

# Times

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1902.

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## OVER SIX HUNDRED CASES OF SMALLPOX

### MONTH'S RETURNS FOR PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

#### Walter Gordon Charged With Double Murder—Reported Confession—The Storm in the East.

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 3.—Walter Gordon, the alleged Whitewater murderer, came before Magistrate Baker at the police court this morning. Mr. H. M. Howell and Mr. Mathers appeared for the defendant, and Mr. Geo. Patterson, deputy attorney-general, for the Crown. The charge against him in the usual wording for an indictment for murder was "that on July 21st, near Whitewater, in the municipality of Morden, Manitoba, Walter Gordon did kill and murder one Chas. J. Daw, and at the same place on August 1st did kill and murder one Jacob Smith." Mr. Mathers, on behalf of accused, asked that the preliminary hearing be taken in Winnipeg by Magistrate Baker. This Mr. Patterson objected to, and Mr. Baker remanded the case to Boissevain, on February 11th, where the case will be heard by Magistrate Wm. Gordon. A report is in circulation to-night that Gordon has confessed the double crime.

Portage la Prairie Vacancy.

High Armstrong was selected to-night by Portage la Prairie Conservatives to contest the seat for the legislature made vacant by the death of Wm. Garland, Conservative. The Liberals will probably allow the election to go by default.

Over Six Hundred Cases.

Toronto, Feb. 3.—Dr. Bryce, provincial medical health officer, has issued a statement of the number of smallpox cases which occurred in the province during the past month and the districts in which they occurred. The total reached 629.

Conservative Banquet.

Conservative members of the legislature have tendered to Mr. McWhitty, their leader, a banquet to be held in the city on the 19th inst. Mr. Whitty has accepted.

New Steamer.

Another floating plant was added to the fleet of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co., to-day when the hull of the Montreal was launched at Bertram's ship yards.

The Storm.

Montreal, Feb. 3.—The provinces of Ontario and Quebec are held up by the heaviest snowstorm and blizzard of years. Railway traffic is generally suspended. The few trains being operated are hours behind time.

Earthquake Shock.

Edmundston, N. B., Feb. 3.—At a quarter past 8 o'clock this morning a distinct shock of earthquake was felt here. The trembling lasted a full minute and articles were knocked down in some houses, but no damage was reported.

The New Lieut-Governor.

Halifax, Feb. 3.—John J. McGee, clerk of the privy council, arrived here yesterday and goes to Fredericton to-day to swear in Lieut-Governor Snowball on Wednesday.

### FANATICS AT WORK.

Hadda Mullah is Preaching a Holy War in Afghanistan and Trouble is Feared.

Peshawar, Punjab, Feb. 5.—There is considerable unrest at Kabul and elsewhere in Afghanistan. The fanatical element is predominant and trouble is feared. Hadda Mullah, who was prominent in the rising which ended in the Tirah campaign, is preaching a holy war. He is said to have the Ameer of Afghanistan under his influence. Hadda will officiate at the Ameer's formal installation on the Afghanisthan New Year day, March 20th. Other fakirs and mullahs are stirring up agitation in the Metakland and other districts.

DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

House of Commons To-Day Voted in Favor of Second Reading of Bill.

London, Feb. 5.—The perennial Deceased Wife's Sister Bill reappeared in the House of Commons to-day in a form identical with that of last year. After some discussion the House voted in favor of the second reading of the bill, 240 yeas to 129 noes.

## SIR THOMAS AND THE PROPOSED RACE

### IS WILLING TO LEND LAST YEAR'S CHALLENGER

#### Says He Would Like to See Race Between Yachts With American Crews Aboard.

New York, Feb. 4.—Sir Thomas Lipton is quoted in a dispatch to the Journal and American from its London correspondent as saying he has not received the letter from C. W. Post, of Michigan, offering to charter Shamrock to race against Columbia this year.

"There may be a feeling in the United States that Shamrock's defeat was due to her crew last year," said Sir Thomas, "and it is very good of Mr. Post to offer to man her with Americans to try conclusions with Columbia sailed by Britishers, but not having received his letter making a specific offer, I am unable to say anything definite at the present time.

"However, I am always delighted to benefit or help sport in any possible way, and I might lend Shamrock in the interest of sport, but understand I wouldn't charter my yacht at any price. I would, however, agree to lend Shamrock to Mr. Post, provided he adequately fitted her out at his own expense for a contest with Columbia, if it is possible to send Britishers to man Columbia.

"Frankly, I would rather see a race between the two yachts this season with American crews aboard each, which I think would be a better test of the relative merits of the two boats."

### DISGRACEFUL SCENE.

Anti-Ritualists Protest Against Service in a London Church.

London, Feb. 4.—The large and fashionable congregation, which attended a religious service, officially described as a "requiem for the repose of the soul of our late sovereign, Queen Victoria," at St. Matthew's church, Westminster, this morning, was greatly scandalized by the conduct of a number of anti-ritualists, who, immediately after the service was concluded, stood up in the church and declared "the service was a bishopsmen's insult to Queen Victoria's memory."

"This is not God's house," said one objector, "this is a joss house."

### RANCHER'S REMAINS FOUND.

Was Probably Killed by Indians and His House Looted and Burned.

Tucson, Ariz., Feb. 5.—The charred body of A. T. Vail, a pioneer rancher, was found in the ruins of his house at Aravapai Canyon, 85 miles from Tucson. The supposition is that the house was burned by Apache Indians who roam around that section. It is believed that the Indians killed Vail, looted the house and burned it. The Indians are much dissatisfied with the government's cutting off their rations.

### FISHING BOAT FOUND.

Nanaimo, Feb. 4.—B. H. Smith, collector of customs, has received from A. Roper, J. P., Van Anda, intimation that last Thursday morning an Indian found a fishing boat a short distance north-west of Wulfskaum Bay. The boat was bottom up, and was over 28 feet long and 8 feet wide. It had a main sail, full of holes, and the gaff. The mast had been broken off. There were two pairs of rubber boots, a small anchor, some rope and a southwest with Japanese characters, which have been interpreted as "Fins-Mov-Bo." The boat was in fair condition, painted white, inside and out, while on the bow were painted V. I. 826.

The Indian turned it over to Provincial Officer Lucas.

## WILL NOT ACCEPT ANY INTERVENTION

### BRITISH REPLY TO DUTCH GOVERNMENT

#### Negotiations to Bring War to an End Must Take Place in South Africa.

London, Feb. 4.—The text of the reply of British foreign secretary, Lord Lansdowne, to the communication of Dr. Kuyper, the premier of the Netherlands, is as follows:

"The Foreign Office, January 30th.

"Sir.—You were good enough to lay before me on January 25th a communication from the Netherlands government, in which it was proposed that, with the object of bringing the war to an end, His Majesty's government might grant a safe conduct to the Boer delegates now in Holland for the purpose of enabling them to confer with the Boer leaders in South Africa. It is suggested that after a conference the delegates might return to Europe with power to conclude a treaty of peace with this country, and the Netherlands government intimates that in this event they might, at a later stage, be instrumental in placing the Boer plenipotentiaries in relation with the plenipotentiaries who might be appointed by His Majesty's government.

The Netherlands government intimates that if this project commends itself to His Majesty's government they will endeavor to make the suggested visit to South Africa. It may therefore be inferred that the communication I received was made on the responsibility of the Netherlands government alone, and without authority from the Boer delegates or leaders.

"His Majesty's government have given their best consideration, and whilst they entirely appreciate the motives of humanity which led the Netherlands to this proposal, they must adhere to the position adopted and clearly announced by them some months after the commencement of hostilities by the Boers, that it is not their intention to accept the intervention of any foreign power in the South African war. Should the Boer delegates themselves desire to lay a request for a safe conduct before His Majesty's government there is no reason why they should not do so. But His Majesty's government, obviously, are not in a position to express an opinion on any such application until they have received it, and are aware of the precise nature and grounds whereon the request is made.

"I may therefore point out that it is not at present clear to His Majesty's government that the delegates retain any influence over the representatives of the Boers in South Africa, or have any voice in their councils. They are stated by the Netherlands government to have received such letters of credence or instructions of a later date than March, 1900. His Majesty's government, on the other hand, understood that all the powers of government, including those of negotiation, were now completely vested in Mr. Steyn, for the Boers of the Orange River Colony, and Mr. Schalk Burger, for those of the Transvaal. It is in no way evident that the quickest and most satisfactory means of arranging a settlement would be direct communication between the leaders of the Boer forces in South Africa and the commander-in-chief of His Majesty's forces, who has already been instructed to forward immediately any offers he may receive for the consideration of His Majesty's government.

"In these circumstances His Majesty's government have decided that if the Boer leaders should desire to enter into negotiations for the purpose of bringing the war to an end, these negotiations must take place, not in Europe but in South Africa.

"It should moreover be borne in mind that if the Boer leaders are to occupy their position in South Africa, consulting with Boer leaders in the field and in returning to Europe for the purpose of making known the results of their errand, a period of at least three months would elapse, during which hostilities would be protracted and much human suffering perhaps needlessly occasioned.

"I have, etc.

"(Sgd.) LANSDOWNE."

The text of the communication of the Dutch minister in London to Lord Lansdowne, is as follows:

"In the opinion of the government of Her Majesty the Queen, the exceptional circumstances in which one of the belligerent parties in South Africa is placed, which prevents it from communicating directly with the other belligerent, constitute one reason for the prolongation of the war, which is still raging without pause or end, and which causes so much misery.

"It is, in fact, an exceptional circumstance, that one of the belligerent parties is completely shut in and separated from the rest of the world, and that the Boer representatives in Europe are deprived of all means of communicating with the general commanding their forces. The difficulty thus arises that the authorities who ought to negotiate for the Boer side are divided into two sections which are deprived of all means

of deliberating together. It is evident that the Boer delegates in Europe can do nothing because they do not know the state of affairs in Africa, and that the Boers in the field are obliged to abstain from taking any steps because they are not cognizant of the state of affairs in Europe.

"Moreover, the delegates in Europe are bound by treaty to be agreed to, which were drawn up in March, 1900, which bind them so strictly to the independence of the republics that they could not even be permitted to accept the re-establishment of an appointee by the two parties. The Holland government might perhaps be considered as indicated for the performance of this task, seeing that the Boer delegates are in Netherlands territory and accredited to that government. If His Britannic Majesty's government should agree to this view, the government of Her Majesty the Queen would have to inquire of the Boer delegates whether they are willing to proceed to Africa and deliberate with the Boer leaders on the spot, returning to Europe after a stay of fixed length, say a fortnight, armed with adequate full powers providing for all eventualities and authorizing them to conclude a treaty of peace which should bind absolutely both the Boers in Europe and the Boers in Africa.

