



TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION

VICTORIA, B. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1903.

VOL. 34.

NO. 72.

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SCATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE.

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for the purpose of obtaining

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SEARCHING RUINS FOR WOMAN'S BODY

HAS BEEN MISSING SINCE OTTAWA FIRE

Condition of Injured—Man Charged With Sending Letter Threatening to Murder Minister.

Ottawa, Dec. 4.—It is feared now that Miss Rose Davis, an elderly woman employed for many years as domestic at Ottawa University, perished in flames which destroyed the building on Tuesday. A search is being made among the ruins for the body. She was last seen on the fourth day during the progress of the fire. Father Fullam, one of the injured priests, is now paralyzed from the waist down and ruptured as a result of his jump for life. Father Boyan landed on his head, and his neck is very badly strained. Father McGurty, who was slightly burned about the face, it is feared will lose his eyesight.

Legislature Opened. Halifax, Dec. 4.—The legislature was opened by Lieut.-Governor Jones yesterday. The speech referred principally to the proposed legislation in connection with the iron, steel and coal industries of the province.

Committed For Trial. Peterboro, Ont., Dec. 4.—Edgar Crockett, of PARRY SOUND, has been committed for trial on the charge of sending a letter to Mrs. W. T. Lorimer threatening to murder her husband, a Baptist minister at Sawyerville, Que.

Caught in States. Fort Francis, Ont., Dec. 4.—Frank Bates, a tramp lumber-jack, is under arrest charged with having attempted to murder James Short, merchant tailor, when he struck on the head with an axe and then robbed him of a pocketbook and other articles, and made off to the United States. He was caught at Woodchiding, just across the boundary line, and brought back over 430 square feet of sail for the Heurst trophy. Entries for the Stuart trophy are already numerous. Boats from Hudson river, New Jersey, Canada, Michigan and Wisconsin, will sail in the 850-foot class.

International Races Will Take Place on Gull Lake Next Month.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Dec. 4.—The Kalamazoo Ice Yacht Club has decided to hold an international ice yacht regatta on Gull lake, January 19th to 23rd. Besides the race for the student international trophy for boats carrying less than 550 square feet of sail, there will be another international race, and one carrying over 430 square feet of sail for the Heurst trophy. Entries for the Stuart trophy are already numerous. Boats from Hudson river, New Jersey, Canada, Michigan and Wisconsin, will sail in the 850-foot class.

TOO REALISTIC. Travelling Showman Stabbed During a Faree, and His Wound May Result Fatally.

Gervais, Ore., Dec. 3.—Robert Matson, of Minneapolis, a travelling showman, was stabbed in the breast at an open house last night and is in a precarious condition. During the entertainment a farce is played in which the woman in the case stabs the leading character. To make it realistic the actor wears a board under his clothing. In this instance the heroine struck too high, and the knife pierced the lung, barely missing the heart.

OTTAWA NOTES.

Provisional Regulations Concerning German Surtax Have Been Confirmed.

Ottawa, Dec. 4.—Zachariah Wilson, 88 years of age, at one time collector of customs in this city, and a pioneer of Ottawa, being in business in Bytown, died suddenly to-day of paralysis. An order-in-council has been passed confirming the provisional regulation concerning the German surtax, and adding a new clause thereto, defining the provisions of the surtax regarding goods partly manufactured in Germany and sent to other countries to be finished.

ELEVEN MINERS KILLED.

Rope Attached to Cage Broke and Men Fell to Bottom of Shaft.

Liege, Belgium, Dec. 4.—Eleven coal miners were killed to-day at the Gasson-laquenne mine at Montegney. Through the breaking of the rope, by which a cage was being hauled up, the men were precipitated to the bottom of the pit and their bodies horribly mangled.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Hamilton, Ont., Dec. 3.—In a head-on collision between two trolley cars here to-day, Dr. Clarence W. Lehman, a passenger, was crushed to death, and Motorman Young was fatally hurt.

CANADIAN NOTES.

Montreal Strike Over, But in Quebec Men Are Still Idle.

Montreal, Dec. 3.—After a lockout which lasted three weeks the shoe machinists have decided to agree to the demand of the manufacturers and sign individual contracts. They had previously been working under a union agreement, and the manufacturers closed their factories because they found that the union was restricting production.

Increasing Force. Montreal, Dec. 3.—Police commissioners to-day voted to increase the pay of all first-class men, that is men with good record and who have been on the force for three years from \$12.50 to \$14 per week. The increase affects the majority of the men on the force. It has yet to be approved by the council, but it is expected to be granted without opposition. The committee also voted to increase the force by fifty men.

Still Idle. Quebec, Dec. 3.—The situation in the Quebec shoe trade remains unchanged. The manufacturers firmly decline to have anything to do with the union, but state that just as soon as the men are prepared to come forward and sign individual contracts they are ready to open their factory doors. There is much distress, and the celebration of the Church of St. Saviour has been postponed as the authorities do not think this a proper time for a celebration.

Narrow Escape. Toronto, Dec. 3.—John Mitchell, electric light employee, was working on the Esplanade this morning when he stepped on a live electric wire and received a shock which threw him to the ground fifty feet below. As he fell he cried out. Fred Nichol was passing at the time, and as Mitchell fell he stretched out his arms and caught him. The force of Mitchell's fall knocked Nichol to the ground, and his shoulder, right arm, body and legs were seriously bruised, while Mitchell escaped without injury, beyond the electric shock.

Will Reorganize. At the adjourned annual meeting of the shareholders of the Canada Cycle & Motor Company to-day a resolution was unanimously passed advising shareholders to deposit their stock for a reorganization, and to take advantage of the offer of a million dollar's worth of stock from the directors to be distributed among the shareholders who can least afford the loss the reorganization will entail.

BRITAIN BUYS WARSHIPS. Has Purchased Two Fast Vessels From Chile.

London, Dec. 3.—The frequent cabinet councils are now explained by the purchase of two Chilean battleships, and negotiations for a sides are being extended to the government, not only on its acquiring such valuable and needed additions to the navy, but at the same time on avoiding what might have been troublesome incidents had the battleships been sold to either of the two powers now supposed to be on the brink of war. At the same time the purchase of the vessels at the present moment is held to prove that the British government is specially anxious concerning the position of affairs in the Far East.

The two battleships are among the fastest in the world. The Libertad on Wednesday maintained a satisfactory deep sea trial speed of 17 1/2 knots for twenty-seven hours continuously, while both vessels are remarkable for their powerful armaments and their exceptional coal capacity. Their purchase brings the total of first-class battleships built or building for the British navy up to 48. It is not unlikely that the Libertad and the Constitution will be sent to reinforce the British China squadron, for they are considered eminently suitable.

GERMAN REICHSSTAG

Opened by Chancellor Von Buelow—Reforms to Be Introduced.

Berlin, Dec. 3.—Chancellor Von Buelow, as the Emperor's representative, opened the Reichstag to-day. Von Buelow said: "His Majesty has desired me to express his thanks to all those who have sympathized with his suffering and to say that their sympathy and hopes for his recovery have greatly rejoiced him."

Emphasizing the necessity for regulating the financial situation of the Empire with the separate states, the chancellor remarked that, although a radical settlement of the question was not now feasible, the government would propose a measure introducing the most essential reforms. The government, continued the chancellor, would propose retaining the present army footing to April 25th, 1905, but it desired to increase the salary list because of the growing cost of living. The department further proposed to continue the development of social legislation in the interest of the weaker classes. The government also intended prolonging the present "most favored relations" with Great Britain.

In congratulating the members of the Reichstag on the very friendly relations of Germany with other countries, the chancellor said the Imperial government had contributed its share to the avoidance of serious complications in the Balkans.

The employees of Quebec boot and shoe factories offer a protracted meeting, and decide to not accept the offer of their employers.

AN IMPROVEMENT AND A SAFEGUARD

PROPOSED LANDING FOR RETAINING WALL

As Recommended by City Engineer—Will Firmly Secure Structure—Other Public Works.

The retaining wall has not moved in the slightest since the several hundred piles were driven in outside the middle section. There is every reason to believe that these will form a barricade strong enough to hold the wall until the new landing is constructed, when all danger of further subsidence will be forever averted. They have been deeply lodged in the mud closely together, fifty feet on either side of the centre line and ten feet from the face. The plan to be followed in the construction of the landing was outlined by the city engineer in a report to the council on Monday evening last. He recommended that the mud be dredged out in sections and hard bottom obtained a distance of thirty feet from each end and twelve feet from the face of the cluster of piles already driven in. In this area more piles are to be driven at five or six feet centres, the space between and outside of the piles to be filled in with rock up to the foundation level of the present wall. On these piles and rock filling a solid concrete platform is to be erected to high water line, or on a level with the landing at the northern end of the wall.

Before the extra piles will be driven in concrete will be placed between those now thickly in position. This was started last night at low tide and will be continued to-night. The pile drivers will then resume their operations, driving the clusters of piles, not so closely, outside the bunch now fairly imbedded in the mud. Between these and for a considerable distance outside will be deposited loose rock, and on the whole foundation so formed the concrete platform will be laid. Its length will be altogether one hundred and sixty-four feet, with a width ranging from fifteen to twenty-seven feet. This means that for sixty feet or thereabouts along the centre of the landing there will be a width of twenty-seven feet, while the remaining sections on either side will be fifteen feet wide. Including the quantity of loose rock which will be deposited outside the front of the landing, there will therefore be a solid bulwark of thirty feet against the middle or weakest part of the wall. Thus will the idiosyncracies of the James Bay retaining wall be stopped, while its appearance will be wonderfully enhanced.

In his report to the council the city engineer also suggested that the courses of the middle section be removed and a balcony forty-five feet by seventeen feet be built out on a level with the walk. From this stairways would descend to the landing. This suggestion was not adopted by the council, but it is likely that something of the kind will be decided upon. The whole undertaking is considered a measure of necessity; that it will add much to the attractiveness of the structure generally, and that part of the waterfront which it adorns, there is no doubt. It will cost in the neighborhood of two hundred thousand dollars.

In the meantime the further filling in of the space behind the middle part of the wall has been discontinued, as it would be inadvisable to subject it to unnecessary strain until the danger of any further deviation is absolutely guarded against. It was for this reason, and also because the proper material for filling was exhausted from the harbor bottom within the scope of the dredger's operations, that it was thought advisable by the city authorities to discontinue the King Edward's use until early next year, when the MacFarlane will have deposited sufficient nicely settling silt to complete the undertaking. The latter is now operating in those harbor areas which require deepening, and the mud scooped up will be deposited where it can be pumped by the King Edward to the flats. The big dredge could do more with this material in a month than could be accomplished in three with the heavy, clogging clay in which it has been working.

Active preparations for the extension of Douglas street are now on foot, the preliminary filling in at the Belleville street end having been commenced. Before the work can be carried on from both ends, however, the corporation will have to settle with Mr. Bertucci, the owner of the two lots and houses between Weller Bros. and Pender's factories, through which the new thoroughfare will have to pass. The property stands assessed for \$5,800, but the owner has demanded \$27,000. The corporation, it is safe to say, will not take the offer, but will make one on their part. If it is not accepted by Mr. Bertucci, the matter will be adjusted by arbitration. This, it is expected, will be held in the near future.

These are the improvements which at

the present time are principally engrossing the public mind. The very successful result of Architect Rattenbury's trip to Montreal apropos of the hotel question is now common knowledge, and there is every indication of great activity at the reclaimed area and vicinity in the near future, not forgetting the new wharves which the C.P.R. are to erect off Belleville street. Ner in this general outline of public improvements is the Point Elliot bridge forgotten. The Victoria and West Depot are at work adjusting the superstructure which, in considerable measure, has arrived from the factory. When this is done its establishment on the foundation will not take long, because everything is in readiness for this work.

Residents of Cadboro Bay road and adjacent points in that district have doubtless exhausted their stock of thanksgiving phrases because of the inauguration of an improvement for which a fervent appeal went up a short time ago. This is the macadamizing of the road from Yates street to Belmont avenue. The work, which will be prosecuted by the city, will cost about six hundred dollars, but it is six hundred dollars well spent. Consultation with those whose homes lie in that vicinity will elicit enough evidence to absolve the assertion just made from the charge of extravagance.

STEVESTON MURDER CASE.

Three Chinese May Be Charged With Perjury or Conspiracy.

Vancouver, Dec. 5.—Three Chinamen are now held in custody by the provincial police in connection with the Sing murder case. Their detention was ordered by Magistrate Alexander. Charges are to be laid later for perjury in the case against the Japanese, or conspiracy to charge him with murder.

THE DREYFUS CASE

W. L. Probably Come Before the Revision Commission on Wednesday Next.

Paris, Dec. 4.—Gen. Mercier, senior member of the revision commission, received the Dreyfus documents from the war office yesterday, and the case will probably come up, though in a semi-official form, at a meeting of the commission on Wednesday next.

An interview published in Rome gives particulars of the daily life of Dreyfus. He leaves his house only on very rare occasions, not because he is in any fear of insults, but for the reason that he suffers terribly from fever. The ex-Captain is spending all his time to seeking documents which may demonstrate his innocence, and only once in a while does he find out even with intimate friends.

FIREMAN HANDICAPPED.

No Water in the Main When Fire Broke Out in Railway Freight Sheds.

Schenectady, N. Y., Dec. 4.—With not a drop of water in the city main, which has been empty for the past 24 hours due to a breakdown of the pumping plant, the freight house and sheds of the New York Central Railroad Company, in this city, were totally destroyed by fire this morning, together with an immense amount of freight. The only means the fire department had of fighting the fire was with water obtained from the Erie canal with two fire engines. The freight agent says it is almost impossible to estimate the loss, but it will be over \$50,000.

On August 9th last they had a similar experience. The day water was turned off to make repairs at the pumping station and seven houses were destroyed.

SHIP ASHORE.

Owing to Heavy Sea Life Savers Cannot Go to Rescue of Those Ashore.

