
toria, Nanaimo and Alberni. The time  
for receiving tenders closes at 4 o'clock  
p.m. on October 1.

Certificates of incorporation have been  
issued to the following:

The Laborers' Co-operative Gold,  
Silver and Copper Mining Company, Lim-  
ited, with a capital of \$150,000 in 10  
cent shares.

The Old Mine Hall Company, Lim-  
ited, Capital \$50,000, in \$50 shares.

The Canada Shingle Company, Lim-  
ited, Capital \$30,000, in shares of \$100  
each.

The Ladysmith Lumber Company,  
Limited, Capital \$25,000, in shares of  
\$250 each. The company proposes to  
acquire the good will of the business  
carried on in Cranberry Creek, and at  
Extension and Ladysmith by Robert  
Kilpatrick, and to carry on a general  
lumbering business.

The Rockland Copper Company,  
Limited, Capital \$2,000,000 in \$1  
shares.

The Vancouver Chess Club, of which  
the first directors are W. D. Wood,  
Peter Sase and H. Hemming, all of  
Vancouver.

The Burrard club, Vancouver. First  
directors J. H. Fitzgerald, F. E. Doran  
and H. G. Brown.

The minister of the interior recom-  
mends to His Excellency the Governor-  
General-in-Council, the further amend-  
ment of regulations governing the cut-  
ting of timber within the railway belt  
in British Columbia so as to provide  
that such timber must be manufactured  
at a saw mill to be operated in con-  
nection with mills from which it is  
cut, and thus prevent the exportation of  
logs out on Dominion lands in British  
Columbia.

**EXCEPTIONAL EARTHSHINE.**

An Unusual Visibility of the New Moon  
Invested by Experts.

From New York Tribune.

There are two sets of conditions under  
which it is possible to see light on the  
moon which comes from the earth. One  
of these exists at the time of a total  
eclipse of the moon when the earth is  
directly between the sun and the sun.

Sufficient solar radiation, passing through  
the ring of atmosphere around the earth,  
is bent from its natural path to illum-  
inate the moon faintly, even while it is  
in the earth's shadow. The moon will  
sometimes be dim and dusky during an  
eclipse and sometimes has a fairly  
bright copper color. The illumination  
depends upon the clearness or  
cloudiness of the earth's atmosphere in  
the regions where the bending occurs.

The other situation is produced when  
the moon gets between the earth and the  
sun at the time of "new moon." The  
side of the moon which is turned toward  
the sun, whereas the side of the moon  
which is directed toward the earth re-  
ceives no sunlight at all. A little light,  
however, is thrown back from the earth's  
surface to the moon. This phenomenon  
is reflection; the other is refraction.

The amount of reflected light is vari-  
able, as well as that which is refracted.  
What is called "earthshine" is much  
brighter at one time than another. At-  
tention has recently been directed to a  
statement made by G. E. Lumsden, pre-  
sident of the local astronomical society  
in Toronto, concerning the latter. He re-  
ports that on the evening of March 22  
the moon was nearly new, the dark por-  
tion was so distinctly visible that sev-  
eral of the most prominent formations,  
seas and mountain ranges could be iden-  
tified with an opera glass. The part of  
the earth which was turned toward  
the moon at that time encircled the  
Americas, the Pacific Ocean and Eastern  
Asia. Mr. Lumsden has asked for in-  
formation tending to show whether or  
not any exceptional causes were at work  
in this quarter of the globe to account  
for unusual degrees of illumination.

The matter has been investigated by  
the United States Weather Bureau and it  
now reports that the area which  
was concerned in producing the earth-  
shine about fifteen per cent. was land  
and eighty-five per cent. was water.

Four-fifths of the land is covered with  
cloudiness in March, and the average  
about four-tenths with snow. Over the  
ocean the normal percentage of cloudiness  
for the same months is about six-  
tenths. Log books of Pacific steamships  
have been consulted to see if there was  
an unusual amount of cloud on March 22.  
The lower strata of cloud on March 22  
was dark, but the top is white when  
in a flood of sun. Hence it is as-  
sumed that the greater the cloudiness  
the more powerful would have been the  
reflections. No definite evidence of the  
prevalece of one state over the other  
exists, but granting that these were  
enough to raise the proportion to seven-  
tenths, Professor Abbe doubts whether the  
amount of reflected light would account for the ob-  
servation.