"In the event of an effective reply, it would be necessary for His Britannic Majesty's government to hand the Netherlands government three safe conducts, permitting the Boer delegates to proceed freely to Africa, remain there as long as they agreed upon, and return freely to Europe. It would further be necessary for the British government to allow of telegraph code with the view of appointing a special agent, whose duties could meet the Boer leaders. On their return the Netherlands government could place them in communication with the plenipotentiaries appointed for that purpose by His Britannic Majesty's government, and would willingly undertake to place at the disposal of these gentlemen the accommodation necessary for their meetings; the Netherlands government could then consider their task at an end.

"It is quite evident that negotiations thus begun might lead to no results, but the possibility of the contrary is not excluded, and in this condition of affairs it appears desirable to endeavor to open negotiations in the hope that they may be successful and efface a difficult and bloody war. It is therefore suggested that the first step in this direction; and it might be useful that a third party should undertake the matter and serve as an intermediary.

(Signed), "GERIOLKE."

### TREATIES TO RETALIATE.

France Will Not Renew Diplomatic Relations With Venezuela if Demands Are Refused.

Willemsdijk, Island of Curacao, Feb. 4.—Advises received here from Caracas announce that the French government has notified the Venezuelan government that France will not sign the protocol presented by Venezuela for a renewal of diplomatic relations between the two countries unless the Venezuelan government immediately authorized to hand at Lagunaira and protect the interests of his father. In case of Venezuela's failure to grant the demand of the French government, France will immediately impose duty on the Venezuelan cocoa, which would be disastrous for Venezuela.

It is reported that the Venezuelan government troops have been defeated by Battalions and Loering near Beaulieu station. Numerous arrests were made on January 27th at Caracas. This is looked upon as proof that the government is in fear of more serious complications.

### BUILDING ACTIVITY.

Many Tall Structures Will Be Erected in Chicago.

Chicago, Feb. 5.—The action of the city council in lifting the ban off tall buildings is expected to mark the beginning of the period of the greatest building activity in the history of Chicago. Structures to cost \$21,238,000 have been planned for immediate construction, all valued at \$4,300,000 to be put into other big down town structures in the near future.

### CLAVERDALE FLOATED.

Steamer Which Went Ashore on Saturday Towed Off Uninjured.

Atlantic City, N. J., Feb. 5.—The British ship Claverdale, from China and Japan for New York, which went ashore on Brigantine shoal during Saturday's storm, was floated with the aid of service cranes to-day. Claverdale was apparently uninjured and proceeded to New York.

The directors of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey declared a dividend of \$20 per share yesterday. This is the same as for the corresponding quarter last year and the year before.

## THE BOER LOSSES DURING PAST WEEK

### OVER ONE HUNDRED CAPTURED BY BRITISH

#### Warm Debate in Commons Over Remount Question—War Office Charged With Incompetency.

London, Feb. 4.—In his weekly report to the war office Lord Kitchener states that for the week ending February 21st, twenty-nine Boers were killed, six wounded, 142 made prisoners and 45 surrendered.

The Remount Question.

London, Feb. 4.—In the House of Commons yesterday evening Major Arthur Lee, Conservative, said that Great Britain had been offered the services of the chief horse expert of the United States army as adviser in the purchase of American horses for the British army.

The revelation was made during a heated debate on the remount question when Major Lee said that being military attaché at Washington he was not informed that there was any intention of buying horses in the United States. He added: "I learned from the American newspapers that British officers had been sent out to buy horses, but I was not informed who they were nor was I asked to give them such assistance as my position implied I was competent to give. At the time I had the opportunity, through the good will of a friend, of getting the services of the chief horse expert of the United States army as adviser. I called the suggestion to the war office, but I received no reply."

The whole debate on this question in the House of Commons caused widespread indignation. The ministerial party, who were responsible for the war office with absolute incompetency, of nothing worse, and demands a searching inquiry.

The Globe suggests that the war secretary, Mr. Brodrick, ascertain the identity of the officers who were responsible for the communications for the purpose of summarily and indignantly dismissing them.

The supporters of the government are shocked, not only by the revelations regarding the inefficiency of the war office, but more so by the official tone of Mr. Brodrick's and Mr. Balfour's denials. They claim that the war office, because he did not suppress the investigation committee's report altogether.

The Times points out that "it is right and honorable that a minister should definitely and publicly disown the responsibility which he carries for the swindlers, whoever they are, should be brought to book promptly."

The St. James Gazette referring to the further investigations proposed, urges the need of fixing the responsibility of individuals, saying: "The nation has been swindled, and it is right that the swindlers, whoever they are, should be brought to book promptly."

Will Retire at Close of War.

London, Feb. 4.—It is now said that the retirement of Lord Salisbury from office will be coincident with the end of the South African war. The St. James Gazette this afternoon claims to have the highest authority for saying: "The Premier has fixed the restoration of peace in South Africa as the appropriate occasion for his resignation. If the war is ended Lord Salisbury will retire to his country house."

Britain's Reply.

London, Feb. 4.—The British government replied to Dr. Kuyper, the Dutch premier, that if the Boers in the field desire to negotiate for peace, negotiations can be entered into, but only in South Africa. The British government adheres to its intention not to accept the intervention of any foreign power.

Back From the Front.

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 4.—Among returning Canadian soldiers who arrived on Allan Ross, Nunniamun, yesterday were John Lightfoot and Vancouver. He left by the evening train for home.

Miss Porteous, of Galt, Ont., arrived here from Natal on the Nunniamun yesterday. She says she was an Englishwoman more disposed to make money than be patriotic, are responsible for the Boer supply of ammunition.

Cochrane's Proposal.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Representative Cochrane, Missouri, introduced a resolution in the house to-day inviting Paul Kruger, the Boer leader, to visit the United States and appropriate \$25,000 to defray the expenses of his entertainment while here.

Morris Are Ready.

Wellington, N. Z., Feb. 3.—A thousand Maoris have volunteered to do garrison duty anywhere in the British dominions with the object of relieving a similar number of British troops for service in South Africa.

### NOT SATISFIED.

Premier of Queensland Says Commonwealth Government Has Disappointed Advocates of Union.

Brisbane, Australia, Feb. 4.—Parliament has been dissolved and the premier, Robert Thip, has issued an election manifesto, voicing Queensland's dissatisfaction with the result of the Australian federal election. The premier criticizes the Commonwealth government, and declares it has bitterly disappointed the strongest advocates of the union, which many Australians would gladly see dissolved.

MET SEVERE WEATHER.

Steamer Uttonia Encountered Storm on Atlantic and Could Make But Little Headway.

Queenstown, Feb. 4.—The Cunard liner steamer Uttonia, which sailed from Boston, January 23rd, for Liverpool, and which arrived here to-day, reports having encountered terrific weather on January 26th and 27th. During these two days a blizzard and high seas prevailed, and the vessel was only able to steam one hundred miles a day.

## HON. D. MILLS GOES TO SUPREME COURT

### HON. C. FITZPATRICK MAY SUCCEED HIM

#### Four New Senators Have Been Appointed to Fill Vacancies—Another Census Bulletin.

Ottawa, Feb. 5.—Hon. David Mills, minister of justice, has decided to accept the position on the Supreme court bench made vacant by the death of Justice Gwynne. The probability is that he will vacate the justice department before the opening of parliament.

So far nothing official has been done to appoint a successor to Hon. Mr. Mills, although there is probability that Hon. C. Fitzpatrick, will be promoted from the solicitor-generalship to the head of the department. Later on there will be a shuffle when a portfolio will be given to British Columbia.

Yukon Mining Cases.

Argument in the Yukon mining cases was concluded in the Exchequer court yesterday and judgment reserved.

New Senators.

At yesterday's cabinet meeting following new senators were appointed: Dr. James E. Robertson, Prince Edward Island, in place of the late Senator Prowse; Hon. Charles E. Church, Nova Scotia, in place of the late Senator Nova Scotia; Frederick P. Thompson, of Fredericton, in place of Senator Snowball, promoted to the position of Lieut-Governorship; and Frederick L. Beique, K. C., Montreal, in place of Senator Villeneuve.

Census Returns.

Bulletin three of the census, giving the rural and urban population of the Maritime provinces and Quebec, has been issued. The rural population of New Brunswick was 255,535 as compared with 272,302 in 1891, and the urban population 77,285, compared with 48,901 in 1891.

In Nova Scotia the rural population was 330,181, against 450,880 in 1891, and urban population 120,383 compared with 70,903 in 1891.

In Prince Edward Island the rural population was 14,955 against 12,455. In Quebec, both the rural and urban population increased. The rural population was 922,667, compared with 988,820 in 1891, and urban 656,231, compared with 499,715.

Senate Vacancies.

When Hon. D. Mills goes to the Supreme court there will be two vacancies in the senate. The names of James McMillen, ex-M. P., and Wm. Gibson, ex-M. P., are mentioned for these positions.

TOOK CARBOLIC ACID.

Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 5.—Mrs. Frank J. Vance, of Charlotte, wife of F. J. Vance, the village trustee, committed suicide in the Northern hotel some time during last night by drinking carbolic acid. The body was found lying across the bed fully clothed this morning. Mrs. Vance's maiden name was Jean McMahon, and she originally came from Iowa, where she was born forty years ago.

### NEW OIL COMPANY.

Beaumont, Texas, Feb. 5.—The papers have been placed on file here in which the Hoza-Strain syndicate transfers to an English company, to be formed, seven and one-eighth acres of land in the proved oil field for a consideration of \$150,000 in cash and \$900,000 in stock in the proposed company. The capital stock of the company is to be £900,000. It is stipulated in the deed that the projected company is to be organized in Great Britain.

## UNKNOWN WOMAN KILLED ON RAILWAY

### BODY MUTILATED IN YARDS AT WINNIPEG

#### Property Loss Led to Suicide—Dominion Government Asked to Discontinue Tuberculosis Test.

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 4.—The council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy this morning discussed the request from British Columbia that diplomas of that province be recognized in Ontario. It is likely that the request will be granted.

Voting on Liquor Act.

It was stated to-day that the Ross government would submit the Manitoba Prohibition Act to the electors of Ontario, simply saying: "Here is the act which has been favorably passed upon by the Privy Council. It is for you to say whether it shall be placed upon the statute books or not." It is said that the government will insist upon at least a three-fifths vote in favor.

President of Imperial Bank.

At a special meeting of the board of directors of the Imperial Bank of Canada, Thos. Roodman Meritt, of St. Catharines, was elected president of the bank, to succeed the late H. S. Howland. D. R. Wilkie, who had just previously been elected director, on the board to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Howland, was elected vice-president, continuing as general manager.

The Carnegie Offer.