Lewis, Del., Dec. 3.—The Swedish ship Dharwar, with a cargo of matting from Hongkong for New York, ashore a few miles from Ocean City, Md., in this city, the vessel will be a total wreck, as a heavy sea is running and the wind is blowing 35 miles an hour. The North Beach life savers have been unable to launch a lifeboat to rescue the crew. Five members of the crew of the Dharwar came ashore in one of the ship's boats. The remainder of the crew, eleven in number, and a woman and two children, are still on the vessel.

MISSION WORK.

The missionary anniversary will be held to-morrow of the Sannich mission. Rev. J. P. Westman, of Centennial church, will be the special chorist.

The first Methodist Missionary Society in Canada was organized in 1824. At that time, two or three men were trying to reach scattered bands of Indians in Ontario. The income of the society for the first year was only about \$140.

There are now about 610 persons engaged in the work of the society as missionaries, teachers, native agents, and interpreters, and the income of the society for 1902-1903 was \$330,947.65. The field of operation now includes the whole of the Dominion, Newfoundland and Bermuda, with a successful foreign mission in Japan, and another in West China.

REDUCED GRAIN RATES.

Chicago, Dec. 5.—The Central Freight Association roads, at a meeting at which the Chicago-St. Paul roads were represented, have decided to reduce the rates on export grain and grain products to 16 1/2c per hundred pounds from Chicago to New York.

GRAVE POSITION OF WARSHIP FLORA

IS HIGH ON A REEF AT VILLAGE POINT

Divers Have Closed Scuttles and an Attempt May Be Made To-Day to Float Her.

(From Friday's Daily.)

Rear-Admiral Bickford and staff, accompanied by W. F. Bullen, of the B. C. Salvage Company, arrived on the noon train to-day from the scene of the Flora wreck. The party landed at Esquimalt crossing, on Admirals' road, and was here met by a representative of the news, who received confirmation of the news of the serious position of the Flora on Village point, Denman island. Rear-Admiral Bickford stated that the ship was lying on the rocks with her bow high out of water, but further than to say that he had hopes that she would be floated he was not disposed at the time to discuss the wreck. The party, as stated, left here on special train yesterday afternoon, and taking the steamer Joan from Nanaimo proceeded at once to the Flora. This morning instructions preceded their arrival ordering that the necessary preparations for the floating of the ship be made, in the case of such a wreck time being a most important factor. The Egeria left for the stranded vessel last night, and this morning the Grafton was floated out of the dry dock, and was to follow the Egeria at noon to-day. She will tow the barge Isabel to Village point, together with a couple of barges from the navy. On the Isabel there is a complete wrecking plant belonging to the B. C. Salvage Company. It includes among other gear four large ten-inch pumps of tremendous lifting power, and four portable boilers for the supply of the necessary steam. In addition some of the most modern equipment used in salvage work has been shipped.

One of the two torpedo boats which were recently laid up in Esquimalt will, it is understood, be commissioned, and will be employed in establishing a rapid line of communication between the wreck and either Union or Esquimalt.

As for the position of the Flora to-day, a Nanaimo dispatch to the Times says: "Daylight this morning showed the Flora to be in a pretty bad shape, in fact a good deal more so than yesterday. The tide had left her half out of the water, showing that she rested amidships. An examination showed that her forward plates are badly twisted and strained, and that a portion of the keel is broken. She lies at an angle of fifteen degrees, with a decided list to starboard. At low tide there are five fathoms of water at her stern, and two about midships. At low tide she is high and dry from the funnels forward. Serious fears are entertained that at extreme low tide the vessel will cant over completely.

"At the time of the accident she was steaming seven knots, the weather being very thick, the sailing master mistaking the buoy and going on the wrong side. Land suddenly loomed up ahead, and although the engines were put full speed astern the vessel crashed heavily on the rocks. She went on a full tide, and as the scuttles were open when the stern was forced down the water rushed in and the stern sank immediately. So quickly did she fill that the officers found great difficulty in getting out in time to save their lives, losing all clothing and other effects.

"Divers succeeded in closing the scuttles this morning, and an attempt will be made to raise her this afternoon. "It is reported that there is a big hole somewhere in the bottom, probably aft of the engines, which are free from water and uninjured.

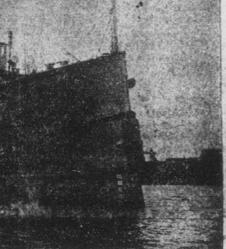
"The men are camping ashore on Den-

man Island, and working like beavers repairing the hull and more success from Union Bay. The guns will also be unshipped and taken out. Pumps are now being placed to clear out the water.

The Grafton and Egeria are expected hourly with wrecking apparatus and machinery. Out on the water a naval launch ceaselessly patrols in order to prevent the approach of strangers, and it is with great difficulty that the facts of the situation are learned. The admiral and party passed through this morning, driving straight from the boat to the train."

Supplementing the above message the following special dispatch was received from Vancouver this afternoon: "Captain Ritchie, of the Joan, who visited the Flora last night, says at low tide she was standing nearly on end with her smashed forefoot and forty feet of her bow high in the air and the after compartment filled with water. If floated it will be by putting scows around the stern. The vessel is being stripped of guns and ammunition."

The news that the Flora is resting on a fairly even keel is one of the most gratifying features of her position, for it will be remembered that the Willamette hung amidships on a rock and broke her back before she was floated. But unlike the warship she carried a full cargo of coal, and work in salvaging her did not begin until some considerable time after the accident. There is a spar beacon located on the outer extremity of the

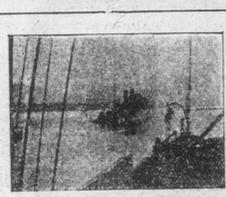


H. M. S. FLORA.

rock, and this is the only one in the locality. The point is very rocky, and there is no sandy beach close by. The slope from the rocks into the water is not gradual, but very abrupt, and the water around about is very deep. The position of the ship, therefore, presents many difficulties in the way of salvage operations, although lying in a fairly sheltered place.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

In Esquimalt and throughout the city the greatest interest prevails over the position of H. M. S. Flora on the rocks of Village point, Denman Island. By tonight Esquimalt harbor will be deserted of nearly all its naval craft. The Grafton, after being hurried out of dock, is in connection with the Flora. One of the small torpedo boats will be employed as a messenger dispatcher, and the steamer Maude, belonging to the B. C. Salvage Company, of Esquimalt, will also be hastened away for the scene of disaster, she having been employed up



THE FLORA ON THE ROCKS.

The above snapshot taken in the early morning for the Times from the deck of the City of Nanaimo shows the position of the wrecked cruiser. A better picture could not be obtained owing to the early hour at which the City of Nanaimo passed. The mountains in the background are on Vancouver Island, while in the nearer background Village point can be seen.

to the present in the raising of the Vancouver tug Dauntless, which she towed to the Terminal City this morning. Rear-Admiral Bickford did not return to the wreck yesterday afternoon, but will be leaving to-morrow morning, going to Nanaimo from Esquimalt and continuing his journey from there in one of the navy launches. On his first visit to the stranded cruiser he made a brief stay, having

arrived late at night, and left early in the morning for Nanaimo, on the train. Since the return of his party to Esquimalt much discussion is heard over the position of the Flora. It is stated that around her bow there is a depth of ten feet of water at high tide; that the ship overhangs on the rock to a certain extent, and that, although she lies in a bad condition, she presents no insurmountable obstacles to floating. All holes will be patched up, and when this has been done pumps will clear the hold of water. The result will be the buoying of the stern. The ship will then be lifted by the bow, and if this can be done the undertaking of floating will be practically completed.

The very latest news obtainable from the wreck is contained in the following dispatch to the Times from its correspondent at Nanaimo this morning: "Although the Flora lies in the same position as when she struck, she is now in a much better condition for floating than at any time since she went on. Several large pumps which were brought up on the Egeria were placed aboard with the result that the vessel is now almost clear of water. An examination has disclosed many holes in the bottom, and a number of plates ripped off the keel. The holes have now been plugged up except those which may be found under the coal, which has not all been removed yet. Wrecker pumps installed from the Egeria, officers are experiencing no difficulty keeping the ship dry. It will take all day to get out the rest of the coal and supplies, which is being transferred to the barge Joan and taken to Denman Island. By to-morrow afternoon it is expected that everything movable will be taken out of the ship and all the holes patched up. Pontoons, scows and barges are being ready to be chained to the stern, and to-morrow the first attempt will be made to pull her off on a rising tide. The position of the vessel is about the same, but the list to port is a great deal more noticeable. The stern looks higher, the result of being pumped out. It is confidently thought no difficulty will now be experienced in floating the vessel to-morrow evening. The damage done cannot be estimated now."

Among the contingencies likely to arise from the wreck of the Flora is the detention of Rear-Admiral Bickford on this station for a longer period than was calculated. He and his staff were to leave for England on the 14th inst., but in the event of a continuation of the watch of the wreck, it is just possible, as it is now being reported, that the Rear-Admiral may be detained for a longer time. Commodore Gedrich was to have reached Esquimalt on his way to the coast, but he has not yet been discussed in the morning village of the possibility of the Flora wanting the dry dock before the Maude's repairs are completed, in which event it is stated that the merchant vessel would have to give way to the cruiser.

Until the arrival of the Grafton at the wreck last night a number of the officers were in a rather sorry plight for clothing. Many had lost nearly everything they had aboard. In consequence they had to don the sailor's garb until a fresh supply arrived.

A later dispatch from Nanaimo says: "At 2 o'clock there was no apparent change in the position of the Flora. The stern is much higher. The Grafton and Maude have arrived, and are now alongside rendering assistance."

CO-OPERATIVE FOUNDRY.

President Lynch, of the International Typographical Union, Outlines Plans.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 4.—Officers of the International Typographical Union, who are in Chicago, have perfected plans for the opening of an independent type foundry to be conducted on a co-operative plan. The foundry is to be established for the benefit of the type foundry of the country, all of whom are on strike or have been locked out on account of difficulties with employers. President Lynch says \$20,000 will be contributed by the International Union, and 5 cents a month assessed for the creation of a defence fund, which will net nearly \$3,000 a month, will be used for this purpose. Two local printing concerns are said to be willing to contribute capital, and to support the foundry, and the various trades unions will be given an opportunity to take stock.

TO MEET IN SEATTLE.

Vancouver, Dec. 4.—The Fraser River Cannery's Association has been notified of the holding of a big salmon congress in Seattle on February 23rd. Every cannery and dealer from San Francisco to Alaska has been invited to attend. It is expected fifteen hundred will be present, all the expenses of the delegates being paid by the American government.

SENT TO PRISON.

New York, Dec. 4.—Timothy McCarthy, the walking delegate of the House Smiths' and Bridgemen's Union, who was convicted of extortion, was today sentenced to one year in the penitentiary on Blackwell's island. McCarthy was found guilty of extorting \$300 from Loebel Andrews.

FOUR CHINAMEN DROWNED.

Buffalo, Dec. 4.—Four of eleven Chinamen being smuggled into the United States were drowned to-day by the wagon in which they were riding being overturned into the Erie canal.

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

MATURING PLANS FOR NEXT YEAR'S OPERATIONS

The Road Has Paid Its Way From the Start—Some Interesting Figures.

(Special Correspondence of the Times.)

Toronto, Nov. 30.—Messrs. William Mackenzie, D. D. Mann, D. E. Hanna, and A. W. Mackenzie, president, vice-president, third vice-president and controller and treasurer, respectively, of the Canadian Northern railway are now in the Northwest maturing the plan of operations and extension of the system for 1904.

At June 20th last the C. N. R. had operated for the year 1,276 miles of railroad, of which the main line from Port Arthur to Winnipeg, and Winnipeg to Grandview on the western boundary of Manitoba, comprised 646 miles.

The branch lines amounted to 630 miles, of which the longest were the Brandon branch from Morris to Brandon, 145 miles, and Gilbert Plains to Grandview (Prince Albert branch) 191 miles. The C. N. R. had 354 miles of railway in the province of Ontario on its main line from Port Arthur, while in Manitoba its main line was 837. Throughout the system the grades are low and the curves such as to permit of hauling heavy freight trains with the maximum of economy.

The physical condition of the road bed and track is satisfactory. The track facilities at Winnipeg and other points on the system have proved adequate, but further extension in this respect are in progress. The result of the first year's operations has shown that the C. N. R. lines are throughout in good revenue producing territory. There is an absolute absence of unproductive country not only on the lines at present in operation, but under construction and hereafter to be built.

Starting from a point 50 miles east of Winnipeg and thence to Edmonton along the line of the C. N. R., a distance of about 1,000 miles, there are only two points that are not wheat stations, and these two are in good ranching country that should yield a considerable traffic in live stock. This absence of unproductive territory makes a new order of railway operations in Canada and when it is taken in connection with minimum fixed charges, is of hopeful augury for moderate freights for the producers of the Northwest.

At the same time reasonable legitimate profits for the railway company. The bonded indebtedness of the C. N. R. system at 30th June last was \$11,535,375, an indebtedness that compares favorably with that of any similar railway on the North American continent.

While the bonds issued by the Canadian Northern connect the main line with Manitoba lines bear the guarantee of that province, in the further extension through the Northwest Territories it is the Dominion of Canada that becomes sponsor. For C. N. R. lines within the Territories the Dominion parliament during last session sanctioned a guarantee of nine million dollars of 3 per cent. bonds. The proceeds of these are devoted to the extension of the main line from Grandview to Edmonton, a distance of 620 miles, and for 100 miles of a railway from Prince Albert easterly through good agricultural country. The Edmonton extension of the main line is in regard to recent settlement in the Northwest, of pressing importance, and every effort to provide better facilities for the large influx of settlers that have located in the Battleford and Edmonton districts this year. Among these are the important bridges over the Saskatchewan the contractors expect to have the line through from Grandview to Edmonton in time to remove the crop of 1904.