He suggests another explanation, how-  
ever, which clears up the mystery in a  
rather more satisfactory manner. The  
moon at perigee is only 221,000 miles  
from the earth, while at apogee she is  
238,000 miles off. Of course, the closer  
she comes to us, the more brightly she  
will be illuminated by earthshine. It is esti-  
mated that the brightness at the least  
distance would be 52 per cent. greater  
than at the greatest.

This is a far greater variation than is likely to occur  
in the amount of terrestrial cloudiness,  
and the almanac shows that the moon  
had just passed perigee at the time when

KILLED AT ARLINGTON.

Robert Hamill Crushed by Rock—Bert  
Robert Injured.

Nelson, Sept. 18.—Robert H. Hamill,  
who for the past seven months has been  
employed at the Arlington mine as fore-  
man met with a frightful accident in  
one of the Arlington stoves yesterday  
morning which resulted in his death  
three hours later. The fatality occurred  
a few minutes before the day shift  
entered the mine, and in a new stove  
which had just been put into operation.

The composition of this stove is  
as follows: The lady will present  
the valuable relic to Mr. Joseph Kep-  
pler, of New York, who is an adopted  
chief of the Seneca tribe, and bears the  
Indian name of Gyantwak. He is said to  
have the finest collection of Indian  
relics in the United States.

The belt was obtained from the  
Caughnawaga Indians. They are the  
same who are the descendants of the  
Algonquins who fought against the  
French in Canada in the early part  
of the sixteenth century, formed an  
alliance with the Algonquins, but in spite  
of this the Five Nations were involved in  
a long and bitter conflict, and it was at  
the treaty of peace that the belt Mrs. Con-  
verse found was used. At the council,  
which was held near where the Caugh-  
nawaga tribe now lives, they buried six  
men, and five of them were for the Algonquins  
and one for the Five Nations. The  
Algonquin war was put underneath,  
so that in case hostility were renewed,  
the Algonquins would have to lift the  
weapons of their foes from their own  
as a token of defeat. As a token of  
condolence and peace, the wampum belt  
was given by the victors to the con-  
querors.

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## To Increase The Salaries

Special Meeting of the School Trustees Deals With Pay of Teachers.

New Schedule of Wages to Be Considered by the Board.

A special meeting of the school board was held last evening to consider "salaries." For months past the question of readjusting the scale of salaries now paid the teaching staff has been cropping up with more and more urgency each time, until the matter had assumed what might be called an acute stage.

There was some opposition to altering any particular item, until the whole scale could be definitely fixed, but the remuneration of some of the assistants both male and female teachers were raised a notch.

While they were at the good work, the increase was made to include the assistant secretary, and some of the trustees were present, besides Superintendent Eaton, Chairman Hall, Trustees Jay, Haggatt, Belyea and later in the evening Trustee Brown arrived.

On taking up the business of the evening, considerable discussion arose as to the scope of the proposed action with respect to salaries, to ascertain if there were all teachers, or only those who had voted for an increase.

But this year Brixham and Ramsgate and Lowestoft have at last succumbed, and the annual report of the sea fishery inspectors for 1900 just issued, notes that for the first time a decrease has been shown in the number of smacks at those ports.

Meantime the number of steam fishing boats has grown from 450 in 1891, to

1,235 in 1900.

Great Britain received so much as 3,610,000 cwt. of fish last year, more than half a million hundred weights in excess of the quantity in 1898; but though the boats have increased and the fisherman have been fewer, the last ice palace away.

Instead of the race track Mr. Revans explained at length his and Mr. Clark's position respecting the matter.

They were quite willing to complete the entrustment to them but objected to having the supervision taken out of their hands.

On motion the secretary was instructed to write to Mr. Geiger informing him that his services were to be directed by Messrs. Clark and Revans.

Mr. Moresby, secretary of the Royal reception committee, wrote regarding transportation of visitors. Referred to transportation committee.

The hall committee presented the following resolution:

Sir.—The hall committee find that the carpenters will be through with the work at the building this evening or tomorrow at the latest. There are the steps down to the entrance, the platform for the bandstand to be erected. The bandstand will have to be provided from the carpenters' funds, which we will use up the funds placed at our disposal by the city.

We send you a sum of dollars to enable you to do this.