Winnipeg, Feb. 4.—The city council will ask power from the legislature to submit a by-law to raise \$30,000 for the purchase of a site and equipment for the free library building offered by Andrew Carnegie of Winnipeg. The council will also petition the province to have a vote taken on the \$100,000 street car question.

Sudden Death.

Keene, Ont., Feb. 4.—Rev. Dr. Andrews, who has officiated in the Presbyterian church here for 50 years, while in the act of putting on the morning dress, fell on the floor and expired before medical aid arrived. He was 82 years of age and had been in the best of health.

Unknown Woman Killed.

Winnipeg, Feb. 5.—Shortly before 4 o'clock this morning the lifeless body of an unknown woman was found on the track in the C. P. R. yards in a badly mutilated condition. She had been killed by a passing train. The body was taken in charge by the police and with a coroner's jury is being held at the morgue to await the result of the inquest.

Cut His Throat.

St. John, N. B., Feb. 5.—A suicide, traced to the wild storm of Sunday night, occurred at Greenwood yesterday. Geo. Kiphatrick cut his own throat with a razor. He suffered a severe loss in the storm, and this preyed on his mind.

Went Test Discontinued.

Toronto, Feb. 5.—At the annual meeting of the Shorthorn Breeders' Association of Canada yesterday a resolution was passed praying the Dominion government to discontinue the tuberculosis test on the ground that it was unreliable, unnecessary and in many cases injurious. The resolution also stated that the association failed to see that the test was requiring ninety days' quarantine, as there is no contagious disease in Great Britain requiring its enforcement to such length of time. Dr. Balfour was appointed to represent the association at the British Columbia provincial exhibition.

Mrs. Gibson Dead.

Hamilton, Ont., Feb. 5.—Mrs. Gibson, wife of W. Gibson, ex-M. P., Lincoln and Niagara, is dead after a lingering illness.

Montreal Mayorality.

Montreal, Feb. 5.—A writ was applied for this afternoon to declare the election of Mayor Cochrane on Saturday null and void on the ground that the name Mayor Raymond Prefontaine did not appear on the ballot papers.

FLAMES ARE SPREADING.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 5.—Shortly after 6 o'clock fire broke out in the large iron storeroom of P. J. McArdele, on Van Rensselaer island, below the city. The fire has communicated to the works of the American Color & Chemical Co. There is no water available with which to fight the fire, and it is feared that the whole extensive district will be devastated. The Standard Oil Company has large oil tanks near by. The loss will probably amount to over \$100,000.

Several large manufacturing establishments, including the Troy Nickel Works and the Troy Stove Works are in danger of being consumed.

The island is outside of the limits of this city, but several steamers have been sent to the scene. The storeroom of the Standard Oil Company has two thousand barrels of oil, which will be consumed by the fire within a short time, and a big explosion is likely to occur.







### SOME OF THE NEEDS OF THE WEST COAST

#### HOW DEVELOPMENT MIGHT BE ASSISTED

Additional Light and Better Means of Communication Are Required—Some Suggestions.

Outside the Strait of Juan de Fuca, and within distant view of Cape Flattery, lies the harbor of San Juan, locally known as Port Bowen. It is a wide, spacious harbor, three miles long by two wide, and land locked with rocky mountains, with the exception of its wide opening looking towards the south-west. It is a matter of wonder that this harbor is not more frequently used as a shelter for ships in stormy weather or while waiting for a favorable wind to proceed up the Straits.

It affords a deep water anchorage for the largest ships, and during the winter months has not unfrequently a number of sailing schooners lying under the shelter of the wharf.

A private company has recently built a wharf 800 yards long, with a breakwater, in the most sheltered part of the harbor, and a large hotel is now in process of construction, which will be opened in the spring.

The freight and passenger charges at present are exorbitant. It is a matter of surprise that the people up the West Coast will stand the condition of things here, however, was seen on the trip except a couple of sailing vessels off the Cape, one of which was being picked up by the Empress passed.

When the steamer came in last evening the tide was about three-quarters ebb, and the vessel notwithstanding had no difficulty in berthing at the old wharf. She was deeply loaded, there being 2,400 tons measurement of cargo in her spacious hold, including 4,545 packages of tea

At the present time the case stands thus: We have Vancouver Island 290 miles long by 60 wide, rough and inaccessible except from the sea, but known to be rich in raw products of the mine, forest and sea, the greater part of the

internal part of the island unexplored. It is absurd to talk about railways through the island at present, but we have the transport of the sea and good harbors close at hand. But all that at present takes this region so close to the line of commerce is one single steamer, which at irregular intervals of once a month makes a journey across our unlighted coast to Cape Scott.

While nature has endowed the whole island with cheap transport of sea and good harbors on every side, but very little effort is made to use them. A regular weekly call at every settled place on the coast would do more to help the settlement of the island and develop its resources than by giving just that means of communication the country needs.

At the present time from 80 to 90 per cent. of the pre-emptions and clearings made by settlers in prosperous times have been left, chiefly due to want of communication. A similar record might be found in the mining claims. All this would be remedied, at all events on the West Coast line of the island, if people were assured of a certainty of regular communication. People would be encouraged to go in, the absentee landlord would return, the claimholder who views his annual journey in the light of a picnic would be encouraged to develop his claim.—(Com.)

The Erie is the only railway yet closed as a result of the big storm of Sunday and Monday. In no storm since 1878 has the Erie suffered as in the present. It is completely tied up south of Rochester, N. Y.

Cape Scott, the most northerly point on the island. The lights need not necessarily be lighthouses, inhabited and cared for by a resident keeper, but a system of acetylene lights, such as is now in use on the French coast line and other parts of the world, were inaugurated, which would work automatically, or could easily be handled by some local settler. The chief expense would be obviated. The visit of a government steamer once a

month and a supply of carbonate would be all that is needed. It has been proved by experience that acetylene lends itself to the purposes of stationary lights at sea better than any other, and what is found good enough for other parts of the world might, with advantage, be tried here. In one or two instances a cheap electric plant run by water power might be installed, for the whole coast line has water power to perfection. It might be said that the present shipping does not warrant an expenditure in lighting the West Coast in so extensive a scale. But when one considers the peculiar position of Vancouver Island with its coast line looking nearly due south, and that shipping is invariably driven on this coast by the southwest winds, which prevail for at least six months in the year accompanied by storm, rain and fog, it may mean a very great deal if ships could find safe harbor and anchorage by means of beacon lights such as these.

As the case now stands there are 290 miles of exposed and dangerous coast line with plenty of safe harbors if mariners knew where to look for them, but not a single light to beacon-guide the mariner on his course. Already Cape Beale and Carmanah are known amongst shipping circles as the graveyard of ships, and that locality is by no means the worst on the coast.

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### A PRESENTATION TO MR. T. W. PATERSON

#### Retiring Manager of V. & S. Remanded by Employees of the Line Last Night.

Last night T. W. Paterson, who has acted as general manager of the V. & S. railway ever since its construction, and who retired on February 1st, received a flattering tribute of the esteem in which he is held by the employees of that road. A deputation waited on him at Bay street and A. F. Forbes, acting as spokesman for the party, presented Mr. Paterson with a beautifully inscribed gold locket and the following address:

T. W. Paterson, Esq., Victoria, B. C.: Sir—We, the employees of the Victoria & Sidney railway, having learned of your retirement from the management of the above companies, respectfully request you to be good enough to accept at our hands the accompanying token as a remembrance and esteem in which you are held by each and everyone of us.

We also earnestly desire to assure you of our sincere appreciation of the singularly cordial and friendly relations which have ever existed between yourself and us during our service with the company. We greatly regret the severance of your connection with the company, but we do so with pleasure to the extent that we almost solely to your persistent efforts and tireless industry, the Victoria & Sidney railway has been successfully opened, and we have amply justified its existence from the very beginning.

We are not forgetful of the fact that to your able guidance and careful management must be credited the consummation of the important ferry project which is now rapidly approaching completion. It is a matter of great importance to the city of Victoria, as undoubtedly the work must prove of great and lasting benefit not only to the city of Victoria, but also to the province generally.

Wherever your future ventures may lead you, it is our earnest hope that all our enterprises may prove abundantly successful.

Mr. Paterson, who was completely surprised, replied in very feeling terms. The regret felt among the employees of the road is shared by citizens generally, and the wish is universally expressed that Victoria may not lose Mr. Paterson as a citizen because of the change.

**ELEVEN PERSONS KILLED.** Fatal Explosion in Basement of House in Chicago.

Chicago, Feb. 5.—By an explosion of illuminating gas in the basement of a two-story frame building at 276 Twenty-Second street, this evening, a number of people, the total said to be 11, lost their lives, and the building was blown into bits of kindling wood.

By 8:45 p.m. five bodies had been recovered from the ruins. They were all of one family. Not a member of the family escaped.

The other explosions of gas followed so quickly that it was hard to distinguish them. The first to explode was a main at Twenty-Second street and Archer avenue. Then the manhole, half a block south of Archer avenue, was blown into the air by a loud explosion.

The fire spread below the street and smaller manholes were blown into the air.

The flames from the first gas main reached the Throthe butcher shop. The building was a three-story frame structure, and it had been weakened and nearly wrecked by the shock. It is supposed that the occupants of the building were knocked unconscious or were too paralyzed to rush from the place.

The fire and rotting frame structure caused a fire in the basement. Instantly the flames had enveloped the building. With a roar the building collapsed and the occupants, with one exception, were carried with it to the basement.

The adjoining buildings also caught fire. It seemed that the whole block would be wiped out before the firemen could get the blaze under control.

The Telegraph of Hongkong contains the following details of a wedding already announced in the Times: "A quiet, but none the less pretty, nuptial wedding was celebrated at 12:30 p.m. today (January 4th) at St. John's cathedral, Lieut. G. B. S. Simon, R.N., of H. M. S. Waterwitch, being married to Miss Amy Baynes-Reed, daughter of Edmund Baynes-Reed, Esq., of Victoria, B. C. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. H. France, M. A., and the bride was given away by her cousin, Surgeon J. C. J. Reed, R.N.

The bridegroom was in the uniform of the Chilian regiments, were drilling every day for an emergency, and the streets of the city in consequence presented an animated scene during the time the barque was in port. The Chilians, the captain states, are very poor soldiers, but as cavalrymen they are hard to beat.

A letter addressed to the agent-general for British Columbia, London, by Samuel Short, asking for information concerning the whereabouts of the writer's son, Louis Sebastian Short, who left the Old Country for Canada in March, 1901, has just been handed to the Victoria detective department by E. B. Gosnell, secretary of the provincial bureau of information. The writer states that his son was employed on a farm in Assiniboia until October 10th, 1901, when it is believed he left for Victoria or Vancouver, where he said he could secure better wages. Since leaving Assiniboia his parents have had no communication with him. The father thinks it possible that he met someone on the trail who may have induced him to go elsewhere. The young man is 21 years of age, of very steady habits and until the aforementioned date has kept up constant communication with his parents.