The province of Manitoba sets its railways built by the C. N. R. on a bond guarantee of \$10,000 per mile through the Prairie districts, a responsibility that is never likely to cause any trouble judging by the results of the first financial year. The first year of any new railway, unless in very exceptional cases, is usually one of unexpectedly heavy expenditure, but in the case of the C. N. R. the net earnings, over and above interest, operating and all other charges have yielded a sum of a few dollars less than \$223,000 to be carried forward to the current year. This is a remarkable first year's showing, especially when taken in connection with the fact that each mile of extension through the prairie agricultural lands from the westward becomes another mile of "feeder" to the main system. When the C. N. R. is open to Edmonton next year there will be a direct run by the main line of 1,285 miles via Winnipeg from Edmonton to Port Arthur, on which the low fixed charges based upon the extremely moderate bonded indebtedness will form a record in transcontinental railway construction.

The elevators at Port Arthur last year showed satisfactory results, but are insufficient to cope with the rapidly growing elevator business of the C. N. R. To provide more ample accommodation as well as under construction a second working house elevator with a series of tie tanks which, when completed by the end of this year, will give an additional capacity equal to that of last year, and make a total elevator capacity at Port Arthur for next year of about 7,000,000 bushels. To provide terminal facilities at Port Arthur the C. N. R. have secured a large area of land and lake frontage that will be adequate for all extensions for many years to come. At Winnipeg, too, ample provision has been made for the future.

The C. N. R. has secured some 200 acres of land in the city of Winnipeg adjacent to St. Boniface, affording an excellent position for yards and shops. It has also a valuable property at the corner of Main street and Portage avenue, on which the central offices of the various departments of the C. N. R.'s enterprises are established.

The Canadian Northern telegraph lines are now beginning to be an important factor in the Northwest, and judging from the success of the Canadian Pacific telegraphs in the past, there appears no reason to doubt that in this department the results to the company will be entirely satisfactory.

While the C. N. R. mileage at June 30th last was 1,276, the present position indicates that there will be in the neighborhood of 1,000 miles completed by the end of this year. As shown above, the line is doing for the districts it is opening up some of the freight carried during the first year may be mentioned: Flour, in sacks, 100 pounds each, 332,000; grain, bushels, 12,307,110; cattle, hogs and sheep, 16,829; horses and mules, 6,946; logs and lumber, feet, 85,551,000; cordwood, cords, 111,748; agricultural implements, cars, 1,145; hides and skins, tons, 1,037; apples, barrels, 32,662; fish, tons, 4,784; hardware, all kinds, tons, 24,536; immigrants' effects, cars, 735; building material, lime, stone, brick, etc., cars, 1,612; and general merchandise, cars, 173,379. The 1888 freight rate on wheat from Winnipeg to navigation on Lake Superior was 24 cents per hundred. It decreased from that amount by about one-third, until since the advent of the C. N. R. the rate stands at 10 cents per hundred. That is why some of the Western farmers call the Canadian Northern "the people's railway." Its rapid extension has an assured increase of business for the current year, as all its extensions mean increased productiveness from revenue-producing territory. It has no capital stock for sale in any market, and is therefore independent of stock exchange fluctuation and manipulation.

It has been repeatedly urged that the C. N. R. will have serious competition from the proposed railway schemes in Canada and elsewhere. To anyone who has a knowledge of the territory tributary to it the suggestion is absurd. In the words of Mr. Mackenzie, "if all the contemplated and proposed railway schemes in Canada should be carried out, they will only tend to increase the company's traffic by opening up the country and facilitating immigration." British Columbia is no doubt expecting much in the way of prosperity from the C. N. R. Pacific, but it would be well to ignore the fact that by this time next year the Canadian Northern will be at Edmonton, a big link in its transcontinental chain. It is not a matter of waiting for a market choice that it should do so, as it is in self-supporting territory that makes it independent of through traffic. That being the case, the legislature of British Columbia, which has its main office at Edmonton, but that the Canadian Northern continues its way to the coast and possibly right into the city of Victoria.

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PRINCESS SHOT ACTRESS RIVAL

TO WHOM HER HUSBAND WAS PAYING ATTENTION

Injured Wife Renounced Rights to the Austrian Throne to Marry Man of Her Choice.

New York, Dec. 7.—Prince Otto of Wundisch-Gratz, his youthful and immensely wealthy wife, the Princess Elizabeth Maria, whom he married only a year ago, and a pretty actress of the opera at Prague, are the central figures in an extraordinary scandal which is pending half-a-dozen European courts, says a Vienna cable to the World.

The Princess, who is the granddaughter on her father's side of the Emperor of Austria, is only 20 years old, and a royal personage who renounced her rights to the throne of Austria, in order to marry as her heart dictated, had had a narrow escape from the stigma of a murderess, for she did nothing else than shoot the actress with whom the Princess was having a rendezvous. The remarkable affair took place in the palace of the Princess's family at Prague. It came as a shock to the highest circles of Bohemia, where it was supposed the lance of the young folks was ideal.

The communication was written in terms implicating them in such a plot. At the same time they say the writer advised some of the officials at Panama to see that the letter addressed to Colonel Perol before it was delivered to him.

This was done either last night or this morning. The four prisoners were arrested this morning at their barracks and lodged in the city. This afternoon they were conveyed to the railway station, where they were placed on board a train bound for Colon.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR. Throat Specialist Says Surgeons Place No Reliance in Bulletins Issued Regarding the Kaiser.

New York, Dec. 5.—The World this morning publishes the following cable: "Vienna, Dec. 5.—A throat specialist of world-wide renown is quoted as saying that the illness of Kaiser Wilhelm, Prof. Schmidt's prolonged stay with the Kaiser is evidence of the serious condition of the patient and the gravity of the operation. The operation is a desperate one, and the newspapers are the most unfeeling in their reports of rest and abstention from speaking should have been sufficient for complete recovery."

"From the operation of the Kaiser's throat, and from the Kaiser's three weeks' stay, and also from other incidents intelligible to a professional mind, it is perfectly plain that a cleavage of the larynx has been performed, and no surgeon would be so presumptuous as to say there is a growth of pernicious character."

"An order has gone forth from the court here that no Vienna surgeon is to be permitted to see the Kaiser, and that professional gatherings no reliance is placed in the assurances contained in the published bulletins."

"History will repeat itself. Some professed friends of reason will be found who will inspire the Emperor with full confidence in himself. He will have to face the world with the assertion to the last that the Emperor's throat disease is a simple cold, and that the Kaiser, who sacrificed his time, health and reputation in order to keep Emperor Frederick in ignorance of his true condition."

It is believed in Berlin that Prof. Schmidt has only returned to Frankfurt for a time, and will soon be in Berlin again. Doubts are expressed whether a second operation will not be necessary."

BOUNDARY OUTFIT. Over Seventeen Thousand Tons Sent to the Smelters From the Mines This Week.

Phoenix, Dec. 5.—A new shipper is added to the Boundary list this week, being the Senator, in Summit camp, which exports 1,000 tons to the Grand Boundary smelter. Now that the slag hauling locomotive has been received at the Grand Boundary smelter, next week's shipments should be increased somewhat from this week's 17,000 tons; total for the year to date 67,800 tons.

This week the following mines, sent out ore to the several smelters: Granby mine, 2,240 tons; Sunset, to Boundary Falls smelter, 60 tons; Emma, to Nelson Trail and Granby smelters, 630 tons; Senator, to Boundary Falls smelter, 33 tons; Oro Denoro, to Boundary Falls smelter, 350 tons; Athlester, Jackpot, to Boundary Falls smelter, 360 tons; total for the week 17,064 tons; total for the year to date 67,800 tons.

At last there is something tangible in regard to the operations of the Dominion Copper Company, in this camp, which is the heart of the Boundary smelter, as it does all possibilities of a Canadian port of entry for this part of the Canadian Northwest, and making as it does direct trade with the rest of the Dominion difficult, if not doubtful, by the present method of transportation.

Resolved, that we view with great satisfaction the result of the Alaska boundary arbitration commission, as it affects the future of this territory, cutting off as it does all possibilities of a Canadian port of entry for this part of the Canadian Northwest, and making as it does direct trade with the rest of the Dominion difficult, if not doubtful, by the present method of transportation.

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TROUBLE IN PANAMA.

Supposed Plot Against Life of Commander-in-Chief—Alleged Conspirators Arrested.

Colon, Dec. 5.—Through a letter, the Panama government has discovered what is alleged to have been a plot against the life of General Huertas, commander-in-chief of the forces of the Republic of Panama and an effort on the part of a few army officers to persuade the garrison at Panama to revolt.

If such a plot really existed, which those accused are participating in it deny, it was promptly nipped in the bud by the apprehension this morning at Panama of the four alleged conspirators who were immediately brought under guard to Colon and shipped here for Port Limon, Costa Rica. The prisoners were all born in the interior of Colombia, and have been on the isthmus for some years. They were members of the Colombian battalion which gave support to the present government when the republic was formed, and was commanded by General Huertas. They all took the oath of allegiance to the new republic and continued to serve in the army. One of them is named Perol. Two are majors and the fourth is the adjutant-general to Huertas. They declare a charge that they were engaged in a conspiracy in the work of securing the release of the prisoners of the isthmus immediately after the establishment of the republic in November, sent the letter from Port Limon addressed to Colonel Perol.

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FLORA REMAINS FAST ON ROCKS

EFFORTS TO FLOAT SHIP HAVE FAILED

Another Attempt Will Be Made Wednesday—Rear-Admiral Bickford Directing Operations.

(Special to the Times.)

Nanaimo, Dec. 7.—The first attempt to float the Flora have failed, and the big cruiser still hangs on the ill-fated reef at Village Point, Denman Island. On Sunday morning the stern of the now empty hull, from which the big centrifugal pumps have removed the water, and buoyed up by the pontoons and scows, lifted with the rising tide, took some of the weight off the rocks. At the critical moment the flood tide H. M. S. Grafton and Egeria pulled at the lines attached to the Flora while the engines of the latter pulled on the cables fastened to anchors and moorings out in the channel. The flagship and Egeria tugged away for several minutes, but the gigantic mass of iron and steel refused to budge. The effort was renewed several times until one of the large hawsers parted, and before this could be replaced the tide was on the turn, the attempt to raise the Flora was abandoned, and the vessel settled back on the rocks, happily without additional injury.

Admiral Bickford arrived here on the noon train on Sunday, and immediately proceeded to the scene of the disaster in a torpedo boat. In the meantime more guns and everything movable from the vessel are taken off, and as she rests now there is very little other than her engines in her. It is reported now that no further attempt will be made to float the ship until Wednesday, when higher water is expected. Admiral Bickford is on the spot personally directing operations.

An army officer, who had been up at Union on a hunting expedition, and who was aboard the Flora when she struck, returned to Victoria on the steamer City of Nanaimo on Saturday afternoon. He reports that the officers of the cruiser had plenty of time in which to escape from their quarters before the after part of the ship became submerged, but while this was the case many had no opportunity of collecting their clothing and other belongings.

Capt. Foote, of the City of Nanaimo, is of the opinion that it will take a considerable time to float the Flora. He saw her on Friday morning, and she shortly after she struck, and in the latter observed that she had settled considerably by the stern. He, too, had seen in the water, and at the time he was travelling at the rate of ten knots an hour when she came to grief. The engine room department was clear of water, and in verification of this smoke could be seen issuing from the funnels of the cruiser as the City of Nanaimo passed. The holes in the forward part of the ship had been patched up, but the water still flowed in, and at the time it was not known exactly whence the water came.

NOTES FROM OTTAWA. Commission Will Study Electric Treatment of Iron in Europe—The German Surtax.

Ottawa, Dec. 5.—The government is sending a commission to Europe to study the electric treatment of iron, so as to ascertain if it would be profitable in Canada. Dr. Haasend, mining superintendent, will be one of the commission. They will visit France, Italy and Sweden.

A clause has been added to the provisional regulations concerning the German surtax, defining the provisions of the surtax regarding goods partly manufactured in Germany and sent to other countries to be finished. The definition is that the value of the article produced or manufactured in Germany and sent to other countries to be finished represents more than fifty per cent. of the value of the article. It is a new duty on entering Canada will apply to such finished article.

J. A. Madore, M. P., Hochelaga, is to be appointed to the Superior court bench at St. Hyacinthe.

INVENTOR DEAD. Albert A. Honey, an Old-Time Telegrapher, Passes Away at Chicago.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 5.—Albert A. Honey, inventor of the underground trolley, is dead from a stroke of paralysis in the Chicago Union hospital. Mr. Honey was an old-time telegraph operator, beginning when 12 years old with the old Illinois Telegraph Company. He was one of the three operators first employed by the Associated Press in Chicago. Later he entered the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and afterwards superintended the construction of the lines of the Northern Pacific from Bismarck to the Pacific Coast. Mr. Honey located in Chicago in 1901, and until within the last six months, when illness necessitated his resignation, was president of the Magnetic Equipment Company. He was one of the organizers of the Old-Time Telegraphers' Association.

VICTIMS OF EXPLOSION. Bodies of Men Killed on June 30th Have Been Recovered From Hanna Mine.

Hanna, Wyo., Dec. 7.—The bodies of five men killed by the explosion of gas in the Hanna mine on June 30th, and who are supposed to have lived for several days, have been recovered. These are the bodies of the men. Apparent indications that they were overcome by the after-dump.

AUSTRALIAN PREFERENCE. Ottawa, Dec. 7.—A report from the commercial agent of the Dominion, Mr. Ross, Western Australia, says that the Commonwealth parliament will likely follow the example of Canada and give preference after the Federal elections.

TO PRESERVE PEACE.

Proposed Plan Resembling That in Operation in Crete Be Adopted in Macedonia.

London, Dec. 4.—The Associated Press learns that in order to prevent another Macedonian uprising in the spring, attended by unspeakable horrors and the danger of a war between Turkey and Bulgaria as a consequence, Russia and Austria have proposed that immediate steps be taken to put into operation a plan which, in its general outline resembles that now enforced in Crete. This proposal is the result of the acceptance by the Sultan three days ago of the Russo-Austrian note concerning reforms in Macedonia, which was submitted to the Porte after the recent conference between Czar Nicholas and Emperor Francis Joseph. To what extent each power will participate in the organization of an international gendarmerie to be formed for the preservation of order, and which power will be placed in supreme command of the gendarmerie as well as other details, must be settled by the negotiations before the powers. This proposal of the two powers disposes of the apprehension which has prevailed in diplomatic circles on the continent that Russia and Austria were arranging a settlement of the Macedonian question in a way to assure their interests.