One effect of the use of steam has been to send vessels farther afield to get the English fish supply. They have gone as far as Iceland, Faroe, and the Bay of Biscay, and the commissioners note that in the last five years the fish brought into the port which depends wholly on the North Sea, has distinctly declined in quantity, whereas at Grimsby, Hull and Boston, which draw fish from Iceland, and the Faroes, the quantity has increased immensely.

The fleet which supply Brixham direct by carriers found great difficulty in getting whaling in the North Sea.

Especially whale, turbot, soles and brill; and from the south coast comes the news that all kinds of fish which used to be thrown overboard now find a ready sale.

We would like to ask that your finance committee place another \$50 on our discharge account for the benefit of the carpenters.

The carpenters will be exercised in the expenditure of the same. We feel that it will be necessary to have a carpenter at our disposal to make alterations necessary for the success of our work.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the hall committee,

## TRADES AND LABOR. Exhibition Management

Many Important Matters Dealt With at Last Night's Meeting.

Several Special Committees Appointed to Expedite and Perfect Arrangements.

There was a good attendance at last night's meeting of the executive committee of the Agricultural Exhibition Association, His Honor Mayor Hayward presiding.

Communications were received from the Nanaimo Silver Cornet Band and the Wagner band of Seattle, regarding excursions to Victoria during the exhibition.

A circular from the C. P. R. informed the association that the company would exhibit to Victoria at regular current rates and return them free of charge, provided there was no change of ownership.

A misunderstanding existing with regard to the work at the race track Mr. Revans explained at length his and Mr. Clark's position respecting the matter.

They were quite willing to complete the entrustment to them but objected to having the supervision taken out of their hands.

On motion the secretary was instructed to write to Mr. Geiger informing him that his services were to be directed by Messrs. Clark and Revans.

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Sir.—The hall committee find that the carpenters will be through with the work at the building this evening or tomorrow at the latest. There are the steps down to the entrance, the platform for the bandstand to be erected. The bandstand will have to be provided from the carpenters' funds, which we will use up the funds placed at our disposal by the city.

We send you a sum of dollars to enable you to do this.

One effect of the use of steam has been to send vessels farther afield to get the English fish supply. They have gone as far as Iceland, Faroe, and the Bay of Biscay, and the commissioners note that in the last five years the fish brought into the port which depends wholly on the North Sea, has distinctly declined in quantity, whereas at Grimsby, Hull and Boston, which draw fish from Iceland, and the Faroes, the quantity has increased immensely.

The fleet which supply Brixham direct by carriers found great difficulty in getting whaling in the North Sea.

Especially whale, turbot, soles and brill; and from the south coast comes the news that all kinds of fish which used to be thrown overboard now find a ready sale.

We would like to ask that your finance committee place another \$50 on our discharge account for the benefit of the carpenters.

The carpenters will be exercised in the expenditure of the same. We feel that it will be necessary to have a carpenter at our disposal to make alterations necessary for the success of our work.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the hall committee,

W. H. PRICE, Chairman.

The report was adopted.

The secretory reported that over and above the \$4,000 grant from the provincial government \$500 had been received.

The art committee reported that they had engaged Mr. Sowall to hang the pictures and arrange the exhibit.

The secretory reported that Mr. Gow-

ard, manager of the B. C. Electric Rail-

way Company, would lay a wire to

the oysters we can supply to the

exhibit.

In the years 1888-1897 the average

catch of 1,542,700 cwt. produced £43,091.

1900 the catch of 2,425,247 cwt. produced £98,429.

The price we are willing to pay for the oysters we can supply may be seen in the following table:

Ten years' average, 84,372,100 oysters produced £1,067,718.

1900, 87,847,000 oysters produced £122,025.

—G.L.

## THREE HORSES WERE BURNED

Disastrous Stable Fire at an Early Hour Yesterday Morning.

Shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday morning, an alarm from box 45 took the department and a goodly number of citizens, who being awakened by the bells were attracted by the glare in the sky to North Pembroke street, where the stable of Robert Toueri, an expressman, was in flames. Long before the firemen arrived, in fact before the alarm was sent in the stable was doomed, and the heat was so great that it was found impossible to even save the three horses which were in the building, and they perished in the flames together with the stable.

After some discussion Messrs. Revans and Norris were appointed a committee to arrange for lights with full power to act.

Mr. Clarke reported that work had been begun on the continuation of the Edmonton road leading to the ground.

Mr. Norris paid a tribute to the government for courtesy shown to the committee and the promptitude with which the work had been undertaken.