Bishop Grandin, of St. Albert, Alberta, is dying.

**APOL & STEEL PILLS** REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES

**SUPERSEDING BITTER APPLE PILLS** COCHEA, PENNSYLVANIA, ETC.

Order of all chemists, or sent free for \$1.50 from EVANS & SONS, LTD., Montreal, or MARTIN, Pharmacologist, Birmingham, England, or P. O. Box 260, Victoria, B. C.

### AMUR FROM SKAGWAY

#### Travel between Dawson and points on the coast is again benefiting from good trails and a rapid stage service.

Passengers from the North on the steamer Amur, which arrived from Skagway via Vancouver this morning, report that the trip from Dawson to White Horse is now being made in a little over five and a half days, the stage making an average 70 to 92 miles a day. The Amur had a small passenger list, but included among those who arrived were several from Dawson. L. Trough, manager of a refrigerating plant at Dawson, was one of these. Miss T. Beets arrived from Dawson in response to a telegram notifying her of her mother's serious illness in the East. Miss James Boyle was also a passenger from Dawson. E. S. Ironsides, customs officer at Skagway; Mr. and Mrs. Hickman, of Seattle; W. Meyer, T. Swanberg, J. Morymet, E. Townsend, A. H. Prentice and J. J. Shortzer were also passengers. On the voyage south the

unfortunate and only a British barque painted gray and bound south was the only vessel sighted en route. She was at too great a distance to be made out. Before the Andromeda left Calico there was prospect of a war between the Argentine Republic and Chili, but this trouble has since been arranged amicably. There were several men-of-war in port at the time, including the Iowa and two British ships, the names of which the captain could not recall. The Chilian regiments were drilling every day for an emergency, and the streets of the city in consequence presented an animated scene during the time the barque was in port. The Chilians, the captain states, are very poor soldiers, but as cavalrymen they are hard to beat.

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### FISHING FLEET ON THE FRASER

#### CANADIAN BOATS TAKING SALMON IN NETS OPPOSITE STEVESTON.

Amur's officers saw no wreckage from the lost collier Bristol.

News comes from Dawson that Chas. Watt, a newspaper man from Oregon, who died about a month ago, still lies at Dawson undertaking shop still unburied. Watt was a member of the Albany, Or. Lodge of Woodmen, and formerly lived in that town. He also lived in Salem, where he was well known and was for a long time engaged in newspaper work. He died here of pneumonia.

R. F. Oberlander, salesman at Forty-Mile for the Northern Commercial Company, succumbed to the cold early in January while struggling through drifted snow on the river trail a few days ago, trying to make his way from Dawson to Forty-mile with a dog team with the temperature 50 degrees below zero. He became exhausted and then benumbed with cold, and the usual desire of a freezing man to lie down and sleep seized him. He had just wrapped himself in his fur robe in a careless way and lain down in the snow when Messrs. Bruce and Whalley, hunters, came up behind him and rescued him. Before they could rouse Oberlander they had to prick him with a knife, and then had to fight to keep him from attacking them in a sort of delirium that seized him. He was finally brought to his senses by the hardy hunters, and taken to their cabin, where he was cared for until the next day, and then sent on his way.

A Dawson dispatch says: A trail will probably be cut from Rampart to Bottles, on the Koyukuk, a distance of 108 miles. Advice over the ice from Rampart state that \$2,000 has been subscribed for this purpose by the North American Transportation & Trading Company, Stoddard, Risdon, George Love and other miners of that place. Sergt. Minard, of the United States army, has a claim over a trail over this route last summer in eight days.

**THE VIRAGO COMMISSIONED.** The torpedo destroyer Virago was placed in commission yesterday, and according to the original programme regarding the fate of the Condor, said "I believe that the Condor went down before a single boat could be lowered. You may quote me as saying that I am unalterably opposed to vessels built after the plan of this British training ship, for the reason that their high bows, fore and aft, their high bul-

works, open water-tight waists and top-heavy decks make them extremely dangerous and unmanageable in a storm. For twenty years I have been continually fighting open-waisted war vessels, but so far with but little avail. The reason why such boats find favor in naval circles is that they will sit low in the water. Unfortunately, however, this is a case where theory and practice do not harmonize. While they are all that their constructors wish for regarding their position in the water, to the practical eye of the experienced seaman they are no thing more than so many death traps. I feel safe in saying that there is not a man who has ever gone to sea in a vessel such as the Condor, and who has not experienced rough weather, who has not felt at one time or another that there was nothing more in store for him but Davy Jones's locker." Captain Scamler, of the Condor, I am told, when the vessel was at New Westminster last October, was quite free in his criticisms as to the seaworthiness of his ship. I have no doubt but that he said all that is credited to him, and more, too. It is doing a great wrong to brave men to send them to sea in vessels of this type, where they have not even a fighting chance for their lives if a storm strikes them."

While returning to Seattle from Alaska on January 24th the steamer Bertha collided with an iceberg in Toiy Pass, and for a time those on board thought that the vessel would sink, but she managed to pull through and continue her voyage south. When the steamer struck she was making good speed, and the shock of the collision was severe, although it is stated that the blow was a glancing one. Had the steamer hit the berg head on there is little doubt that she would have been severely damaged, as the blow came below the waterline. As it was the wooden hull of the steamer was splintered and gashed in several places, and extensive repairs rendered necessary. The Bertha is now lying in Seattle harbor where the repairs are being made by stern carpenters. To facilitate the work the vessel has been well ballasted stern that her nose might be raised. The Bertha is scheduled to sail for Valdes on February 7th.

**HERE FROM CALICO.** The barque Andromeda, 46 days from Calico, arrived in the Royal Roads in ballast last evening. The voyage was

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THE ONLY REMEDY.

Local considerations and prejudices, the claims of vested interests, the possible effects of any change in regulations upon the fortunes of the workman—all these things enter into this perplexing question of salmon fishing. Neither canners nor fishermen desire any change that may leave them in a worse position than they occupy at present.

As for the Victoria is concerned, there are comparatively few people deeply interested in this question. There has been no local agitation in favor of traps, except that which emanated from those financially interested in the industry, who merely demand that they shall not be handicapped by regulations which are not applied to their competitors.

ALDERMANIC SALARIES. The majority of the members of the City Council have decided that laborers are worthy of their hire. We do not blame them. It has become an established custom on this continent to indemnify legislators for their services.

THE COLONIST makes an interesting point in connection with the contention of the United States in regard to the location of the Alaska boundary as applied to territorial rights in northern waters. Our contemporary points out that "the claim of the United States is that this 'line of demarcation' extends from the southern extremity of Prince of Wales Island to the mouth of Portland Canal, and that the waters north of the territorial waters of that country, if this is the case the waters lying on the other side of the 'line of demarcation' must be the territorial waters of Great Britain, and therefore Hecate Strait is within the exclusive jurisdiction of Canada.

NO INTERVENTION. The peripatetic governments of the states once known as the Transvaal and the Orange Free State have at last been convinced that it is impossible to prevent them to attain to the goal of their ambition. A Dutch South Africa was merely a vision of the night. The dreamers have been awakened. For the gratification of their vaulting ambition they applied the match and withdrew to a safe distance to watch the effects of the explosion. The result has been disastrous to all concerned but the prime movers in the conspiracy. Kruger is living in exile in Holland, Leyds is beyond the reach of want, Wolmarins and Fiecher need never sell their hands over to gain their daily bread.

THE HIGHEST receipts ever taken in for the use of the Suez Canal in one year were \$16,461,800.

RESULT OF A BLUNDER.

Premier Dunsuir has supplied the Conservative opposition of Ontario with an issue upon which to meet, and if possible defeat the Liberal government of that province. Mr. Whitney was rather at a loss for solid ground upon which to plant his feet until his attention was called by the Mail and Empire to the celebrated letters of the Premier of this province demanding better terms from Ottawa.

THE MALL AND EMPIRE claims that Ontario is precisely in the same position as British Columbia, and that if the opposition were in power it would insist upon provincial rights and demand Dominion assistance. This hardly agrees with the contention of Mr. Dunsuir, who holds that the Eastern provinces have been especially favored. But it does uphold the view of the Times that if our Premier intended his letters to be regarded as absolutely non-partisan as between the two parties in Dominion politics, he chose a very inopportune time for their publication.

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MEN ON THE SENATOR FOUND ASPHYXIATED.

Chief Engineer Smith and James Stalker, of the steamer Senator, the craft just acquired by the V. & S. Railway Company to ply between Sidney and Osborne Bay, were found dead at Sidney this morning under very peculiar circumstances. Both occupied the same sleeping compartment on the little steamer, and had retired together last night.

THE morning Capt. Stalker went to their room to awake them, and to his amazement found both had been asphyxiated. The room, which was situated below the main deck, was full of smoke, and the stoves, gasolines, and the men were suffocated, there having been evidently a brisk fire in the stove, the smoke from which had no avenue of escape after the pipe had fallen. Probably a sudden jar of the vessel accented for the disconnection of the pipe, as from the position in which the dead men were no other explanation can be drawn from the facts available.

COMMUNICATIONS. A VOICE FROM THE INTERIOR. To the Editor.—Although it is not very clearly understood in the interior of the province what the programme of business is to be at the Liberal convention on 6th February, it is expected by all that the chief matter for consideration will be the adoption of party discipline.

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PRESBYTERIAN PASTOR PRAISES PE-RU-NA.



First Presbyterian Church of Greensboro, Ga., and its Pastor and Elder.

THE day was when men of prominence hesitated to give their testimonials to proprietary medicines for publication. This remains true to-day of most proprietary medicines. But Peruna has become so justly famous, its merits are known to so many people of high and low stations, that no one hesitates to see his name in print recommending Peruna.

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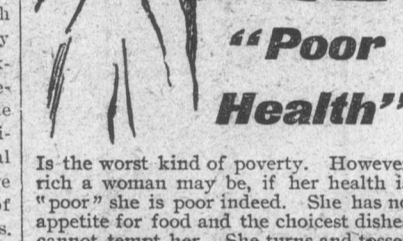
BOARD OF TRADE FAVOR THE MEMBERS ENDORSING VIEWS OF SENATOR TEMPLEMAN BEING MINISTER OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

A special meeting of the C. Board of Trade was held on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock to consider a committee report on the employment of American fishermen and catching of salmon.

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Is the worst kind of poverty. However rich a woman may be, if her health is "poor" she is poor indeed. She has no appetite, her food and the medicine she cannot keep her. She turns and tosses through a restless night on a couch which might woo an empress to slumber. She has no strength for household cares, no delight in social pleasures. She sits "perked up" in a glittering gown, wearing a golden sorrow. She is a wife and mother. But she has no happiness in either relation. The question of better terms has been made a party issue in Ontario, and it is evidently regarded by the people of the East as a party issue in British Columbia.