All the powers concerned are anxious to settle the difficulties in the Balkans, so that they can no longer menace the peace of Europe. It is believed that results identical with those obtained in Crete are likely to follow from the enforcement of a similar policy in Macedonia. At first a large force was sent to Crete, but at present there are more than 16,000 men there, and represent the governments of Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy. How the Russo-Austrian proposal will be received by the powers is not known, as its presentation only occurred to-day. It is believed, however, that it will be acceptable to France, Italy and Great Britain, but that it is likely to be opposed by Germany.

SAYS HE IS PERSECUTED. Former Publisher Tells of Attempt Made to Kidnap Him From Canada to States.

New York, Dec. 7.—The World to-day says: William Burwell Ellis, a once wealthy Southerner who in recent years has been a publisher on Fifth avenue, who escaped from an attendant the day after he was committed to the Manhattan state hospital for the insane, has written from Toronto, a letter to a New York paper, declaring that he has been persecuted, and was railroaded to an asylum by bitter enemies, including one man who is a millionaire. He tells a startling story of an attempt to kidnap him, and of the escape of the kidnappers, and of the fact that he has been persecuted, and was railroaded to an asylum by bitter enemies, including one man who is a millionaire. He tells a startling story of an attempt to kidnap him, and of the escape of the kidnappers, and of the fact that he has been persecuted, and was railroaded to an asylum by bitter enemies, including one man who is a millionaire.

Edgar A. Duveau, the private detective who was sentenced last week to ten years in Sing Sing for concealing a plot to assault and rob Samuel Lewis, a wealthy silk merchant, is named as the man who went to Canada under the name of Sheehan and tried to kidnap Mr. Ellis.

Duveau was implicated in a plot to kidnap Mr. Ellis and chloroform him if necessary, says a District Attorney Charles Knott. The trial of Ellis on the same charge of insanity attracted attention all over the country and lasted for weeks.

"My nerves were exhausted," writes Mr. Ellis. "My credit affairs were wrecked because of the charge of insanity, and I saw all hope vanishing. I determined to leave for Canada. I got \$20 from a friend, eluded my attendant and crossed to Hoboken, and went from there to Toronto on May 17th."

Ellis says that in Toronto various attempts were made to get him to return. "Detective John Hay continues Ellis' story, and says he went to Toronto with Duveau to get Ellis. He claims he was told to hit Ellis over the head with a lead pipe, the plan being to get him (Ellis) into the United States. Duveau's aim, he says, was a big reward would result from the capture of Ellis. Assistant Knott is quoted as saying that \$50,000 was offered for Ellis' return."

FOREST FIRES. Much Valuable Lumber Destroyed and Flames Are Not Yet Under Control—Cottages Burned.

San Bernardino, Cal., Dec. 5.—Forest fires in the mountains northeast of this city have proved to be most destructive in the history of this kind of the range. The fire is being done up by means under control. All the lumber belonging to the Brookings Lumber Company, between 4,000,000 and 6,000,000 feet, has been destroyed, but as yet the flames have been kept away from the mills. The Brookings' loss will reach \$100,000. The fire reached Fredal Park, a summer resort not far from the Brookings mill, and destroyed all the cottages there. Many thousands acres have been burned. The fire started from a donkey engine, and is 20 miles from this city, and the sky is completely overcast by smoke.

COOKS AND WAITERS STRIKE. Restaurants in San Francisco Will Close—Arranging For Non-Union Labor.

San Francisco, Dec. 7.—Big restaurants in wholesale and shopping districts of San Francisco will close to-day and not reopen until the present strike of union cooks and waiters has been justified. When they are reopened it will be on a non-union basis. This action was decided upon yesterday at a meeting of the Restaurant Owners' Association, which has about 70 members. About two hundred smaller non-union restaurants will close out of sympathy for the movement.

AUSTRIAN PREFERENCE. Ottawa, Dec. 7.—A report from the commercial agent of the Dominion, Mr. Ross, Western Australia, says that the Commonwealth parliament will likely follow the example of Canada and give preference after the Federal elections.

MANAGER OF BANK COMMITS SUICIDE. Faith Crist is Charged With Culpa Negligence in Connection With Daughter's Death.

Tilbury, Ont., Dec. 7.—F. B. McNaughton, manager of the Merchants' Bank of Canada here, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself. The cause is not known.

Another Candidate. St. Catharines, Ont., Dec. 7.—E. A. Lancaster was unanimously nominated by Conservatives in Lincoln for the House of Commons on Saturday.

Will Weaken Party. Toronto, Dec. 5.—W. A. Gallihier, M. P., interviewed here, said if it were true, as reported, that J. Houston was no longer connected with the official lists of the Conservative party of British Columbia, it would be a considerable weakening of the party. Gallihier's opinion was a strong one in British Columbia. He said that he could not be altogether ignored. Mr. Gallihier attributes Sir Henri Joly's action in refusing to have Mr. Houston in the cabinet partly to Premier McBratney. It was unlikely, he said, that any Lieutenant Governor would take such action on his own initiative.

NO TROUBLE AT NANAIMO.

Statement by Supt. Russell of Western Fuel Co.—Fire at the Coal City.

Nanaimo, Dec. 7.—"There will be no strike here," says the words of Supt. Thomas Russell, of the Western Fuel Company, when asked for the facts underlying the report which appeared in the Ladysmith Record that the trouble was anticipated between the Western Fuel Company and its men. "There is no truth in the story," added the superintendent. "President Howard suggested some time ago that it would be to the great advantage of the company as well as the miners, from a financial standpoint, to discontinue the present holiday and work an extra shift, pointing out that the company wished to increase the output as much as possible. The fish smoking and curing establishment of the Yarmouth Fish Company was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The loss includes the curing and packing building, smoke houses and a lot of valuable fishing gear, altogether estimated at \$850.

Shortly after 1 o'clock to-day the Wellington Colliery Co. struck anthracite coal in No. 7 mine, Cumberland, where they have been driving a slope for many weeks. The coal is of fine quality, and the coal burns clear and bright. The water is now quite under control, and work is proceeding continuously, three shifts daily.

FOR PEASANT REFORMS. New Departure in Drawing Up Scheme in Russia.

Moscow, Dec. 7.—Minister of the Interior Von Plehve proposes to submit a new scheme for the peasant reforms, ordered in the Czar's recent manifesto, to the consideration of a special body to be composed of provincial committees. The proposed law, embodying the new scheme, was drawn up after the inquiry recently instituted by the Czar in the cause of the increasing poverty of the peasants. The members of the provincial committees will be elected in each district by Zemstvos, or elective provincial assemblies, composed of landed proprietors and representatives of the urban and village population. It is a new departure for the Russian government to submit laws to the approval of an elective body, and there is a parliamentary smack about the proposal which delights the liberal-minded Russians.

SATISFIED WITH RESULTS. Nicholas Treagar Has Greatest Faith in Lenora and Yreka Properties as Copper Producers.

Nicholas Treagar, the manager of the Lenora mine, is in the city. Recently he visited Qatinsno and inspected the work being carried out on the Yreka property under the control of Messrs. Breen and Bellinger. He is well satisfied with results there, and is sending a number of miners up to increase the output. This is done in view of the fact that shipments will begin to the smelter at Crofton within a few weeks, the steamer Venture entering upon that commission.

OF BANK COMMITS SUICIDE

Charged With Culprable in Connection With Banker's Death.

Dec. 7.—F. B. McHugh, manager of the Merchants' Bank here, committed suicide by shooting himself. The coroner's verdict of culpable negligence was returned.

Dec. 7.—Elias Michmuth, his daughter died of typhoid fever, and was expected to die, though warned to do so by officials. The coroner's verdict of culpable negligence was returned.

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PROGRESS OF THE MINING INDUSTRY

GREAT IMPROVEMENT DURING YEAR 1903

Vancouver Island Shares in General Prosperity—Prospect of a Boom on West Coast.

If the reports of progress published from time to time in the provincial newspapers have not been much exaggerated the forthcoming report of the Minister of Mines will show that 1903 has been one of the most prosperous years in the history of mining in British Columbia. In every district where reasonably practicable means of transportation exist gratifying progress has been made, and even in those less-favored portions of the province, notably in Similkameen, where the industry is blocked for want of railroads the push and energy of the prospectors will make a showing as surprising as it is creditable to those to whose indomitable pluck it is due.

It is a matter of congratulation to Victoria that the mining districts tributary to the city have not been neglected. The Tyee and Lenora mines have done splendidly and are proving beyond the shadow of a doubt the richness and permanency of the Mount Sicker mineral zone. Assessment and prospecting work of importance has been carried on extensively on Mounts Sicker, Brenton, Malak, Richards and Skirt, on Stanich Arm, at Goldstream, Sooke, San Juan, Gordon river, Sarita, Bugaboo and many other places within a few hours' journey of Victoria. The West Coast, after several years of neglect, the result of discouragement caused by wasteful methods of incompetent managers, has again awakened the interest of mining men, and work has been resumed on many of the old properties, while several new and important ones have been made on which considerable development has been done. The Comstock on Quatsino Sound has become a regular shipper, and numerous other properties have sent test shipments to the coast.

Among the West Coast properties which have shown promise during 1903 is the Indian Chief group, on Sidney Inlet, which consists of eight claims or a total of 321.11 acres. The property is easily accessible, being situated on a narrow, deep water harbor, with every facility for shipping ore direct from the mines. Some of the claims were located several years ago, and quite a lot of work was done in prospecting without any satisfactory result, but the present owners, the Dewdney Canadian Syndicate, Ltd., in which Hon. Edgar Dewdney is one of the principals, have adopted more practicable methods and have succeeded in proving the presence of several large ore bodies, any one of which will make a mine.

The claims are situated on a mountain, the ridge of which divides two mineral-rich areas, one of which is copper, gold and silver distributed in bands of magnetite and chalcocite. The country rock consists of fine grained gabbro and dolomite. The magnetite in places is quite massive, and the ore showings give evidence of large bodies of ore beneath. On one of the claims, the Victor, a fine body of ore has been exposed close to the contact with the lime. It is from 4 to 12 feet in width, and contains a percentage of copper, silver, gold and silver. The results per ton are: Gold, \$160; silver, 24.2 oz.; copper, 34.1 per cent. A little further up the mountain a large body of quartz has been located, and yellow copper, silver, and gold are also present. On the north side of the mountain, and quite distinct from the ore bodies already mentioned, lies an immense lens of ore lying between lime and granite, which extends for many hundred feet. Half a ton of this ore, sent to the Crofton smelter, gave results as follows: Boronite, 0.04 oz.; silver, 38.8 oz.; copper (wet), 42.3 per cent.; iron, 20 per cent.; zinc, 10 per cent.; sulphur, 12.4 per cent. Magnetite, Gold, trace; silver, 3.6 oz.; copper, (wet), 11.9 per cent.; iron, 43 per cent.; zinc, 15 per cent.; sulphur, 8.1 per cent. Work is being done on this point and at another about 100 feet east of it, where another large body of ore is located. One of the encouraging quantities has been discovered at several other places on the property, and further prospecting will disclose the presence of other ore bodies. The construction of a road for about 1 1/2 miles will permit the shipment of ore, and it is calculated that the cost of shipping to the smelter will not exceed \$1.50 per ton, so that after paying mill, shipping and treatment, the handsomer profit should be made. The owners are so pleased with the prospect that they intend prospecting the work of development with vigor, and hope soon to be in a position to ship regularly. The result of the work so far has been so encouraging that they are content to incur all necessary expense to "make a mine," and they have no desire to part with their interests.

A fine collection of samples of ore from the Indian Chief is on exhibition in the window of P. R. Brown's office, Broad street.

Henry T. Thrift, of Hazelton, and H. M. Stuck and D. Hadden, Cloverdale, are a deputation from the lower Fraser staying at the Dominion. Mr. Thrift is a prominent farmer, the other gentlemen being millmen. They are here to see the government regarding the proposed tax on single bolts. They claim that even with the rebate when the single bolts are worked up in the province, that 30 cents a cord tax means the extinction of many little shingle mills, which there are some 15 or 20 on the lower Fraser. These mills buy their bolts from the farmers, and should they be obliged to close, the business would be thrown to the mercy of the big millmen, at the expense of the smaller mills.

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Results from common soaps: eczema, coarse hands, ragged clothes, shrunken flannels.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Brand NO FIGHT.

Nogales, Ariz., Dec. 7.—The Arizona and Sonora chamber of mines has adopted a resolution requesting the Associated Press to deny the "articles purporting to give accounts of the Yaqui Indian disturbances in the state of Sonora, Mexico, and more particularly of an engagement, purported to have taken place at Rapier, near Soquaguare, on November 15th last, between Mexican troops and a band of fifty Yaqui Indians, in which it was stated that the Mexican troops annihilated or taken prisoners." The Arizona and Sonora chamber of mines declares it has investigated this and other reports and found that no engagement of any kind whatsoever occurred between the troops and the Yaqui Indians.

LEGISLATURE WILL TAKE LONG VACATION

Government Seeks to Get Business Now in Hand Completed Before the Fifteenth.

The government intends to push forward work on the bills now before the House in order that an adjournment for the Christmas holidays may be taken by about the fifteenth of the month. Good progress has been made so far on bills, and some on the government side are sanguine enough to believe the business will be advanced sufficiently to take an adjournment by the end of the coming week.

From the government standpoint there is no reason why this should not be done. The Finance Minister insists upon the Loan bill going through as it stands, but as far as the other measures are concerned the government is manifesting a readiness to alter them in any way provided it is agreeable to the two Socialist members.

The ministry has expressed its readiness to work all manner of changes in the Assessment bill and the various industries and institutions whose taxation is affected are not manifesting any delay in making their demands known. The timber men are to go away satisfied, and quite a lot of work was done in prospecting without any satisfactory result, but the present owners, the Dewdney Canadian Syndicate, Ltd., in which Hon. Edgar Dewdney is one of the principals, have adopted more practicable methods and have succeeded in proving the presence of several large ore bodies, any one of which will make a mine.