Mr. Danaher asked particulars regarding the advertising of the exhibition in the Sound cities.

The secretary informed the meeting that Mr. Jamieson manager of the Victoria theatre, had kindly undertaken to have the bills posted in Seattle, Tacoma and other cities and towns and a large number of cards had been distributed.

The secretary reported that the Albion Iron Works Company had offered the Albion Iron Works Company to help put out the fire.

Mr. Seabrook explained that it would be impossible to carry out their original intention of an extensive exhibit, which the association cost \$1,200, in consequence of the amount of space required.

The decision was to put up a small building, provided they were allowed \$750 on the cost.

They would, however, if given the use of

the building, leave the space available to other exhibitors.

Mr. Norris suggested that a cheaper

budget might be put up for the Albion Iron Works special exhibit, but Mr. Seabrook said it would be impossible, as the cost was too short.

It was decided that the Albion Iron Works Company be allowed \$750 on the cost of the building, and immediately sent in an alarm.

The fire already had good headway, and as the department had some way to go, the building was a mass of flame before they could get water on it.

They had to work in saving surrounding property.

The three horses burned were valued at from \$100 to \$150 each. The only thing saved was an express wagon. The contents of the stable were insured for \$725.

JONES TRIES SUICIDE.

The Man Who Admits Murdering Rice Attempts Self Destruction.

New York, Sept. 18.—Chas. F. Jones, the valet secretary of Wm. Macleish Rice, whom Jones said he killed by administration of chloroform, made two attempts to commit suicide yesterday. Jones first tried to cut his throat with a large bottle. Then he fastened his head between the uprights of his bedstead and tried to throw his body off the bed and thus break his neck. Both these attempts were frustrated by the police watching him.

PARIS ANARCHISTS.

Manager of Paper Arrested For Exciting Feeling Against Czar.

Paris, Sept. 18.—Manager Grandjean, of the anarchist journal Liberta, has been arrested on the charge of inciting the people to revolt against the Czar. It is reported that Talhade who signed one of the articles will also be arrested and charged with inciting murder.

The above publications are issued this month by T. G. & Co., 21st street, New York.

The greatest thing I ever did, he answered, with a proud light in the eye, was not a word of parody on Hawaiai—Baltimore—America.

Resolved, on motion of Mr. Shakespeare, seconded by Mr. Helmcken, that the collection be requested to make a full and final report on next Wednesday evening.

Mr. Clark reported that the truck and draymen were willing to parade on some crease.

afternoon during the exhibition and thought some recognition should be made.

The secretary pointed out that a special prize was offered for the best double team, for which the truck and draymen might compete.

The meeting then adjourned.

## A CORRECTION.

The following letter was received in the course of the meeting and referred to the prize committee. The exhibit mentioned in the letter will be made in the department of Women's Work and entries should be sent to Miss Parr.

To the General Management Committee:

Gentlemen—Will you kindly correct mistake in the following letter which was printed in the newspaper:

"A. J. Scott, electrical and mechanical engineer, Glasgow, sent me a copy of the letter which you published in the paper."

It is my desire to correct this mistake.

Yours very truly,

John Scott, upholsterer, Inverness.

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## The Creed of Old Israel

Eloquent Defence of the Ancient  
Faith by Rabbi Montague  
Cohen.

### The Song of Moses and Its Significance—Will Judaism Survive?

Rabbi Montague Cohen, at the synagogue last evening, discussed a subject old as the bible but of present day importance, namely, "Will Judaism Survive?" He took his text from Deuteronomy, chap. 32, verses 10, 18. The song of Moses of which these verses form a part describes in poetic language the lowly origin of Israel, their establishment in Canaan, their prosperity in that fertile land, then their insolence in prosperity, their forgetfulness of God, their worship of other gods, finally the results of this desertion of the Supreme—war, defeat, famine, pestilence, dispersion.

There are different views as to this poem. The orthodox interpretation is very simple and clear. Moses foretold that Israel would be born in bondage and would, after a long sojourn therein, be driven from it with defeat and shame. They might then turn angrily and accuse the Supreme of infirmity of purpose or instability of power. Therefore Moses wrote this poem. It would be preserved and remembered when ruin and expulsion should befall us. It would suffice that these disasters were nothing but the results of foreseen and foretold of the sins against which he so often and so vehemently had warned them.