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DR. HANINGTON INJURED. Victim of a Collision on Fort Street Early Last Evening.

DR. E. C. HANINGTON was the victim of an accident last evening, which will confine him to his residence for some time. He was driving down Fort street between 7 and 8 o'clock, and when about opposite the corner of Blandford and Kino streets, it was at first feared that his horse had broken, but examination by Dr. Hermann Robertson disclosed several fractured ribs and a general shaking up. He is doing a fairly comfortable night, and is passing a quiet day.

HE CAN EAT NOW. After a Long Period of Enforced Fast-ing Hormisdas Theberg, of St. Mar-cel, Que., Enjoys His Meals Once More.

There is a great pleasure in being able to eat freely and heartily that which we wish without any fear of painful after-effects.

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FOR E-RU-NA.



Pastor and Elder. A prominent member of the church of that place.

I was troubled with eyes and tried many things but no relief until after using a few drops of this medicine.

My eyes were so sore that I could not see and I was almost blind.

After using a few drops of this medicine, my eyes were cured and I was able to see again.

This medicine is sold by all druggists and is the best for all eye troubles.

It is a great relief to those who suffer from eye troubles and is the best medicine for all eye troubles.

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BOARD OF TRADE FAVOR THE TRAPS

MEMBERS ENDORSE THE VIEWS OF CANNERS

Meeting Unanimously Recommends That Senator Templeman Be Made Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

A special meeting of the Victoria, B. C., Board of Trade was held in the board of trade room yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock to consider the report of a committee recommending the employment of American methods in the trapping and catching of salmon.

Mr. Shallcross asked if the sites for traps along the coast of the Island were limited. In reply Mr. Todd stated that this was a matter to be provided.

Mr. Shallcross then asked that his suggestion of the formation of a trust be considered by the fishery committee.

Mr. Meiss thought that the Fraser river canners should be considered, as they had invested heavily.

Mr. Ward wanted to see as liberal a policy adopted as possible. He believed that every Victorian wanting it should be allowed the privilege of fishing.

In opening W. A. Ward moved the following resolution: That the fisheries committee of the Victoria board of trade consider it absolutely necessary, in view of the great development of the canning industry on Puget Sound and the consequent competition through their cheap methods of taking salmon, that permission be granted British subjects to operate traps, purse and drag seines, and all nets of unlimited length on Vancouver adjacent islands in the waters south of the 49th parallel.

Also, that in the event of these privileges being granted, and the great importance of the industry, it is desirable that a separate "salmon district" should be established covering the above territory.

We are also strongly of the opinion that exclusive fishing privileges should not be granted to any one person, and are not in any way connected with the industry either as fishermen or canners.

By way of explanation, Mr. Ward said that the American methods were the most scientific employed. He showed the comparison of the cost of the fish as prepared for the market in British Columbia and on the Sound. American fish cost about three cents apiece.

Five years ago the industry only practically began. It had developed rapidly until it had reached enormous dimensions. The Americans are now not only able to supply their own market, but are beginning to infringe on that of the Canadian canners in England. He admitted that there might possibly be a difference in the salmon caught by trap and those otherwise obtained and canned, but this was a matter dealing with preparation of the fish.

The speaker then told of the great advantages to Victoria to be derived by establishing canneries on the Island. It would, he said, mean the expenditure in this city of at least \$500,000 a year, and give employment to hundreds, including many girls. This was the case in Whatcom and other cities where the industry is extensively carried on. He favored it unreservedly, and would advocate that fishermen and corporations be dealt with on equitable grounds. In the matter of a new fishery district he strongly favored the use of traps in any waters. Gill net fishing he considered necessary, but he did not see why it is necessary to go to the mainland for a fishery license.

C. F. Todd seconded the resolution, and in doing so gave some statistics to show the enormous growth of the industry on the American side, and compared with that in this province. The salmon packs on Fraser river and Puget Sound from 1855 to 1901, inclusive, he gave as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Fraser River, Puget Sound. Rows for 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901.

Totals 3,478,000 3,889,000

To the Sound pack should be added twenty to thirty thousand cases (and the same amount deducted from the Fraser pack) for fish caught in United States traps, etc., but traps and other gear on the Fraser river. This in 1901 amounted to over 1,000,000 salmon or 5,500 cases. The pack on Puget Sound would have been very much larger in 1901 only for shortage of labor.

There was no doubt, the speaker thought, but that the Americans intended to increase their production. The Alaska Packers' Association were already enlarging their plants, and other concerns were following in the same direction. There are on the American side some 22 canneries, and the Fraser river, yet the former were getting up 50 per cent. more fish. The cost of the fish on this side averaged from 8 to 10 cents, while to the Americans they only represented a cost of 2 cents apiece. The bulk of the salmon were caught on the Fraser, and he thought that it would be a matter of great importance to Canadian fishermen if the American methods were permitted and the use of traps allowed.

Mr. Shallcross had a suggestion to make. He believed that a trust of the all parties to be formed, from which equitable benefits at the end of the year. If this were done the opposition to the use of traps which might otherwise be encountered might be obviated. There was no doubt but that an industry carried on where the cost of the fish was only 2 cents apiece in competition to the American industry where 10 cents a fish was paid, must injure and eventually destroy the latter. As conditions are British Columbians could not expect to hold the export trade for long. He did not consider that the fishery association should meet with any opposition from fishermen. He did not suppose that British Columbia wanted any class of

men who only wanted employment for two or three months of the year. Mr. Todd said there was no doubt but that the whole matter was a very intricate one. He explained how it was not difficult to get a license on the Sound. A license there costing \$50 entitled the holder to a sixty foot frontage at low water, the only care taken being in the matter of keeping traps apart, it being compulsory that each should be separated from the other at least 125 feet. He could not see how that the Fraser cannermen could expect to monopolize all the business. He owned a couple of canneries, but he was not in the business. He considered that Victoria was entitled to the business naturally belonging to her. The Fraser river canners' business had been ruined to a certain extent by the strangers coming among them. Owing to over development neither the fishermen or canners were satisfied. But it was not to the Puget Sound pack that the dissatisfaction could be entirely attributed. The Alaska pack last year amounted to over 2,300,000 cases. It had doubled in the last two years, while the Fraser river pack was only one-fifth of the total output.

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SEVERAL WITNESSES BEFORE COMMISSION

FURTHER EVIDENCE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON

Fisherman of Long Experience Says Traps Will Deplete Waters of Salmon—To-day's Proceedings.

When the fisheries commission resumed its sittings at 2:15 yesterday afternoon, B. H. Smith, M.P., was present and took his seat as a member of the commission.

The first witness called was Jno. J. Coles, a fisherman who had a long experience on Newfoundland banks, on the Labrador and British Columbia coasts. He had been engaged in cod, halibut and other fishing. He had spent six years on the Fraser and on Skeena, Rivers Inlet and Bute Inlet, each one season. He had read the reports of the commission, and while the truth had been told regarding traps the witnesses had forgotten to mention that other lines of fishing were also followed on Puget Sound. In 1900 on Puget Sound, 150 traps, 325 gill nets, 300 set nets, 125 drag seines, 72 purse seines, were operated, employing with the canneries 4,701 men. He favored gill nets in British Columbia waters. If traps were used on the Fraser river as well as on the American side, in 25 years the waters would be completely depleted of salmon. He had seen the use of large seines and traps had destroyed the codling and herring fishing in certain sections along

the coast of Labrador. He admitted that Canadian canners could not compete against American trap caught fish, but if traps were allowed the only result would be the destruction of the salmon fishing industry. The only solution was to induce the American government to introduce regulations absolutely prohibiting the use of traps in any waters. Gill net fishermen could handle fish traps. He didn't believe canners would use white men on the traps. They were trying their best to drive out white fishermen.

He discussed the habits of fish at length and claimed that fish would never turn back from traps. Trap fishing would do away with gill net fishing. He would not make serious objection to traps on the West Coast. They would not prove as injurious as on the Fraser river.

John Tobillard fished in northern waters for seventeen years with seines. He thought the fishermen clever, that the fish traps would be a nuisance for navigation on the West Coast and dangerous for small boats. He had no use for traps. He had been raised to some fishing and did not know anything about traps. Seines don't destroy any small fish.

J. A. Cartwright had considerable experience in salmon canning. He considered traps absolutely necessary in order to compete with American canneries. By having traps on the coast, the schools would be broken up and the Americans would not get so many. He believed eventually traps would divert the course the fish habitually take and the West Coast traps would eventually ruin fishing at the Point Roberts traps. He didn't think traps would deplete the waters of fish. His principal reason for advocating traps was in reducing the supply of American canneries. There were so few sites for traps that the government should operate traps and sell fish to canneries, otherwise an injustice

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would be done to canneries who could not secure trap sites. Hans Hegleson, ex-M.P., fishery officer on the Skeena, presented two letters to the commission dealing with salmon and deep sea fisheries.

S. M. Okell was connected with the Carlisle company, who owned canneries on the Skeena and on Lumby Island. They used traps at the latter point and they worked well. In 1897 they put fish up at the Lumby Island cannery for \$2.50 a case. They had never been able to put up fish so cheaply on this side. This low cost was because of the use of traps. A trap cost from \$1,500 to \$5,000, according to location. In a trap fish can be held over for two or three days, which is a distinct advantage. With trap fishing as many men are required as with gill netting, because of the large number needed for pile driving and other incidental work. Men engaged in this occupation were paid from \$50 to \$85 per month. The product of the American canneries seriously competed with Canadian salmon in the London market. Alaska and American canners are anxiously awaiting the result of this commission. If traps were established on this side, in Mr. Okell's opinion, the American canners would soon come to time and join in securing regulations that would apply to the industry in both countries.

There being no further witnesses the commission adjourned to meet this morning at ten o'clock.

From Tuesday's Daily.

When the fisheries commission resumed its sitting at ten o'clock this morning, several cannermen who were not present yesterday were among those who listened to the evidence.

L. G. McQuade, president of the Victoria, B. C., Board of Trade, asked permission to present the resolutions passed by the board yesterday. These were read by Secretary Elworthy, and handed to the commissioners.

Prof. Prince asked what was the main reason for the board's asking for traps.

Mr. Elworthy replied it was because the present method was too expensive

board of trade, which are published in another column. Mr. Todd, continuing, said that fishermen often went into the mouth of the trap with their seines for fish, and sometimes watchmen were armed with guns to protect traps from fishermen. There might be a limit put on purse seines in certain waters. In regard to trap licenses, first come should be first served. In 1897 they put traps on trap locations there are until the waters are prospected. From all accounts there were many places on the West Coast for traps. He agreed with the views expressed by Mr. Todd.