The claims are situated on a mountain, the ridge of which divides two mineral-rich areas, one of which is copper, gold and silver distributed in bands of magnetite and chalcocite. The country rock consists of fine grained gabbro and dolomite. The magnetite in places is quite massive, and the ore showings give evidence of large bodies of ore beneath. On one of the claims, the Victor, a fine body of ore has been exposed close to the contact with the lime. It is from 4 to 12 feet in width, and contains a percentage of copper, silver, gold and silver. The results per ton are: Gold, \$160; silver, 24.2 oz.; copper, 34.1 per cent. A little further up the mountain a large body of quartz has been located, and yellow copper, silver, and gold are also present. On the north side of the mountain, and quite distinct from the ore bodies already mentioned, lies an immense lens of ore lying between lime and granite, which extends for many hundred feet. Half a ton of this ore, sent to the Crofton smelter, gave results as follows: Boronite, 0.04 oz.; silver, 38.8 oz.; copper (wet), 42.3 per cent.; iron, 20 per cent.; zinc, 10 per cent.; sulphur, 12.4 per cent. Magnetite, Gold, trace; silver, 3.6 oz.; copper, (wet), 11.9 per cent.; iron, 43 per cent.; zinc, 15 per cent.; sulphur, 8.1 per cent. Work is being done on this point and at another about 100 feet east of it, where another large body of ore is located. One of the encouraging quantities has been discovered at several other places on the property, and further prospecting will disclose the presence of other ore bodies. The construction of a road for about 1 1/2 miles will permit the shipment of ore, and it is calculated that the cost of shipping to the smelter will not exceed \$1.50 per ton, so that after paying mill, shipping and treatment, the handsomer profit should be made. The owners are so pleased with the prospect that they intend prospecting the work of development with vigor, and hope soon to be in a position to ship regularly. The result of the work so far has been so encouraging that they are content to incur all necessary expense to "make a mine," and they have no desire to part with their interests.

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HEARING OF WILL CASE CONTINUED

MORE EVIDENCE IN HOPPER VS. DUNSMUIR

Reading of Testimony Before Commission in New York Has Not Yet Ended.

(From Friday's Daily.) The reading of the evidence of Edward A. Crowninshield, of New York, in the case of Hopper vs. Dunsmuir, was continued at the afternoon sitting of the Civil Assizes yesterday. In it witness stated that when James Dunsmuir visited New York, at the time of his brother's death, he "poo-pooed" the idea that the trip to San Francisco would be dangerous to Mrs. Alexander Dunsmuir in her weak condition, and suffering from cancer, and persuaded her to take the trip. The witness saw Mrs. Dunsmuir when she returned, several weeks afterwards, from San Francisco. She had an operation for cancer soon after, and returned to San Francisco in June, 1900. Witness attended to her business affairs and was on very friendly relations with her. Russell Wilson had strongly advised Mrs. Dunsmuir not to go to San Francisco after the operation, fearing she would be influenced by James Dunsmuir to sign some document that would prejudice her case.

In his cross-examination witness expressed the view that Mrs. Alexander Dunsmuir's mind was not as good in 1901 as in 1900 for transacting business. A great deal of the evidence was devoted to the state of Mrs. Dunsmuir's mental capabilities and to Alex. Dunsmuir's condition.

The testimony of Wm. Leslie Colvert, a New York physician, taken by commission, was read. He had attended Alex. Dunsmuir in his last illness, and his medical diagnosis was in line with that of Dr. Marshall. He had also advised Mrs. Alex. Dunsmuir to go to California with her husband's body before she was operated upon for cancer. He went into particulars of Mrs. Alex. Dunsmuir's condition, stating she had become feeble in health. She might have been capable of making a will in June, 1900, but a person suffering from cancer was not so capable mentally as if healthy. She had given him to understand that James Dunsmuir did not want her to have any of Alexander's property.

Mrs. Edna B. Stevens's evidence was in effect that she knew Alex. Dunsmuir and his wife in California in 1897, and she gave instances of Alexander's poor condition both mentally and physically. She also told of seeing him in New York on his last visit, and expressed the view that he was a mental and physical wreck for some time before he died. She also stated that whereas in 1898 Mrs. Alex. Dunsmuir seemed gay and light-hearted in California, she had changed in 1900, fallen away in flesh, was pale, ill and irritable.

At this point the court adjourned till this morning at 11 o'clock.

Today's Proceedings. When the court met this morning the reading of Mrs. Stevens's evidence was soon finished, and this was followed by that of her husband, John E. Stevens. Mr. Stevens, who was manager of the De Wolf Hopper Company, gave his opinion on the mental and physical condition of Alexander Dunsmuir in San Francisco, and in January, 1900, in New York.

Dr. Cornelius J. Dumond, of New York, whose evidence followed, gave medical testimony of his attendance on Alexander Dunsmuir at his last illness, not differing materially from that given on the same point yesterday.

Then came the examination before the commission in New York of Wm. De Wolf Hopper, the actor. He had given a supper in New York in honor of the plaintiff, at that time his wife, in 1894, and how he first met Alexander Dunsmuir. Witness ordered wine and food for the embarrassed looks of the ladies said he made a mistake when it was too late to rectify it. His evidence related to Alexander Dunsmuir's intemperate habits in New York and San Francisco, where he saw him frequently at the Pacific Union Club during a visit in 1894 and in 1897.

Mrs. Rita Schrober, wardrobe woman of the Hopper Opera Company, spoke of meeting Alexander Dunsmuir in 1895, 1897 and the following year, and also in 1900, the last occasion being before Dunsmuir died in New York. His mental and physical incapacity was testified by the witness. She also spoke of Mrs. Alexander Dunsmuir's fast falling health and change of disposition, to that of a changeable, irritable condition after her husband's death. She had heard Mrs. Dunsmuir during a visit to Montreal, shortly after her operation in 1900, say that she intended leaving all her property to her daughter.

At this point the court adjourned for lunch.

(From Saturday's Daily.) The case of Hopper vs. Dunsmuir was continued at yesterday afternoon's sitting of the Civil assizes. Stanley Murphy, who was Mrs. Hopper's coachman in New York in 1898, gave evidence of the feeble appearance of Alexander Dunsmuir at that period. He also spoke of Mrs. Dunsmuir's visit to New York, and told of the changed position of Mrs. Dunsmuir in 1900 from her former cheerful demeanor.

Mrs. Myrtle Ellen Howe, who had been the grocery store on the corner, discovered their predicament, and rescued both men. James was completely overcome and had to be removed to the Jubilee hospital, where it took hours to resuscitate him. Price recovered sufficiently to resume work in a short time. Both resumed their labors as usual this morning.

Dr. Edward Janeway and Dr. Robert Abbe gave medical testimony, the first

named as to attendance on Alexander Dunsmuir in his last illness, and Dr. Abbe as to his examination of Mrs. Dunsmuir for cancer in January, 1900, and advising a speedy operation. He performed this operation on March 10th. The disease had made great progress between the time of the examination and the operation. He described this operation as a secondary one, and was more for the purpose of relieving the patient of her feeling of depression and giving her some buoyancy of mind. He expressed some doubt as to Mrs. Dunsmuir's ability to make a will after the second operation as she became weaker and more vacillating in her mind. Had she been operated upon promptly when he first saw her there might have been a chance of curing her.

Francis W. Wiggins, room clerk of the Imperial hotel, stated a signature in the hotel register in December, 1899, was Alexander Dunsmuir's. The signature was written in the name of Mrs. Dunsmuir. When Mrs. Dunsmuir was in New York a few weeks after her operation she told him how nice James Dunsmuir had been to her when she was in New York. She said she always dealt with her and Alexander honestly. She said she had wanted to go to British Columbia to contest Alexander's will, but Mr. Wilson, her lawyer in San Francisco, suggested to her to execute a paper which he said put the estate in trustees' hands for two years. Mr. Wilson drew up the paper and told her the clause referred to was not much liked by James Dunsmuir. Mr. Wilson said when he read the paper to her and James Dunsmuir he would hurry over that clause. This had been done, and Mrs. Dunsmuir went on to state Mr. Wilson suggested to her to execute a paper which he said put the estate in trustees' hands for two years. 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DOING GOOD WORK.

In a general way the average citizen of Victoria is ready to confess his belief that the Tourist Association has done good work for the city; that it has advertised the attractions of the place far and wide, and has induced a large number of people to visit us who would scarcely ever have heard of Victoria but for the judicious distribution of advertising pamphlets. As a concrete example of the ramifications of the Association's work read the following letter and admit that in these days of steam and electricity the bounds of our association's field are the "four corners" of this round globe:

Care of Central Judicial Commission, P. O. Box 411.

Pretoria, Transvaal, Nov. 1st, 1903. H. Cutbert, Esq., Secretary The Tourists' Association, Victoria, B. C., Society:

Dear Sir:—A gentleman friend of mine has handed me a copy of a very excellent illustrated pamphlet of your beautiful city. I contemplate a trip to America next year and feel that I cannot afford to lose the opportunity of visiting what has been described by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales as the most beautiful place they had seen during their travels.

As I have never previously visited America, you no doubt could give me some further information regarding routes, etc., to the Pacific Coast that would be invaluable to me. If you have any illustrated pamphlets other than the one I have, "Picturesque Victoria," I shall be greatly obliged if you will forward same to me. I must really congratulate you on the energy displayed by the Tourists' Association in advertising the beauties of your Canadian cities and their surroundings, for hitherto I, in common with many people out here, were under the impression that Canada was a country of perpetual snow and ice—a place rather to be "steered clear of" than visited by tourists.

Yours faithfully, ARTHUR FRASER.

EVIDENCE OF INCOMPETENCE.

The business of the province is making good progress, thanks to the assistance the opposition is giving the government. The ministers have no hesitation in admitting their incapacity. They frankly confess their incompetence. The Finance Minister told the House yesterday that the important bills he has brought down were never intended to go through in their original form. Under the advice of the opposition, he hoped to remove some of the crudities of conception and to round the proposed legislation into shape. Mr. Tatlow is now drinking from the fountains of wisdom, and we doubt not, is profiting in the process.

The sensible course for the government to have pursued would have been to commit the measures to the charge of the opposition in the first instance. It would have been much more satisfactory to all concerned—and especially to the parties chiefly interested, the taxpayers—to have begun complete new structures than attempt to patch up old ones. As it is, some of the most objectionable features of the assessment bill have been amended. The government will not attempt to invade the municipalities with their original and unique idea of assessing the rental value of houses as income. If the opposition had valued office at a higher figure than its power to serve the people, it would have refused to give the helpless ministers its assistance and awaited with confidence the storm. But it is doing its duty faithfully and efficiently, and while it will be impossible to completely overcome the evil effects upon the province of the works of such a deplorable government as is floundering helplessly on the government benches, the full force of the anticipated shock will not be felt by our business interests. We know there are some who will declare our words to be mere platitudes, but let us think we visit the Legislature on any day it is in business session.

IN THE EVENT OF DISSOLUTION.

The Conservatives are urged to organize because the day of a Dominion general election is at hand. The advice is good. The wicked Grits may bring on the day of political judgment as a thief in the night. It is well to be prepared for such contingencies, and we well know the Conservatives of Victoria have not got their loins girded up. Let the organization meeting be called without delay, let the electors of Victoria know whether the party is still opposed to the British preference, and whether it is in favor of granting the demands of the manufacturers of Canada who would increase the import duties up to 70 or 80 per cent. ad valorem.

It is important that we should have early information upon these points because there is some uncertainty in many minds at present. If the demands of the manufacturers are granted—and the Conservatives in the East are supporting them—then the preferential tariff under which British goods come into Canada at a duty of slightly over twenty per cent. would jump up to about fifty per cent. The course of Imperial preferential trade or of Imperial unity does not lie in such a direction as that, does it? We hope we shall not be taken as unduly inquisitive in such questions. Now is the time to settle matters for an indefinite time. The attitude of Tory friends is incomprehensible. They are advocating higher duties and shouting their approval of the British preference. Surely there is an internal conflict somewhere along their battle line.

Then there is the demand for an increase of duties in order to shut out hard

times. The tariff walls have been reared to the highest possible altitude around the United States. And yet they are menaced by deluges of trade and stagnation of business there. Manufacturers are suspending operations and discharging their employees by the thousands. The works which are still running are cutting wages from 10 to 20 per cent. The revenues of the country are declining. Everything indicates that there is going to be industrial trouble. Germany is in difficulty and France is not enjoying a boom. Each one of these countries enjoys adequate protection. Here in Canada our tariff is but a moderate affair, and yet the rapid increase in our revenue indicates that the business of the country is booming. The manufacturers who are complaining, not of the evil that is at present upon them, but of the distress they anticipate, admit they cannot get all the men they could find employment for. We say that the conditions being as they are, with prosperity abounding and adversity banished, proposals for radical changes should be rejected with caution.

What do representative Conservatives of Victoria think? Do they not in their hearts feel that they would be foolish to put up a candidate in the event of the Dominion Parliament being dissolved shortly?

THE GOVERNMENT'S MAJORITY.

The McBride government was sustained on the first division by a majority of six. The Socialists voted on the side of the majority, not because they have any confidence in the administration, but because, as they say themselves, it makes no difference to them how the affairs of the province are managed so long as the consequences of mismanagement are not visited upon them individually or directly, and also because the grosser the evils with which the province is subjected under a "capitalistic" form of government the sooner the eyes of the people will be opened and the quicker they will fall in behind the Socialists. In all candor we are compelled to admit that if the reasons of our Socialistic friends are sound, if they are firm in the belief that the industrial regeneration of the world is dependent upon the triumph of the principles they profess, and if they have substantial ground for the belief that competence, selfishness, greed and corruption in governments will convert the people from the errors of their political ways, they are by their votes in the House keeping in power splendid instruments for the advancement of their cause in Hon. Messrs. McBride, Green and Wilson. If it be possible for a display of venality to bring about the speedy triumph of Socialism, then Providence is indeed dealing kindly by the Socialists of British Columbia. But we fear when the electorate proceed to straighten out affairs they will hold the advanced party responsible for the course of its representatives. They may take the ground that there are reasonable limitations to the application of the doctrine that it is justifiable to countenance and support the powers of evil in order that good may follow.