The rabbi proceeded to discuss the theories of higher criticism as applied to the "Song of Moses." The higher critics claimed it was no prophecy at all, but a mere dirge written by wise thoughtful men could safely lay down a forecast of development and decay. They say: As there is growth, maturity, decline and death in plant life, in animal life, in individual human life, so there is just such an evolution in national life. They say: Every nation strives through its first struggle to establish itself, then through development, extension, conquest, power, dominion. After, abuses, corruption, decline, finally—extinction. For confirmation of these theories they point to Egypt, Assyria, Greece, and Rome. They say, perhaps in the time of Moses there existed similar causes of dead among the people to grieve him, or perhaps his own intelligence was sufficient to enable him to describe accurately the rise and fall of the people he rescued from bondage. These interpreters apply this theory to the Jewish race and faith at the present day. They say the process is going on before our very eyes. You actually see it in every parts of the world in its various stages. Firstly, in Mexico and the East generally they are oppressed but the very oppression gives a fierce vitality to Judaism. Secondly, in Roumania and Russia there is a struggle for civil rights, an eager quest for secular learning. Thirdly, in Eastern France and Western Europe generally, where there is much freedom and individual prosperity. Judaism already shows itself weak and languid. Fourthly, in various quarters in parts of Germany and America particularly, the next stage has been reached—Judaism fading away into materialism; and fifthly, the last stage has commenced, absence of all Jewish religion in the general population.

The rabbi asked his congregation to answer whether Judaism was destined to "speedy extinction." It had passed through so much, was it now to be broken up and lost? What the world combined could not do with fire and sword, shall each country in detail effect, and that by justice and law, applied to all? No! What? Will Judaism survive only for a few wretched races? Has it a covering acceptable in the frost and rain of adversity but a burden intolerable to be flung off when the sun of prosperity shines out bright and strong? Or, were there truth and ideals, Judaism which rendered it possible and which should give grace and dignity to man, money, wealth or power while Jewish energy and intellect may achieve? It must be so, or Judaism could never have survived the tremendous blows showered upon it, never have outlived the enormous changes forced upon it. Think! A nation living all together in one small corner in the tortuous maze of world politics, the Supreme being the offering of sacrifices and the burning of incense, this religion is transformed into a religion with sanctuaries all equal, built wherever a few Jewish people may live; a sacerdotal tribe and priestly family lose their rank and drop their functions; sacrifice and incense cease to be offered, and the people pray and practise take their place. What mighty changes? And yet Judaism exists. Its language studied, its proverbs revered, its psalms chanted, not only in synagogues but in cathedral and chapel. All over the world—yes, there were truths which made Judaism eternal. First, the divine unity and spirituality of the God of Israel.

Christianity, though born of Judaism, has tampered with paganism on these eternal verities. Its God is not unalterably one, and not essentially spiritual. Mohammedanism, also born of Judaism, does, indeed, teach the oneness of God, but there is but one God, and He is a spirit, but they have caravans and corrupt views of the life hereafter, which tamper with the spirituality of the Godhead. Judaism alone proclaims to the world that the Eternal is One, indivisible, a Spirit without body or any of the infinite qualities of a personal existence. Judaism is the truth of all rational responsibility. No religion teaches it like Judaism. Man is free to act as he will, but he must answer for his acts. If he sin, he must himself seek pardon at God's hand. No intercessor, no mediator has any place in the Christian church. The British consumers are ready to buy largely, and Canadian products are among the best that enter the market.

"Pre-eminent among Canadian experts is Great Britain's bacon," said a reporter. "It is a product of great excellence, and for the quality of this product is due to the William Davies Company, who are advertising extensively in England, and backing up their advertising by products superior to the Irish or Danish. Canadian bacon is the most important product which reaches Great Britain from any country, and it is rapidly gaining favor."

Canadian bacon and cheese are interestingly attractive, very favorable comment. As soon as proper shipping facilities are provided this product will rival bacon. The best grade of chickens which have been fattened at the Dominion feed stations in recent years are better than any I saw on the strength of this statement.

Except in the case of beef and mutton, British meats are not superior to those produced in Canada. There is no reason why our cattle and sheep shall not in time hold a place equal to our bacon, but in order to bring this about, greater care must be devoted to feeding and breeding. The British consumers do not want an excess of animal fat, but one fed so as to be full of lean meat, with a moderate supply of fat."

F. S. H.

Office of the Superintendent of Police.