Mr. Todd said regarding other fish caught in traps, that all edible fish could be used and none wasted. He referred to the competition. In 1896 Fraser river canners paid an average price of 22 cents per fish, while Puget Sound fish cost not more than an average price of five cents. In 1901 the Fraser price was 10% less than the Puget Sound price was placed at 23 cents. On the other hand it is not only a question of the cost, but it is also a question of catching all the fish there. In an off year it would be 10% less than what would happen. If there were a market for the fish caught by gill nets on the Puget Sound, how much fish would reach the Fraser? In addition, the competition from Alaska was also to be feared, and this was increasing more rapidly than that of any other district. He quoted figures to show how seriously the Alaska and Puget Sound packs affected the English market.

Mr. Todd referred to a statement made by a man Russell regarding drunken Japs at his (Mr. Todd's) cannery on Fraser river. There was no truth in the statement. It is unusual to see drunkenness among the Japanese. Another remark was that most of the accidents happened to Japanese because of lack of knowledge of handling boats. The reason was because of the more venturesome. Indian labor was becoming more unsatisfactory every year. A man named Inyan gave some evidence regarding wages of fishermen. Fray was paid \$500 in cash by Mr. Todd's company. He began the middle of July and quit about August 25th; so that he had no complaint to offer regarding wages.

In conclusion, Mr. Todd said that the only remedy to meet the case of the canners was to allow them the same facilities for catching fish as are allowed the Americans.

In reply to questions, Mr. Todd denied that canneries licenses were given to aliens. He referred to Mr. Bremner's evidence. In Mr. Todd's opinion arbitration could not satisfactorily settle labor disputes. Mr. Todd advocated doing away with the regulation allowing inspectors half the fines, and also boat pullers licenses. When any charges are made in the regulations the canners ought to be consulted as well as the fishermen. Mr. Todd would be willing to give any guarantee, and he felt sure all canners would give a guarantee that only what was used would be used on traps.

Thos. Earle, M. P., next witness, thought the number of locations for traps were limited, but it was difficult to say definitely until thoroughly prospected. If trap licenses were given under restrictions as to distances, if people chose to go in for them, they must take chances regarding their success. Some action must be taken, and taken immediately, or the Puget Sound will get all the Fraser river salmon. Any change of policy should apply to all districts.

After Mr. Earle's evidence, the commission was adjourned until 2:30.

IN A BOER COLONY.

Wainpenger Says Prisoners Are Well Cared for and Generously Treated.

Joseph T. Dumouchel, the well known insurance man of this city, has just returned from an extended eight months' trip through the Americas and the West India Islands.

"Did you visit the colony of Boer prisoners in Bermuda?" was asked.

"I was kindly granted permission to visit the colony, though I was given stringent orders not to talk to any or to answer their queries concerning the outside world. There are about 16,000 prisoners there, about one-half of whom are women and children. They are confined on a group of small islands in a bay at one end of the island and appear to be well used. They have their own schools and religious services and are in good health, as few other epidemic diseases are not known."

"As soon as I arrived among the prisoners they came flocking around making all kinds of queries about the world and the outside world. 'Have the British caught Dewet yet?' asked one man who looked like an officer among the rest.

"I told them I could give them no information about the war, and they seemed disappointed. On the whole I think they are very well cared for, and as happy as can be expected under the circumstances.

"One of the young Boer prisoners managed to make his escape. He swam for a couple of miles to a narrow channel through which a steamer bound for New York had to pass out of the harbor, where it then lay. He managed to climb on board, or possibly was hauled up by the stokers, with whom he hid himself during the voyage. In the meantime his escape had been discovered, and the authorities had wired to New York to have the ship searched. On its arrival there the officers boarded the vessel, and demanded the fugitive. The captain displayed all knowledge of the affair, but finally the fugitive was found. He could not be taken back, however, and if he once got on shore, he was a free man. He had no money, however, and therefore could not land. In ten minutes the crowd of passengers who had gathered around had made up a purse and when the man was taken ashore he was carried joyfully on the shoulders of the populace. Money was supplied him, and he was at once set up in business on his own account. It was one of the most interesting escapes ever witnessed."

Mr. Dumouchel was much impressed with the good treatment given the Boer prisoners by the British. They are fed on the best, and every comfort and convenience possible is provided. They are permitted to work at their own discretion, and many of them employ their spare time in artistic pursuits, such as painting, drawing, carving and needlework. Since the escape of the young Boer prisoner, the vigilance of the guards has been redoubled, and the regulations over the prisoners strictly enforced.—Wainpenger Telegram.

The contracts for the Fraser river bridge have not been awarded, but the chief commissioner hopes to do so in a few days.

"PROFESSOR" GOT A MONTH.

Shady Character Convicted of Being in Possession of Concealed Weapon.

A shady character who has given his name as Arthur Lee, but whose aliases are "Prof. Baldwin" and "Lee Harold," was this morning sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labor for being in possession of a concealed weapon, a rather primitive dagger with a six or seven inch blade.

He was arrested last Saturday night by Constables O'Leary and Harper. From the evidence adduced in the police court and other sources it is learned that on the night in question Lee was in the Princess of Wales saloon, on lower Herald street, with several others, and asked one of them, Carmichael by name, for the loan of \$20. The other, who was intoxicated, drew a \$10 bill from his pocket and laid it on the bar with the remark that he didn't have \$20. One of the men who was standing at the bar, Stokes by name, advised Carmichael to either put his money in his pocket or give it to the bartender for safekeeping. This nettled Lee, who angrily asked Stokes if he thought he was a thief. Stokes replied that he would not trust Lee with five cents. The latter then significantly put his hand to his breast, inside his coat, and said that Stokes was a bigger man than he, and he (Lee) would not touch him with his hands. The general impression was that he would use a weapon instead.

The bartender notified the police, and Lee was ordered to leave the place. Before doing so, however, he left a dagger in possession of the bartender, and then proceeded to his quarters in the tender in company with Carmichael. He subsequently came back alone and asked for the latter's \$10, telling the bartender that he had been sent to get it. His request was refused, and Lee was shortly afterwards arrested by Constables O'Leary and Harper. At the station he struggled so violently that the officers were compelled to put him in a padded cell and handcuff his hands behind him.

In court he displayed singular familiarity with procedure and questioned each witness closely. He claimed in defence that he did not have the dagger in his possession when speaking to Stokes, but that he had got it subsequently and given it to the bartender.

He is a notorious character, and is closely watched by the police when at liberty. He belongs to the Park Easton coterie, several members of whom were "ragged" out of town recently.

A couple of drinks were each fined \$2.50 for first offences this morning.

A GOOD NUMBER.

An article on Marconi, a new serial and other noteworthy features, make the February Canadian Magazine decidedly attractive. M. O. Scott gives some information about Marconi's relations with the Canadian government not before given to the public. From this it appears that Marconi will shortly return to Ottawa after a consultation with his London backers. The article also indicates that the ministers are vying with each other to see who will have the credit of controlling the wireless. If telegraphy of the future. The new serial is entitled "The Four Feathers," and is by A. E. W. Mason, whose novels are well known, especially "Parson Kelly." Its scenes are laid in Ireland, London and the Sudan, and is mainly a military story. Professor Short writes of the Imperial problem and points out that the time is at hand when it may be necessary to defend the rights and liberties of the Mother Country from encroachments on the part of the colonies. The Hon. J. W. Longley traces Canada's religious development, and protests against assuming from the statistics of ecclsiasticism that religion has developed. Mr. Longley thinks people are not so devout and religious to-day as they were a century ago. Norman Patterson describes the famous tidal bore at Moncton. W. D. McBride has a profusely illustrated article on passenger coaches, past and present, and M. O. Scott writes of the changing aspect of Sable Island. The departments are as interesting as usual.

Kidney Troubles of Children.

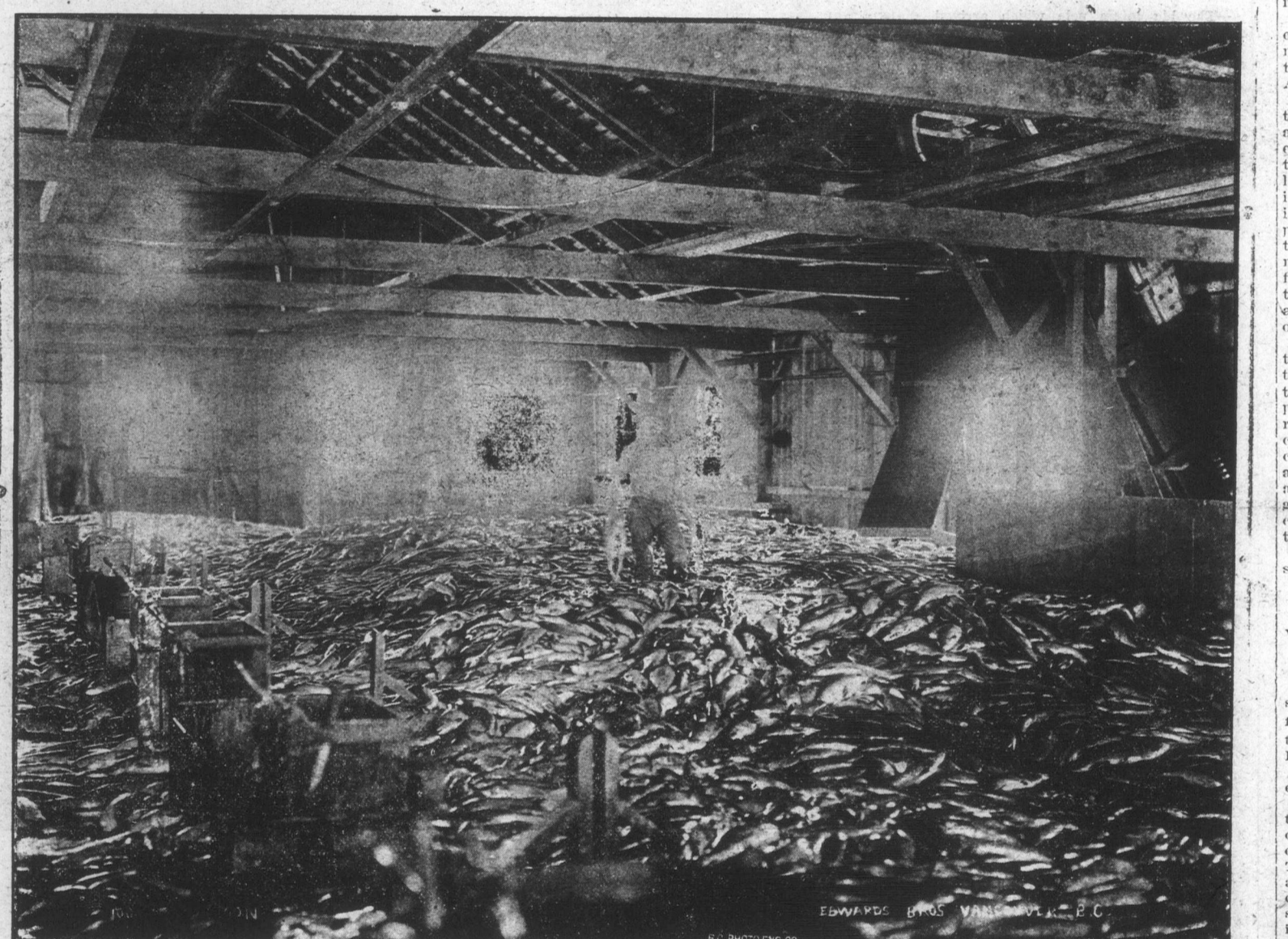
There are many mothers blessing Dr. Pritchard's wonderful Backache Kidney Tablets. This remedy has proved so successful for that serious affliction of children—bed wetting—that mothers rejoice to know of a positive cure. The Tablets have a strengthening and tonic influence on the weak urinary organs of children and enable them to retain their water naturally.