The public has not been favored with the reasons of the member for Slooan for supporting the government. Probably Mr. Davidson, who in his opening speech gave evidence of very acute powers of analysis, argues that as he defeated an avowed supporter of the administration, he owes a modicum of gratitude to Mr. McBride and intends to discharge the debt before assuming his proper functions as an independent. Whatever the causes which have operated to give the government its handsome, but by no means substantial, majority, the dominant party and its friends are justified in their feelings of triumph. The fact, apparent enough to any impartial party, that if the ministers attempt to pass any measure objectionable to the advanced wing of its supporters it will find itself in a minority, can hardly be expected to dwell upon in the hour of triumph. Nor is much consideration likely to be given by the great Conservative party of British Columbia led by Hon. Richard McBride to the palpable and inevitable fact that it is at the mercy of the radicals, whom, in accordance with the traditions of Toryism, it despises and hates in its heart. We do not believe the Liberals in the House are deeply grieved at the result of the first division. We do not believe they are extremely anxious to drive the government out. McBride and his colleagues are preparing the way very nicely for them. For our part, we think from a party point of view it would be good policy to let the taxpayers of the province feel the full weight of the burdens they are told are necessary for their financial regeneration. But it is the duty of the opposition to protect the people if it can, and it may be possible to convince the really independent members of the House that the interests of the province demand the deposition of McBride.

"MANIFEST DESTINY."

A few months ago a gentleman named Sartorius—Captain Sartorius, if you please—a son-in-law or some relative of the late General Grant, U. S. A., while visiting in Canada became offended at some of the remarks of Canadian newspapers upon the boundary award. The captain's military blood finally reached the boiling point and simmered over into

his brain, the result being a letter to a Canadian paper reminding all whom it did concern that Canada is what she is today because Americans so will it. We are merely here on sufferance, says this militant American, and if we "don't watch out" the Lord only knows where we may find ourselves some fine morning when we wake up to blissful ignorance that our lot has been cast in such a pleasant place. No Canadian desired to reply to the challenge of the bellicose son of Mars. They did not consider it worth while. The New York Times took up the letter and treated it in a bantering way. It expresses the belief that "this is hardly the psychological moment for suggesting to Canada that she make a choice between annexation and independence, and in doing it perhaps Captain Sartorius has only illustrated anew one of the best known and most often noted peculiarities of hereditary—the tendency of great qualities to skip a generation now and then. As a matter of fact, Canada is confronted at present with no such narrow limitations of choice, having not two but many, including that of remaining exactly as she is in perfect safety and more than fairly prosperous. Nobody will hurry her to change her condition, and outside advice will probably do more to prevent than to hasten any action on her part. That our old friend, Manifest Destiny, has his eyes on Canada is true, and he may even now be reaching out an affectionate hand for the pretty creature, but that is his business, and Captain Sartorius, like the United States, might well await the progress of events. It will be all right in the end, and there is only one end, and that is Manifest Destiny, a coy little thing, and a wise Barks will not alarm her by any excessive manifestations of a willingness which is certainly nothing more as yet." Lightly and deftly treated, if faith, but conclusion not warranted. There is only one way and it is not the way our contemporary means. We are already on the highway of manifest destiny."

We have already suggested that when the case of Columbia was finally disposed of our neighbors would turn their expansionist faces to Canada. They have already turned. The fever is upon them. We did not expect that Boston would be the first place to raise the standard of annexation; but the Record of that city points out the path of "manifest destiny," as follows: "We have got the latitudes, and we can hold it against Colombia! The next step of expansion would be the acquisition of Canada. Perhaps we can stir up a revolution there, recognize it, and forbid England to suppress it, just as soon as our navy is big enough to make it safe." This is not printed as a joke. It is intended as a serious "business proposition." Of what value to protest that we have ambitions that are liable to clash with such a programme?

The United States now appears to be really anxious for a treaty of arbitration with Great Britain that would remove all possibility of war. A very commendable movement, and one which Canadians will heartily support. But before committing herself to too much it would be an act of wisdom for Great Britain to find out something about the composition of a tribunal that would be agreeable to the United States. Uncle Sam has peculiar notions about "impartial jurists of repute." He is also firmly convinced that Great Britain is willing to make any sacrifice, even to half of her possessions, rather than offend his republic. The success that attended the case of the United States in the Alaska boundary dispute has had the effect of stimulating the feeling in favor of arbitration. It might also have the effect of raising disputes that would be considered worthy of arbitration, and which might not have healthy effect upon the patriotic sentiments of Canadians. It is well to consider matters of such a kind from all possible points of view. A few years ago a treaty of arbitration that appeared to be perfectly fair in its provisions was rejected by the United States. Why was it rejected?

When the government gets its hands on that million dollars it will be in a position to pay the travelling expenses of Messrs. McBride, Wilson and Green for a couple of years at least. When the last dollar is gone it may be able to exact better terms from Ottawa. Our information is that the earth trembled around the federal capital when the rumbling of the thunder of McBride's and Wilson's wrath was felt to the uttermost parts of the continent to which we belong.

The government says distinctly that British Columbia cannot obtain money at less than five per cent. interest, and upon other conditions that are certain to prove almost ruinously burdensome to our taxpayers. Yet four per cent. bonds of the C. P. R. have been disposed of at six points above par.

Among sailors 445 in a million die of cancer; among miners only 122 per million of this disease.

WANTED—Faitful person to travel for well established retail store in a few counties, calling on retail merchants and agents. Local territory. Salary \$20.00 per week with expenses additional, all payable in cash each week. Money for expenses advanced. Position permanent. Business successful and rushing. Standard House, 380 Westboro St., Chicago.

ISLAND ELECTORS ENDORSE LAURIER

PASS RESOLUTIONS AT PUBLIC MEETING

Ralph Smith, M. P., Asked to Be Labor-Liberal Candidate for Nanaimo Constituency.

Ralph Smith, M. P., who has been in the southern portion of his constituency for over a week, held a meeting at Sidney last Saturday evening of his supporters in that section. The meeting was a turnout of Liberals, the hall being full, and at the meeting a unanimous resolution was passed endorsing the position of Mr. Smith in the Dominion House, and expressing a desire that he would contest the constituency at the next general election.

Mr. Smith also visited Sooke, where a public meeting was held, and where he delivered an address dealing with the issues likely to arise at the forthcoming election. At this meeting strong resolutions of confidence in the Ottawa administration and in Mr. Smith were passed on motion of Messrs. U. F. S. Muir, seconded by Edward Milne.

The resolutions, which were carried unanimously, were as follows: Resolved, That we, the electors of Sooke, endorse the Premier and Mr. Laurier, and his government for the policy pursued in regard to preferential duties, enabling Canadians to exchange the products of farm and factory for the mechanical products of the other country, thereby establishing that friendly relationship which should always exist, and which is largely the result of the great increase in our imports and exports, creating the handsome surplus of \$14,000,000 for the last fiscal year.

And be it further resolved, That we hail with the greatest satisfaction the building of another transcontinental railway through the interior of British Columbia, the financial arrangements of which are the admiration of all fair-minded Canadians, being practically government ownership, and the regulating of freight and passenger rates by a commission. The fair wages clause inserted in the act makes the employment of Asiatics an economic impossibility, therefore settling once and for all time the vexed question. The payment of wages current in the different districts through which the road will be constructed warrants the early settlement of lands contiguous to the railway during construction.

And be it further resolved, That the government, having increased the head tax on Asiatics from \$100 to \$500, meets with our cordial approval.

The communication follows: That we, the electors of Sooke, have every confidence in Mr. Ralph Smith, M. P., and take great pleasure in endorsing him as the Labor-Liberal candidate for Nanaimo electoral district at the forthcoming general election on his behalf at the polls on the day of election.

A similar resolution was passed at a meeting held at Metchoin Wednesday afternoon. At this meeting there was a large attendance, the chair being occupied by A. J. Fraser, and the utmost enthusiasm manifested.

Throughout Metchoin Mr. Smith found a general sentiment of satisfaction with the provision of the recent redistribution bill whereby that section is included in the Vancouver Island constituency instead of in Victoria as formerly.

CITY VOTERS' ROLL.

To the Editor:—The time has again arrived when preparation is made for the voters' list of our city municipality for Mayor and aldermen for the coming year. The question naturally asked is: What are the qualifications for such a list from all possible points of view. A few years ago a treaty of arbitration that appeared to be perfectly fair in its provisions was rejected by the United States. Why was it rejected?

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GAZETTE APPOINTMENTS.

Items of Interest Culled From Current Issue of Official Gazette.

Thursday's Official Gazette notes the following appointments: Lemon Bean Luther, of Ainsworth, to be a Justice of the Peace in and for the province of British Columbia; Theophilus Richard Hardiman, of Lower Nicola, to be a Justice of the Peace in and for the province of British Columbia; John Stanley Burris, of Kamloops, M. D., to be a coroner in and for the province of British Columbia, vice Dr. M. S. Wade; Andrew Colin McDiarmid, M. D., to be resident physician at Atlin, vice Dr. H. E. Young.

Certificates of Incorporation have been granted to the following companies: Fred Irving Company, Ltd., capital \$50,000; Light Traffic Company, Ltd., capital \$150,000; Nelson Brewing & Ice Company, Ltd., capital, \$60,000; Pacific Pile Preserving Co., Ltd., capital \$20,000; Stanley Dollar Co., Ltd., capital \$50,000; Surrey Shingle Manufacturing Co., capital \$15,000; Trout Lake Hink Co., Ltd., capital \$25,000; Trust Agency & Loan Corporation, Ltd., capital \$20,000.

Two hundred and fifty-six coal prospecting licenses were issued during November, the names of the licensees being gazetted. And after December 1st the mining divisions known as the Bennett Lake and Chilikeet mining divisions were abolished, and the territory within them merged in the Atlin Lake mining division.

The date of holding a Court of Revision for the purpose of revising the register of voters for the Similkameen electoral district has been fixed for Monday, February 8th.

The partnership heretofore existing between Messrs. E. Atkins and J. M. Atkins, carrying on the druggist business in Vancouver and Nanaimo, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

A list of the barristers and solicitors of the Supreme court, who have taken out their annual certificates entitling them to practice until November 1st, 1904, is published.

HOSPITAL TREATMENT FOR SOCIETY MEMBERS

The Arrangement Made by Federated Board With Jubilee Directorate Explained.

As mentioned in the Times a few days ago, the Federated Board of Societies have made arrangements with the Jubilee hospital directorate to form a hospital association to enable members of societies to receive treatment in the institution for three weeks during the year by the payment to the board of a small amount per quarter. The communication follows: That we, the electors of Sooke, have every confidence in Mr. Ralph Smith, M. P., and take great pleasure in endorsing him as the Labor-Liberal candidate for Nanaimo electoral district at the forthcoming general election on his behalf at the polls on the day of election.

Dear Sirs and Bros.—The Federated Board of Societies desire to notify your society that they have made arrangements with the Jubilee hospital authorities to enable members of societies to receive treatment in the institution for three weeks during the year, in the semi-private wards, by members paying to the Federated Board 75 cents per quarter, payable in advance.

In order to make this association a success it requires at least 1,000 members to take up this benefit. It is therefore respectfully requested that this matter be brought to the notice of all your members, and the number of your members who signify their intention of joining this association forwarded to the secretary-treasurer of the Federated Board, who, as soon as 1,000 members have decided to take up this benefit will call a meeting of delegates, one from each society interested, to draft up rules for the guidance of members of the association. Enclosed copy of regulations for admission of members of the association into the hospital. Any further information will be gladly given by the undersigned.

Yours fraternally, P. T. JAMES, President, Director on Hospital Board (Inverhavan Nursing).

W. F. FULLERTON, Secretary-Treasurer, 80-North Pembroke Street.

1. That for admission a patient must be provided with a medical certificate certifying that he requires hospital treatment, together with a certificate from the association.

2. That the limit of age for joining this association be between the ages of 18 and 80.

3. That the stay of a patient be limited to three weeks in the semi-private wards.

4. If there is no room in the semi-private wards the patients shall be placed in the public wards until a bed is vacant in the semi-private wards. Patients desiring to occupy a private room may do so on paying weekly in advance the additional fees reckoned on the basis of \$10 per week for the semi-private wards.

5. That anyone joining this organization must be in good health when he does so.

6. That the agreement is not to be in force longer than one year; at the expiration of that term a further agreement (if necessary) may be entered into.

7. That a patient will be entitled to be attended professionally by his own medical adviser.

8. That the amount to be paid by the association into the treasury of the hospital quarterly in advance.

9. That in the event of two applicants for admission, one of whom shall be entitled to take advantage of the fund, preference shall be given to the applicant so entitled.

10. That in all respects patients from this source must conform to the rules and regulations of the hospital.

11. If special nurses are required the same shall be at the expense of the patient.

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The Girl's Secret,

OR THE RIGHT MESSAGE, By V. Mott.

It's an awful thing to do, but I simply couldn't help it, said Nora. "My feelings ran away with my judgment. But I must go back and start from the beginning. That summer I became engaged to Tom I was the happiest mortal alive. You know we met on the golf-links, and while he was teaching me to play golf, he sent Marconi messages to me with his good-byes. Do I believe in mental telepathy? Well, I should say I do. I couldn't hit the golf ball for 'sour apples,' but I could make play with my eyes. Afterward I received beautiful letters from him, but when he came to see me this winter I was feeling miserable, tired out and nervous; I suppose some people would call it irritability, or just plain cussedness, but any way I felt cross enough to bite a temporary nail in two, and when Tom came around well, I just couldn't stand him, and so I told him he'd better not call any more. Then Aunt Cassie came to visit us and she saw I was nervous, had the fits of rage, and she asked me many questions, and finally said, 'Why, you dear, sweet girl, it's not your temper that's bad, it's your constitution that's out of kilter. You sit right down now and write a letter to Dr. Pierce, at Buffalo, N. Y., tell him all your symptoms—and so I did. It wasn't long before I had a long reply, carefully going over my case and telling me just what to do. I date my present happiness and little from the return of the very day I set down to write that letter to Dr. R. V. Pierce, for his advice was so good and his "Favorite Prescription" worked such a complete change in me that now my former cheerfulness and good health—restored to me—I have summoned Tom back to my side and we are to be married in June."