Rogers said he had protested against the sale of bacon to the British market, but had "looked at the children." He thought the words might be misconstrued as to meaning that Brooks had critically examined the children. He claimed that he had been assured by Dr.

## Damaging Statement

John Rogers and Eugene Brooks  
Are Committed for Trial.

### The Father's Statement to Chief Hussey Will Make Strong Evidence.

John Rogers and Eugene Brooks were arraigned before Magistrate Hall of the city police court yesterday afternoon. The accused were represented by counsel. Mr. F. A. McLean, deputy attorney-general, appeared for the crown.

Mr. McLean informed the court that two informations had been laid against the prisoners at the time of their arrest, which he now asked leave to withdraw, substituting informations which he explained would cover both cases. Thereupon he charged against the father, John Rogers, for neglecting to furnish the necessities of life to his infant children Victoria Helen and Cecil Alexander Rogers, the charges of accessory negligence on the part of Brooks and the general charges of manslaughter against both prisoners. The informations were referred to the accused.

W. Wilson, city sanitary inspector, sworn and examined by Mr. McLean.

On September 4th he received information on which he proceeded to Rogers' house in company with Dr. Hart, coroner.

They found the dead body of Victoria Helen Rogers. He took the same statements. He said when he came to the second time the body of Victoria Helen was in the same position as on the former visit whereas it had been removed.

Witness acknowledged that he had made an error, the body had been removed when he made the second visit.

In answer to Brooks' question, he said he found no signs of death of the child. Did not take any statement from Rogers. Chief Hussey did that.

Rogers—"Did you not question me very closely on your second visit?"

Witness—"Mr. Hussey did the questioning."

Rogers—"I signed the statement on the understanding that it would not be used against me."

Witness further deposed that he held the inquest on the deceased Victoria Helen Rogers. On that occasion Brooks objected to every question put to him but subsequently at an adjourned hearing, he volunteered to give evidence. The evidence was then produced and identified by the witness.

Brooks' evidence which has already appeared in the Colonist was read by Mr. McLean and put in evidence.

### THE SECOND CHARGE.

Mr. McLean had the witness identify the evidence given by Rogers and Brooks at the inquest on Cecil Alexander Rogers, which he then read to the court and put in as evidence.

Dr. R. L. Fraser, sworn—Went to Rogers' house the day the little girl died.

He found the mother and the biggest boy suffering from diphtheria worse than the oldest girl.

The baby was lying asleep, it looked dangerously ill, but had no diphtheric membrane in the throat, nor any difficulty of breathing. Advised stimulants but the parents demurred to using whiskey. Did not go back to see the baby as his services as medical health officer terminated that day. Was present at the post-mortem.

Cecil Alexander, died of diphtheria.

Questioned by Brooks—"Would you swear positively that the child died of diphtheria?"

Witness explained the circumstances surrounding the case. Dr. Fagan's examination, and said, "Yes, the child died of diphtheria."

Brooks—"Can you swear you will die of five stimulants?"

Witness—"No."

Brooks—"Then can you swear the child's life would have been prolonged by stimulants?"

Witness—"My experience in similar cases convinces me that it might be."

William Christie, manager of G. R. telegraph office—Produced a telegram by Brooks on September 3rd to Chicago, which read as follows:

"Rev. Alex. Dowie, Chicago."

"Pray for Nelly and baby Rogers. Very sick with diphtheria."

### ROGER'S STATEMENT.

The following statement was then read and put in as evidence.

"Victoria, B. C., September 4th, 1901.

"Dear Rogers, 22nd Savary avenue—

Am the father of Victoria Helen Rogers now deceased. The child would be four years of age October 22nd next. First taken sick two weeks ago today, called no medical assistance.

The Reverend Brooks first called about one week ago and prayed for the child's recovery and advised the wife to keep the child quarantined as it was likely to be something contagious and we did so by keeping strangers out. Did not put up any notice and did not notify the health authorities. After the first visit of Brooks the child improved. The child got worse afterwards and last Monday night it was very bad. Brooks also called several times this morning when the child died. He stated previous to his suffering from croup or diphtheria. There were no symptoms of strangulation at any time. Brooks prayed for the child before it died this morning, who died in my wife's arms. I asked Brooks what I had better do and he advised me to see an undertaker and that he would advise me as to what steps should be taken, and suggested Mr. Hanna. A boy named Jimmy Armstrong, who lives near us was taken sick with sore throat after my son Willie was stricken with diphtheria. 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