Don't let your child grow up with this weakness blighting his life. Have the trouble cured in time before it does permanent injury to the health.

THE DIFFICULTY REMOVED.

Mrs. W. M. Glover, Pearl Street, Brockville, Ont., says: "One of my children that had been suffering from sluggish kidneys read about Dr. Pritchard's Backache Kidney Tablets, and procured a bottle from E. R. Gurney's drug store. They removed the whole difficulty promptly. That depressing pain over the kidneys stopped, dizziness and headaches ceased, and there was general invigoration of the system. There is no question regarding the merits of these Tablets for the back and kidneys."

Dr. Pritchard's Backache Kidney Tablets are sold by all druggists or by mail, The Dr. Zina Pritchard Co., Toronto, Ont.



TRAP FISHING ON THE SOUND. VIEW OF THE INTERIOR OF A CANNERY WITH 100,000 SALMON TAKEN FROM TRAPS.

months of rivers, but could to advantage be employed in the surrounding straits. He also recommended the use of gill nets.

Mr. Ward knew the canners on the American side to favor the propagation of fish and to meet the Canadians on the matter, but the difficulty was that on the American side the state controlled the business, while the Dominion did not recognize the state. Personally he favored salmon hatcheries.

Mr. Todd was of opinion that the Canadians should make no concessions until the Americans showed an inclination to meet them half way and do something.

C. H. Lugin moved the adoption of the report, and that it be referred to Prof. Prince, to the minister of marine and fisheries and referred back to the board for further recommendations.

S. J. Pitts seconded the motion, and the resolution carried unanimously.

Mr. Lugin then suggested that something be done in connection with preservation of the rights of Canadians respecting the halibut fisheries. He had information in his possession which led him to believe that in the near future the Alaskan boundary question would soon be settled, and he considered the matter urgent on that account. There were three halibut fishing grounds, one to the south end of the Island, the boundary of the second could be drawn by a line running out three miles from Quatsino to Triangle, thence to Hope Island, and then down to Vancouver Island, paralleling the coast of this Island. The third was in Hecate Straits. At present American vessels poach in







# OUR YOUNG FOLKS



## The Perseverance Club.

BY JAMES ALBERT WALES.

"That was a fine game, fellows! We must play another some day. Why not get up a regular team?"

Reuben Sayles was addressing his remarks to his companions, a group of about a dozen schoolfellows who had just finished a practice game of football. These boys attended the grammar school at Riverview, a suburb of one of our large cities. They were well built, manly fellows, between the ages of 12 and 15 years, with a spirit of comradeship fostered by a wholesome enjoyment of athletic sports. They were accustomed to meet nearly every afternoon at Smith's lot, a vacant field near the school, and indulge in their favorite sports.

"Yes, why not organize a club and play games of all kinds with other teams?"

The boys gathered around "Reub," as they called him, and listened attentively. He was a leader in their games, and his suggestions always carried weight. He continued:

"Now, we have just had a fine game here, but we had to play with picked teams, seven men on a side, and that's not half as much fun as if we were to play a regular team."

"That's right," interposed "Tom" Barry, another of the group. "We ought to organize a club, and I move we meet to-night at my house to talk it over."

"Second the motion!" cried half a dozen. The motion was carried unanimously.

"Well, I hope to see you all at 7 to-night," said Tom. "And in the meanwhile we should all try to think of some good plans. Good-bye!" And they separated.

It was an enthusiastic, happy crowd that gathered around the library table at "Tom's" that evening. "Tom" was appointed temporary chairman, and officers were elected as follows:

President, Reuben Sayles; vice-president, "Tom" Barry; secretary, Walter Gladwin; treasurer, "Charley" Olinstead; executive committee, Wilbur Wheatley (chairman), "Joe" Stein, "Jack" Higgins, Rex Ticknor, Terry O'Brien and Harry Hanford; committee on constitution, Alfred Davidson (chairman), George Graham, Fritz Baumbach and Aleck McGregor.

This gave every member an office, the idea being to keep them all busy at the start, and later on to have only a few officers, chosen from those who had performed their first duties in the most thorough manner. It was voted to play a football game on the following Saturday, if possible; Reuben Sayles was elected captain of the team, and Wilbur Wheatley, manager. "Tom's" mother gave the boys a pleasant surprise by serving them with chocolate and cake,

former college players were selected for umpire and referee. Perseverance lined up as follows: Left end, Barry; left tackle, Hanford; left guard, Higgins, centre, Baumbach; right guard, Johnson; right tackle, Davidson; right end, O'Brien; quarterback, Ticknor; left half back, Stratford; right half back, Gladwin, and full back, Sayles (captain).

"Will" Johnson kicked off for the Perseverance boys, who were defending the south goal. "Tom" O'Brien got down the field quickly and tackled the Ranger who caught the ball before he had run it back 10 yards. A series of plays followed, in which neither side gained any advantage.

It was noticed that the Rangers, while much lighter than the home team, were tough and wiry and in excellent physical condition. The Perseverance boys had not trained for the game, and their staying powers were poor. Many of them became winded and even their greater weight could not long hold their opponents. The Rangers relentlessly hammered their line, and in a few moments scored a touchdown. The goal was kicked and this made the score: Rangers, 6; Perseverance, 0.

The Perseverance boys were not disheartened, but they could not long endure the strain, and even with the use of fresh substitutes were unable to hold on to gain. The rest of the game is quickly described. The Rangers broke through their opponents for gain after gain, and not once could Perseverance make five yards with the ball. The final score was: Rangers, 48; Perseverance, 0.

After the teams had given cheers for each other, Captain Reub shook hands with the captain of the winning team, and the members of the teams mingled together with the greatest good feeling.

The Perseverance Club met that evening at Reub's home, and a more discouraging lot of boys would have been hard to find. Reub addressed the meeting. He spoke slowly and seriously, and every boy paid close attention:

"Fellows, we were beaten badly, but we were beaten fairly and squarely. Now, what was wrong? I had a talk with their captain and he told me that his players trained regularly. That's why they were up on light as they were. We've got to train—do you know what that means? It means that we must give up all injurious and unwholesome food; we must get along without tea, coffee, pie, cake, candy, soda water."

"What?" shrieked Alfred Davidson. "Why, I'd rather die than give up candy or soda water!"

"I'd rather die than lose our next game," retorted Reub. "We've got to get to bed before half-past nine, and—well, if I catch any of you fellows smoking cigarettes, or observing anything bright out of doors, they creep out of bed, dressed themselves and slide softly out to capture the cinnamon bears. They climbed and climbed until they grew very cold and tired—but a whole cave full of cinnamon bears! My! how their fat little legs hurried on! By and by

the need of a more serious interest in the club, and said that a club house was needed. Amos Johnson, "Will" Stratford and "Joe" Stein were appointed a committee to arrange for holding a fair to raise funds. It was expected that the mothers and sisters of the boys would help them by providing fancy articles, cake, etc. The members left the meeting feeling much happier and more enthusiastic than ever. The lesson of the afternoon's game, however, was borne in mind, and every boy promised to train faithfully. You shall learn later what success the boys had with their fair, how they drew plans for their club house, and how they started their basketball team.

(To be continued.)

## CINNAMON BEARS.

BY IZORA CHANDLER.

Two little boys lived in a queer log house which leaned against the foot of a hill. The hill was tall and round, and it was stuck as full of trees as a cushion is of pins. Now, the black mammy who took care of the queer log house loved the two little boys. Sometimes she mixed a great lot of sweet dough and cut it into pieces, each one of which she rolled until it looked like an over-grown marble that had been stretched to double its length. Then she pulled and twisted four little legs out on one side, and a queer pointed head on the top; after this she set it down hard upon the table with the funny little head looking directly up into the roof. When all the pieces of dough had been patted and rolled and coaxed, she tossed them into a kettle of boiling fat, where they bobbed and swelled and grew rich and brown. When they were dipped carefully out and set again in a log row upon the kitchen table, any little boy with eyes in his head could see that they were bears. And after the mammy had tucked a tiny stick of cinnamon under the right arm of each, in such a way that it leaned against the right shoulder, why, the whole log row became cinnamon bears, of course; and nobody who hasn't eaten one can't imagine how very good to eat they are.