Woman's Wisdom.

Experience is our best teacher, and it is only through experience that women generally gain a knowledge of themselves—from maidenhood to womanhood. The change involves the whole body and the future health of the system. These epochs many a woman is left without the necessary medical advice she should have. Dr. R. V. Pierce, a specialist in the disease of women and the head of the famous Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., says that many a woman traces back a prolonged existence of invalidism to exposure and lack of care during the period of her early life. Too much brain work and little exercise outdoors also predispose to womanly disease.

The woman who neglects her health is neglecting the very foundation of all her life. For without health love loses its lustre and gold is but dross.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE FOR THE PAST MONTH

South Park, division 1, 96.97 per cent.; Victoria West, division 2, 96.87 per cent.; North Ward, division 1, 96.73; Boys', division 1, 95.92 per cent.; Victoria West, division 1, 95.92 per cent.

Other divisions which reached 90 per cent. were: High school, divisions 5, 6 and 7; Boys', divisions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10; Girls', divisions 1, 2, 3 and 4; Park, divisions 2, 3, 7 and 8; Victoria West, divisions 3 and 5; Spring Ridge, divisions 1 and 3.

In the Boys' school 272 pupils out of the 500 or 54.4 per cent. were present every day, making a perfect attendance. In the Girls' school the number with perfect attendance was 172 or 37.45 per cent. At Victoria West the percentage was 95 or 47.7 per cent., and at Hillside the number was 36 or 29.2 per cent.

J. E. Hill and family are registered at the Dominion. Mr. Stillwell, who has settled at Duncan, has been to the O.C. Country to bring his family back with him. Dr. McIntyre and Mrs. McIntyre, of Edmonton, are staying at the Dominion.

Sickness and Reasonable Precaution Against It Responsible in Some Degree for Meagreness.

Sickness and reasonable precaution against it account in some degree for the meagre attendance at some of the public school classes last month. But it is to be feared that a large part of the absenteeism is preventable. Parents often do not consider how serious is the harm done by keeping children home, or letting them stay at home when they ought to be at school. With too many the interests of their children's education are quite secondary in importance to trivial matters of domestic convenience or the whimsical preferences of the children themselves.

Following is the summary of attendance: Daily Att. Total.

Table with columns: School, Boys, Girls, Ave. P.C. Necess. High, 80, 100, 138.54, 90.85, 28; Boys, 600, 450, 73.18, 21; Girls, 450, 400, 77.86, 13; North Ward, 255, 231, 90.58, 88.85, 54; South, 187, 187, 94.09, 90.11, 33; West, 91, 108, 178.82, 89.87, 12; Spring, 90, 96, 139.78, 85.55, 8; Hillside, 74, 40, 100.90, 82.10, 21; Kingston, 79, 55, 113.89, 84.99, 14; Rock Bay, 38, 25, 55.00, 87.80, 14.

1,384, 1,250, 2,964.06, 89.43, 226.

In the following divisions the attendance reached the 95 per cent. mark: High school, division 1, 98 per cent.;

PROCEEDING THE L... FEATURES OF BILL WA...

First Division Readment to It In John O...

Before 5 o'clock to had cleared the order pointed standing on the. The features of the debate on the Loan division was reached moving an amendment approval with the pr. With Messrs. Wells, ton absent, the divi. vote of 22 in favor of the Labor member v. ernment.

Prayers were read. The following petition table: By W. W. B. Mc... C. Rhinehart and ot... Bill to incorporate... Cowichan Highway C... By Dr. King, from... others, citizens of C... for appropriations f... government offices, C... bridge, Victoria, B. C.

W. G. Cameron mov... of the House be gra... giving a statement... counts from the 30th... nearly at the present... The motion carried.

Chas. Munro move... of the House be gra... giving a statement... counts from the 30th... nearly at the present... The motion carried.

John Oliver moved... the House be granted... showing a balance of... responses, respect... licenses granted for... 4,593 and 4,594, W... trict, from June 1st... with the names of th... quantity and localit... cred by such license... ried.

Mr. Oliver moved... that an order be... granted for a return... responses, telegram... and report of the re... tion with the late... in the district of Fer... with the applicati... count of the ballot... tion before a judge... r.

In doing so Mr. Oliv... all the information on... be available. The mot... Mr. Oliver moved... the House be granted... the dates upon wh... returning officers in... tion lately held for... since June 1st, 1903... a vincial secretary. The resolution: "That an o... be granted for a return... of petroleum licen... grantees and locati... by same, issued since... last date, for lands... district outside of... 4,594." The motion c...

Questions and... R. L

A Night on the Marmora

It was the Mastic hour—that pleasant time just before and after sundown when all the Moda folk stroll up and down the terrace on the cliff, and sit about at the little green tables under the trees overhanging the bay and while they sip their Mastic or their coffee, chat over the day's affairs, and gaze out upon the ever-changing panorama spread before them: the Prince's Isles, with their thousand windows, and their diadems of their pine-groves fastened into lace-work against the glowing sun, the laden steamers bustling across the gassy Marmora to the distant sea—sailed in the evening hush—the fishing-boats and market carts—and lumbering machines drifting idly shoreward under light sail, the clouds of gulls circling around the off Seraglio Point, whose town of padoga palaces within the old battered wall is even more wondrously fairylike—more pictures from the "Blue Islands"—in the purple twilight than when the sun is in the sky. The pretty, bright-haired English children were playing and running races about the terrace, newly released from the broiling day's confinement within doors, in their minstrels, amateurs all, thrummed their zithers and guitars, and blended their voices—a thought nasal, maybe, but what matter?—in the "Din Poulakia" or "Ina Houpi" or others of the many quaint and tuneful songs that they love so well, and that seem so thoroughly in place amid these surroundings. Down in the plain, bay the Greek sailors on yawl and cutter were bringing in their catch for the night. The boating parties were returning from up-stream; at the yard of the Kadikou Rowing Club, the skiffs were being lifted from the water, while their recent crews swung "shades" and "shades" from the wall, where they sat in a row. Over at Panaraki, whose lighthouse was yet unilluminated, a vagrant stork clattered somewhere in a tree-top, and, sipped, and chatted, in happy obedience to custom, the great white yawl—the pride of these waters—which we had believed cruising somewhere about the Karakals, at the mouth of the Black Sea, and which, when the point, her hovering canvas all aglow, slid lightly across the little bay, and, coming gracefully about, picked up her moorings off Panaraki, with that easy grace and instant obedience to command and total lack of bustle in lowering sail, which are the sure signs of thorough proficiency in the steersman and bright alertness in the crew. Five or six minutes later the motor launch, which had been lowered from her davits, and puffing like a toy thing towards the sea, landed a bronzed Greek sailor, who brought my host a pencilled card, "Dear Mr. ...," it said, "I have a half a cupful of wine for you, which does not seem to be falling very thick. Bring friends and whisky." This was the kind of invitation to soothe the souls of tired men after a day of scorching heat, and to bring a little refreshment of metal exposed to the sun, entailed a blister, and we were not slow to respond. Three of us only might accept, for of the other two, one had made out of a baby, while the other expected a belated steamer, and his steam-launch lay gasping and snorting at the sea to carry him to Galata on instant receipt of a telegram. The other two, who were so easy here—scurred barefoot up the hill for boot-socks and the other comfort; and speedily our procession of two, the humming launch and the curiously dingy, and the curiously quaint, towards the rosewood gangway of the Lalla Rookh, where our host, costless and silk-shirted, with feet on head and pipe in hand, awaited us with kindest greetings. And so by still and about, and round Panaraki Point, and streaking out, to the middle channel between the isles and the Asiatic shore. Not, however, for long; for soon we lacked of the Lalla Rookh, and the boat might be to the pier at Bostandji, that pretty shore village shaded by wide-spreading trees, and dotted with tasteful villas and chalets, and here and there a mosque imposing its dome and the name of palace, where Moslem and Christian, Turk and Greek, Armenian, German and Englishman dwell side by side in pleasant friendliness. The mimic siren, footed here and the toy launch pulled off with another card or two, and with as brief delay as might be, our party was enriched by several new arrivals. When, indeed, we put out once more seaward, we represented high as many nationalities as a European conference. Not that confining was at all our purpose. Far from it. Let the ragged fates of all nations occupy those who concerned, we had far other business, and it devoted ourselves wholeheartedly. What time the Lalla Rookh straggled ribbon-like along the shadowing coastline we had almost enough to do to enjoy. The soft night air, the passing villages, the music that came to us all those evening sounds that make for peace: the lowing of the home-going buffaloes, their wains creaking behind them; the high cheer, resonant voice of the Muzzein aloft on the bay; the hum of the humble mosquito; the scraping of boats drawn up on shingle after the day's work; and here and there the clasp of the axe of some blated wood-cutter, borne to us in measured steps to the mill; the whirring of the millstone, and of gide; music, both Greek and Turkish, from the cafe nets along the little quays; all the many voices of the summer night where every one and every creature is busy; and the sound of semi-indistinct murmuring, broken now and again, yet somehow not unpleasantly, by the sudden clamor of a village dog-fight—some terrific deed betwixt the curs of rival districts, or the dilapidated roar of a distant train speeding inlandwards. Lights twinkled out one by one in the windows as we glided by—and what sight is prettier when seen from the water? Our host, tiller under arm, and lurching gently with it, squatted cross-legged

The Gunnery of the British Navy

The retired admirals who claim to form public opinion will deny the necessity for the appointment of any commission. Recourse to a royal commission will be denounced as needless. Still, if the reader has the patience to read to the end of this article, the necessity for appointing an independent tribunal for the purpose of ascertaining the real position of the fleet in regard to the question of straight shooting and quick hitting will be established. The first reason why a royal commission, and not a select committee of the House of Commons or a hybrid committee of both Houses of parliament, is required is because the House of Commons contains no naval officer, and no naval expert with modern knowledge of modern guns and the conditions that actually exist in the fleet. A list of all the questions asked and replies given in this article, the subject of gunnery is now before me. One cannot help seeing how the nation has been deluded. In all other matters connected with the administration and the departments there are men in the House of Commons sufficiently conversant with the subject to detect inaccurate statements and to censure the minister responsible for making them. The consequence is that in regard to the administration of the navy, of the army and of trade, no government dare make incorrect statements, because they are immediately found out, and exposure is injurious to the permanent officials of the departments responsible for the parliamentary replies supplied to the minister whose duty it is to act as the paraphraser of the department. But in the House of Commons there are no naval men either on the treasury bench or elsewhere. The result of the absence of naval knowledge is that a misleading reply can be given in the House of Commons without exciting suspicion or meeting with the exposure it deserves in the event of its being inaccurate. The present writer has collected every reply on the subject of gunnery which has been given in the course of the last three years, and has taken the opportunity of placing them before a number of naval officers without communicating to them the fact that other officers had been consulted. The information received is unanimous. Naval officers read and deride the answers given in parliament. They ask, first, how can the admiralty have the temerity to frame such replies; and, secondly, how can the members of the House of Commons be so credulous as to ignore the naval matters as to be taken in by them? Questions in the House of Commons have less effect on the admiralty than on any other department. The war office, the colonial office and the foreign office dread questions in the House of Commons. The bureaucrats of the admiralty are armor-plated by the ignorance of the House of Commons. They can make what they like to say, and there is no one to contradict them. As an illustration, take the question put by Gibson Bowles about the waste of ammunition on April 29th. On June 29th Mr. Bowles asked the secretary of the admiralty whether he had received the report from the commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean fleet, containing details showing to what extent the gunnery in Turkish waters had been improved on April 29th last failed to conform to the admiralty regulations, or what were the reasons for any variation in the regulation practice. The answer given by Mr. Arnold-Forster was a successful, because arbitrary, assertion. "What is the real state of the shooting efficiency of the fleet? Major-General Sir Archibald Hunter raised a hornet's nest by his reflections on the shooting of the Powerful's guns in Ladsymith. On the other hand, Sir Redvers Buller, speaking of the gunnery of the Terrible, responsible for the naval shooting outside Ladsymith, said, in reply to question 15,475, whether he thought the naval shooting was as good as he could expect: "I thought quite as good; some of it was admirable. As to the two twelve-pounder quick-firing guns of the Terrible that were under charge of Mr. Ogilvie, as he was then, I do not think we should ever have got into Ladsymith if we had not had those guns. They were firing on a Buer sloop, and the shells were seen by my telescope, about 2,800 yards off, and the last two shells went into the sloop. I do not think three feet in front of the leading men were taking it. Here we have two opposite opinions of two presumably impartial authorities. One says that the bluejackets of the Powerful did not shoot as well as a parcel of girls, and the other that if it had not been for the guns under the charge of Commander Ogilvie—who, by the way, actually lost seniority by his services to the country in South Africa—they would never have got into Ladsymith. Now, what is the truth about the shooting? It is not generally known that questions in parliament on naval affairs almost invariably originate from naval officers, who find that there is no other way of getting reform. I have myself been the humble intermediary between the fleet and the House of Commons for many of those questions. Admirals and bluejackets choose that method of getting reform, and it is the nation. The questions are generally of a technical character. The question is put by a member who does not understand the subject, and the answer is given by a civilian who is technically not really responsible for the replies put into his mouth. When Mr. Arnold-Forster said, for example, on March 20th last, that the shooting of a ship like the Speedy, which never hit the target, was very good, what he really meant was that that was what the lords of the admiralty told him to say; in short, that answer was good enough for members of parliament. The admiralty have a poor opinion of the intellectual endowment of the House of Commons as regards naval affairs, and none the less because certain civilian members are accepted by the illustrious admirals as the best of all naval experts. Only recently, at the gunnery