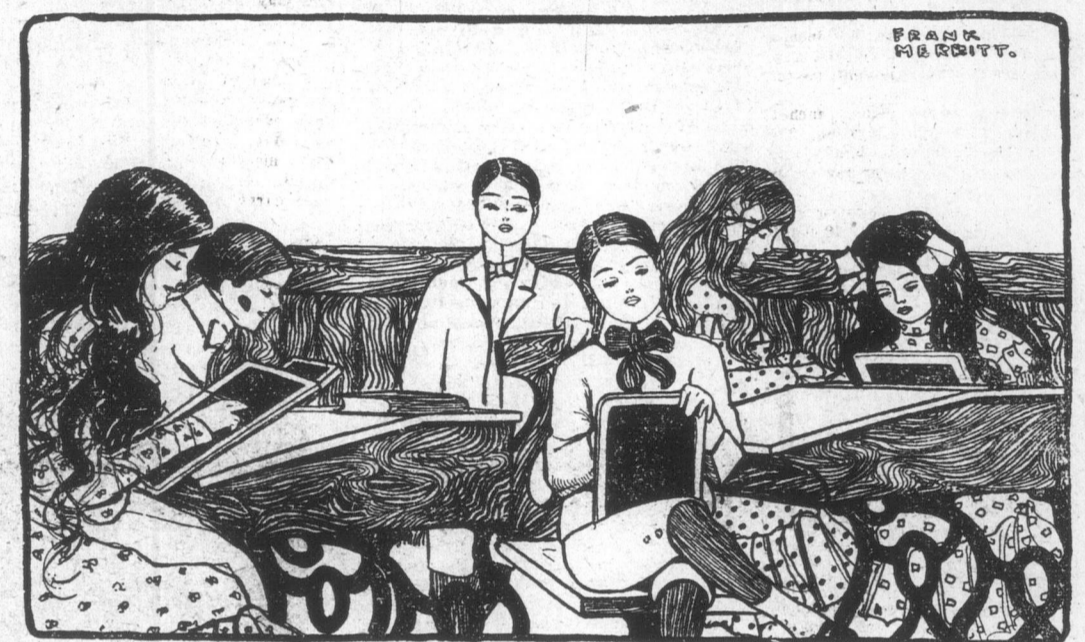
One night, when the two little boys were in bed, they overheard their father and some men who lived in other queer log houses at the foot of the hill planning to go, in the early morning, away up on the hillside to capture a cave full of cinnamon bears. The two little boys thought it very selfish of the men to leave them out of the plan—for somebody could care as much for cinnamon bears as they. So, when the house was still and the full moon made everything bright out of doors, they crept out of bed, dressed themselves and slide softly out to capture the cinnamon bears. They climbed and climbed until they grew very cold and tired—but a whole cave full of cinnamon bears! My! how their fat little legs hurried on! By and by

the other side may do the same thing, and then, of course, neither side has any advantage. For instance, your side might invent a problem something like this: "A walks 10 miles and B walks three-quarters as far in half the time; how fast did each walk?" That cannot be solved, because it does not give enough data, but if it had said that A walks 10 miles in three hours, then it could have been solved quite easily. The object of the game is for each side to give a problem that looks as if it could not be worked, but which really can be done. Each side works the other side's problem, and then the answers are turned in to the captain of the opposing class.

If Class A solve the opponent's problem they gain five points. If they fail to solve the problem it can be worked, then Class B scores 10 points; but if the problem is an impossible one, and cannot be worked, then the class that invented it scores only two points. Of course, if a class try a problem without solving it, it does not count them anything. For instance, if Class A should solve Class B's problem, they would score five points, and if Class A's problem can be worked, but Class B are not able to get the right answer to it, then Class A would score 10 points more, or 15 points altogether. But if Class A's problem should be an impossible one, then they would score only two points, or seven altogether.

You see that by this system of scoring it is often better to put an impossible problem on the board, and if you are careful about putting it together the other side will hardly know whether or not it can be worked. That is where the fun comes in, for each one will get a different answer, and they will have some trouble in finding out that they are working for nothing. But it is far better, as a rule, to give them a nice hard problem that looks as if it could not be solved at all, for if they think it cannot be done or cannot get the right answer, your side scores 10 points, and then you have a fine start, for the game is 20 points. You will find this game just as full of fun as any game can be, and you will become surprisingly expert both in inventing and solving problems in a very short time. It is especially interesting when one class plays against another class, for there is no limit to the number of players on either side as long as they are equal.

## Impossible Problems--A Recess Game.



THE PLAYERS OF EACH SIDE WORK TOGETHER.

Here is another recess game for the cold, dismal days, when it is not pleasant out of doors. It is, too, like the others we have published, designed to help you in your school work, and at the same time furnish a lot of real fun for yourself and your little classmates. It will sharpen your perceptions wonderfully, and it will teach you a number of "short cuts" that will be of great assistance to you during examination time in helping you to decide just what rule a problem comes under. It will make your work quicker and more accurate, and easier in many ways, besides increasing your interest in arithmetic.

This game is played on two "sides." There are two captains, who "choose up," and when an equal number of players have been selected by them the game begins. Each side invents a new problem, and then the captains write them on the blackboard. Then your side tries to work out the problem invented by the other side, and they try to do yours.

The idea of the game is to invent a problem that is nearly impossible to work, so that the other side cannot do it. You may put on the blackboard a problem that cannot possibly be solved,

## THE SQUIRREL AND THOMAS RIORDAN.

BY MATTIE SHERIDAN.

The south side of Ninety-third street and the north side of Ninety-second street of the block, ranging from Central Park to Columbus avenue, in New York city, are lined with handsome private residences. Between these rows, for the entire length, lies a beautiful, unbroken sweep of yards and gardens. Great rivalry exists among the residents to outdo each other in their "landscape gardenings" tiny as the yards are, and many of them are as pretty and picturesque as the beautiful rose garden in Mr. Sotherton's place.

The loveliness, quiet and exclusiveness of some pretty gardens up town appeal particularly to a fine squirrel whose proper house is in Central Park. Every day this sunning little animal makes a round of visits, regularly skipping some houses and just as regularly calling at others. He is a splendid fellow, with a big, bushy tail flowing in the air, a tall, any squirrel or any further might envy. He has the cunningest, knowiestest of faces and a pair of shrewd, twinkling eyes. Everybody along "his route" knows him, and everybody calls him by name—some name, for he has as many aliases as a professional criminal.

His favorite stopping place is midway of the block, where beautiful plants, high stone vases, flowering trees and comfortable green benches under blossoming shrubs make an ideal garden. But it is

not these that attract Master Squirrel. He comes to make a daily visit to Mr. Thomas Riordan. Mr. Riordan is a solemn, pompous, purisprond creature, very much puffed up by the sense of his own importance, because of the praises he constantly hears. He sits majestically on his little veranda outside his dining-room window and receives unwillingly the frivolous and frantic, and as he thinks, foolish, attentions of Master Squirrel, who cannot quite make out this manner of beast Thomas Riordan is. By the way, have I said that Mr. Riordan is a great big, tawny Italian blonde cat?

Well, Master Squirrel rather thinks that Mr. Riordan is a peculiar brand of squirrel, but he cannot reconcile himself to the fact that the Riordan tail is not long and bushy like his own. He will snatch at this tawny tail of Tom's and pull and jerk, much to the cat's grief and indignation, but the latter is so impressed with the sense of hospitality that he feels he must not resent these familiarities in his own house, and so he bears them as patiently as he can.

Mr. Riordan is a peculiar brand of squirrel, but he cannot reconcile himself to the fact that the Riordan tail is not long and bushy like his own. He will snatch at this tawny tail of Tom's and pull and jerk, much to the cat's grief and indignation, but the latter is so impressed with the sense of hospitality that he feels he must not resent these familiarities in his own house, and so he bears them as patiently as he can.

During the rush hour Friday afternoon a dignified man entered a well filled Broadway car, and tried to work his way in to secure a strap to hang from, but the conductor, who was collecting fares, blocked his progress.

"Step lively, there!" said the passenger. "Were you speaking to me?" asked the conductor, elevating his eyebrows.

"Certainly," replied the passenger. "Step forward, so we can get inside. Plenty of room up front!"

"If you will attend to your business, I will attend to mine," snapped the conductor. "If you can't take your own medicine, better than that you had better try taking the car ahead," answered the passenger. The conductor's reply was lost in the laughter of the passengers.

A curious fact has been noted by Arctic travellers. Snow, when at a very low temperature, absorbs moisture and dries garments.

## The Diamond Dye Mat and Rug Patterns Are Popular With All Ladies

The Manufacturers Send Full Range of Designs to Any Address

Mrs. Morton F. Palling, Winnipeg, Man., writes as follows: "The three mat and rug patterns ordered from you are received. They are lovely and far ahead of other designs I have seen. I shall show them to my friends, many of whom are desirous of making up rugs for their homes. Many thanks for your prompt attention to my order. I use your celebrated Diamond Dyes and find them the best."

Ladies who have not yet received sheets of new designs of the Diamond Dye Mat and Rug Patterns, will do well to send Postal Card with address to The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, 200 Mountain St., Montreal, P. Q. All designs mailed free to any part of Canada and Newfoundland.

## SOLUTION OF CHRISTMAS RHYMING REBUS.

Dear Santa Claus, I've tried to be a nice boy all the rest of the year. And so when Christmas rolls around, why, don't forget us here. For baby being a rattle box, for Harry being a hat, for Mamma being a warm fur cape and Belle a brand-new hat. I wonder what papa would like—well, send him an auto. I think I'll take some caramels. P. S.—I want a lot, too.

Yours,  
WILLIE.

## ONE OR THE OTHER.

White—"Bangs is a most interesting talker. He never is at a loss for a subject."

Gray—"H'm! Bangs be keep a dog, or is he possessed of a chronic ailment?"

CONSIDERATE.

She—"Dear me, this is so sudden. Give me time to think."

He—"Well, perhaps I have been a little impetuous, but I knew you were getting impatient."



THEY PLUNGED THROUGH PERSEVERANCE'S LINE.

Intelligence.

Wiken presided in Chm...

A. vs. Robt. Ward &...

on for particulars was...

to-morrow. H. B. B...

plaintiffs: C. E. Pooley,...

Goldfield—A. L. L...

defendants, applied to...

want of prosecution...

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Arthur J. Hopkins, de...

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Holland, in liquidation...

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nor, which was grant...

ere argued before Mr. J. C....

the Supreme court...

actions of Clearing...

Yukon Railway Com...

Yukon Co. vs. same...

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for the plaintiffs,

idly, citing numerous...

his clients' claims.

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as shown under the...

all as at common law...

therefore proceed in...

White, McColl &...

Pass & Yukon Rail...

plaintiffs in Dawson...

with Mr. Cassidy.

lications were disposed...

morning by Mr. Justice...

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arnard, for plaintiff, ob...

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ject to the filing of an...

White, McColl &...

Pass & Yukon Rail...

son, for plaintiffs, ap...

ceeded under an order...

It was ordered that...

of \$5,000 should be...

et al.—An application...

plaintiff, for an order...

service was stayed, and...

deceased—W. H. O'H...

re-sealing of probate...

ions.—A motion to...

an et al.—A motion to...

made on January 8th...

in Rosland, with...

third five days. G. H...

U. J. H. Lawson, Jr.,...

us vs. British Yukon...

Co. vs. same defend...

nt to-morrow. F. S. R...

S. R. Cassidy, K. C.,...

the Court.

An action respecting...

of certain land at...

ried before Mr. Justice...

afternoon, and judg...

plaintiff, defendant's...

dismissed. W. J. F...

the plaintiff, F. S. R...

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in Hendy Machine...

pe Mining Co. R. T. R...

or plaintiffs, W. M. R...

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next sittings of the...

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shall probably also...

ttine vs. Macdonell's...

lob inst. This dis...

the hat for the pre...

OF YEAR Pain-Killer...

household remedy...

brulines, internally...

rhoea. Avoid substi...

ne Pain-Killer, Perry

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