Some Stories of "Dizzz's" Secretary

The first meeting between Disraeli and Montagu Corry (the late Lord Rowton) is a curious story, and it was told at Raby, where they were fellow guests of the late Duke of Cleveland. "I had a great respect for your father," was Disraeli's comment on being made acquainted with the young man. On the second day there was rain, and the girls of the house-party insisted on being amused by Montagu Corry, who was to organize charades, and, as a beginning of amusement, had to dance a break-down and to sing a song to the rattle of his heels upon the floor. Looking up through his long black locks—tumbled as they then were—he saw the young man standing in the doorway, his face grave as his custom, and his eyes with no concession of a gleam. The words of the night before came to his mind: "I had a great respect for your father"; and now he added to these his own recollection: "And what do I, I must think me." (That evening, after dinner, Disraeli waited for the young man, who felt acutely his position as a favorite. He expected a taunt. What he got was a hand upon the shoulder, and the speech: "I think you should be my secretary.") Lord Rowton's aptitude for business, together with his zeal as a social reformer, was to be illustrated afterwards in his great and successful system of poor men's hotels. The double capacity and sympathy were the basis of the close understanding between the chief and his secretary. Montagu Corry was of all men the most companionable, companionable in his silence rather than in his speech. Bored had to be kept at a distance yet not to be incensed; and Montagu Corry performed the delicate office to perfection. He would say "no" and not offend. Gentle as he was, Lord Beaconsfield was gentler. At the end of days in Curzon street, a servant, who had put out some wrong clothes for Lord Rowton, was spoken to sharply in the chief's presence. The servant vanished; the chief said: "You seem to be put out." "Oh, but he's such an idiot," said Lord Rowton in extenuation. "Do you think," asked Lord Beaconsfield, "that he would be a servant if he were not an idiot?" "Everybody has heard the story of Lady Beaconsfield's last illness; how she kept her husband her knowledge of her internal disease which was certain to be fatal, he knowing it all the time and pretending not to know it. When his own turn to die came there was the same system of concealment about his relations with Lord Rowton. The news of the chief's collapse reached Lord Rowton in Algiers. He came in haste, but when he reached the door of the sick man, his wife had already died. The dying man, too, whose sensitiveness was so great, had worn a mask all through his life, felt that the situation was intolerable. He knew that each must betray to the other the knowledge that this was a final good-bye. Not therefore, until the fourth day after his hurried return did Lord Rowton pass into the presence of Disraeli and of death. The reunion was tactfully managed by the man-servant, who, on being requested to read aloud the debate of the day before, suggested that Lord Rowton would do it much better. At once the suggestion was acted upon. Apart from his noble work in the region of philanthropy, the late Lord Rowton was known to the public as the living repository of the great Disraeli tradition. Whatever he may have left behind him, it is to be feared that the real biography of his great chief will long be written now. The fourth day after his hurried return did Lord Rowton pass into the presence of Disraeli and of death. The reunion was tactfully managed by the man-servant, who, on being requested to read aloud the debate of the day before, suggested that Lord Rowton would do it much better. At once the suggestion was acted upon. 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PIONEERS AROUND FESTIVE BOARD

ANNUAL BANQUET WAS ENJOYABLE AFFAIR

Large Attendance, Excellent Speeches and Good Programme the Factors of Success.

About seventy-five guests were present at the thirty-third annual dinner of the B. C. Pioneer Society, which was held on Friday at the Victoria hotel.

The banquet was carried through in a most successful manner, the arrangements being perfect. Miss Heston is to be congratulated upon the careful preparations made.

The toasts of "The King" and the "Queen, Prince of Wales and Royal Family" were proposed by the president and responded to in the usual patriotic manner.

Next on the list was "The President of the United States," proposed by the president and responded to by United States Consul Smith in a brief but interesting speech.

He recalled the recent visit of the President of the United States to the coast. His Worship the Mayor of Victoria then had an opportunity of seeing him, and no doubt had recognized that President Roosevelt was a man of powerful and upright character.

He was one of the ablest rulers in the world, and Mr. Smith expressed the hope that next year he would be able to announce his re-election to the exalted office he held.

Reference was then made to the phenomenal growth of the States since the Declaration of Independence. The most important historical events were touched upon including the civil war and the consequent abolition of slavery.

Coming down to the present time he spoke of the recent settlement of the Alaska Boundary, and expressed the opinion that no feeling of animosity between the two great Anglo-Saxon races should be allowed to arise out of the result of the arbitration of this question.

Turning his attention to the trouble between Colombia and the United States regarding the Isthmus of Panama, he held that the States were doing something that would redound to the benefit of all nations, especially Great Britain.

When the States first negotiated for the right to build a canal across the Isthmus, 100,000,000 together with the annual payment of about \$20,000. This was a very fair proposal.

However, the Colombia government "tried to hold us up." This would not have been the case had the States had what they wanted. In conclusion he paid a tribute to the history of Victoria, remarking that he had lived here eight and a half years, and would like to stay that much longer.

Upon request, ex-Mayor Redfern sang "Riding on the Old Pack Mule." The "Governor-General" was proposed by Vice-President Hayward, and responded to with enthusiasm. "The Lieutenant-Governor" was also proposed by the vice-president, who made a few complimentary references to the Hon. J. J. Seymour.

The hope was expressed that he would retain his health and strength for many years to come. "The Midshipmate" was sung by T. Wootton, the chorus being taken up heartily by those present.

J. W. Carey, ex-Mayor of Victoria, proposed the toast of the "Dominion Senate, Commons and Provincial Legislative Assembly." It was 40 years since he had come to British Columbia. In his opinion, the Senate and Commons compared favorably with the Old Country parliament.

DEBATE BECOMES SOMEWHAT LIVELY

STORMY BREEZE ON SEALING INDUSTRY

Mr. Morley's Resolution Carries at the Board of Trade Meeting After Long and Keen Fight.

The Board of Trade meeting Friday night to discuss A. J. Morley's resolution on the sealing question lasted till 11 o'clock, and at times promised to become stormy, but they were only "cats-paws" that momentarily ruffled the sea of debate.

Mr. Morley's resolution carried at the Board of Trade meeting after a long and keen fight. The resolution was as follows: Whereas the Victoria, B. C., Board of Trade has reason to believe that powerful influence, alien to sympathy and character, is being brought to bear upon the Imperial and Dominion governments to secure the abrogation of pelagic sealing under the British flag;

And whereas the sealing industry being of great importance as a source of revenue to the city of Victoria, its abrogation would prove a serious blow to the business interests of this community;

Be it therefore resolved, That the Victoria, B. C., Board of Trade do hereby urge upon the Imperial, Dominion and Provincial governments the great necessity of fostering, safeguarding and perpetuating the sealing industry, and that the Board do hereby give to any proposal whatever that shall tend to the abrogation of the rights of pelagic sealing to British subjects;

And it is further resolved, That copies of this preamble and resolution be sent to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to the colonial secretary of the Imperial government, to the Hon. Richard McBride, and to each member of the Dominion and Provincial governments, and that the Provincial government be urged to do all in its power to further safeguard the interests of Victoria and the province.

The discussion upon it was led off by Moritz Gutman, who referred to the Victoria days of the sealing industry, when 50 or 60 schooners sailed out of Victoria harbor. But he believed that the natural increase of seals had never been stopped by pelagic sealing.

Mr. Ker did not consider it necessary to go into the history of the sealing industry, but he pointed out that the resolution passed by the council on November 9th covered the ground as fully as the one now before the meeting.

My sweet one, wake! The day has opened wide his eyes. So great him now a glad surprise. The lark has called thee from the sky. To do thee homage here am I.

AN ACHING BACK. The Trouble Usually Due to Impure Blood and Clogged Kidneys. This is a very dangerous disease, and is often fatal. It is caused by impure blood, and is often accompanied by aching back, and other symptoms.

My sweet one, wake! The breeze is waiting here for thee. To greet thee from the suppling sea. The roses droop disconsolate. And all the blooms expectant wait.

My sweet one, wake! For I can see no beauty rare. The garden is but cold and bare. Till thou dost choose it to adorn. And bring me to a joyful morn.

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COAL AND OIL LANDS.

Resolution Adopted at Meeting of the Associated Boards of Trade.

Rossland, Dec. 3.—The Associated Boards of Trade was in session again today. The resolutions dealt with were as follows:

Resolved that an import duty should be paid on American rough lumber brought into Canada.

Resolved that the government be petitioned to make maps of unoccupied lands in the outlying districts of the province.

The resolution by the Fernie board condemning the Canadian Pacific for failure to discharge duties as common carriers in connection with the East Kootenay coal and oil industry did not secure a second and was dropped.

Resolved, that the provincial government be petitioned to grant cash subsidies to all branch railroads, and special attention directed to the case of the proposed Kootenay Central line.

A discussion on the East Kootenay coal and oil lands resulted in resolutions denouncing the policy of locking up the lands, and urging the government to throw the territory open and adjudicate upon the rights of bona fide locators and to safeguard the interests of the province in respect thereof.

A resolution urging the abolition of the two per cent. tax on ores was reaffirmed unanimously.

The Federal government was thanked for granting the land bounty.

The Fernie board's resolution, requesting legislation to make lumber mill products liable to mechanic's lien was given the six months' hoist.

The Rossland resolutions asking for the reserve of public lands for school purposes carried; also resolved to ask for free oil for concentrating purposes.

The last session of the convention takes place to-night.

Next year's meeting will be held in Nelson.

SUDDEN DEATH. Vancouver, Dec. 5.—Third Mate Hasketh of the Athenian, was found dead in bed this morning from heart failure.

LICENSE AUTHORIZING AN EXTRA PROVINCIAL COMPANY TO CARRY ON BUSINESS. "COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

Province of British Columbia. No. 244. This is to certify that "The Princess Royal Gold Mining Limited," is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia.

The Paterson Shoe Co. Ld.

Boots and Shoes, Rubber Boots, Etc.

The Paterson Shoe Co. Ld.

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THE Tye Copper Co., Ltd.

Purchasers and Smelters of Copper, Gold and Silver Ores.

Smelting Works at LADYSMITH, VANCOUVER ISLAND, B. C.

Convenient to E. & N. Ry. or the sea.

CLERMONT LIVINGSTON, General Manager

THOS. KIDDIE, Smelter Manager

NOTICE. Take notice that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following land situated at Port Fleming, Coast district, more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a post marked H. P. O'Farrell's N.W. corner, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains along the east boundary lot 213, range 4, Coast district, and containing 160 acres more or less.

The Paterson Shoe Co. Ld. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.) Boots and Shoes, Rubber Boots, Etc. We are the largest exclusive dealers in Boots and Shoes in the province, and carry complete stocks of every description of Boots and Shoes, Rubbers, Rubber Boots, etc., in each of our five large stores. Miners' Footwear a Specialty. Letter orders promptly and carefully filled. Write for Catalogue to The Paterson Shoe Co. Ld. VICTORIA, B. C. Branch Stores: Vancouver, B.C.; Nanaimo, B.C.

GLOVES AND MITTS Lined and Unlined. In Wool and Leather. J. PIERCY & CO., Wholesale Dry Goods, Victoria, B.C.

CAMMELL'S ENGLISH STEEL For Definite Results in All Kinds of Mining We Manufacture Rails, Shoes and Dies CYCLOPS STEEL WORKS, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND. ROWLAND MACHIN, Can. Agent, Yates St., Victoria, B. C. Sold by Hickman-Tye Hardware Co., W. S. Frazer & Co., Nicholles & Senout.

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FRUIT TREES FOR MARKET PRIVATE GROWERS ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ETC. CATALOGUES POST FREE. C.A. KNIGHT, 'TOLMIE NURSERY VICTORIA, B.C.

WATCHES FREE TO AGENTS—Wanted, gentlemen and ladies to engage in the sale of our watches. We give our agents a free sample \$10 watch to take orders and a liberal commission. If you would like profitable employment for your spare time, write us at once for sample and terms. Address Ideal Watch Co., Dept. 18, Toronto, Ont. During the annual fair at Nishni-Novgorod more than 2,700 persons had, according to the Russian paper Volgar, to be medically treated for wounds received in the course of free fights, while more than 2,500 persons were picked up in the streets helplessly drunk. YOUNG MEN, become Independent Our School can give you a Veterinary Course in simple English language in seven days. You can get a license to work in an office, as a stock and farm valuer, and also in a position to secure a business of your own. We give you a full and complete course of instruction for successful students. Cost which we will refund if you do not succeed. Write for full particulars at once. THE ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, NEWBURGH, N.Y., Ontario, Canada.

POST \$1.00

VOL. 34. CANADIANS REQUIRE MINISTER RESERVE THE Hon. Clifford Sifton on Question of Imperial Preference

Ottawa, Dec. 8.—Hon. Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, has been asked by the Canada Club here last Imperial preference that preference upon stimulating its product the price, but to what effect? It is difficult to say. If British colonial preference be struck, but until we said what she wanted, not decided. It is suggested that Canada should control her own market benefit of Britain. Hon. Canada being pictured, demand for preferential would break up family of the Empire. The suggestion should be bribed, other the American union, every self-respecting man his own affairs at times at Britain, more destructive to m than the insinuation that required to be bribed in of their duty as citizens.

Rev. Father Fulham, Ottawa university fire, last, died at Water Street morning from the effects of the fire.

There entered the C. West from Dakot during November 1, 1894 people arrived from Seattle at cash, amounted to \$10,000.

HERBERT SPENCE Famous Author Passed Away Which Lasted Months.

London, Dec. 8.—Herb famous author, died this home in Brighton.

His health had been poor for months. The illness took a few days ago, and he was seen last night, passing peacefully. By his own desire information was given Mr. Spencer's illness. H. 1820.

MISSING PASSENGER Failure to Locate Two Women—Did They Live?

Seattle, Dec. 8.—Seattle's steamship company from Seattle this morning passengers missing. When Mrs. Harry E. Oldt and were seen aboard by Captain passengers. The Queen to toria, but passengers says seen on the steamer after port. A few hours later he found.

Steamship officials and have no record of Mrs. C. child landing here, nor recollection of having seen Queen was in port on Saturday morning. The steamer sailing for San Francisco.

MAN SUFFOCATED Sydney Landridge was found on board his own boat on Sunday morning. He was seen by Captain Gates, who was in the cabin, when he was found. Landridge's body was found, and he was found to have been suffocated.