

The Weekly Colonist.

HEBREW PERSECUTIONS.

The Tyranny of Czar Alexander More Galling Than That of King Pharaoh.

Well To Do Merchants Driven From Their Homes To Beg and to Starve.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The latest advices from St. Petersburg and other parts of Russia show that the persecution of the Jews and the inhumanity of the Czar's officials toward the unhappy race are greater than ever before. Six edicts have been issued aiming to disperse the Jewish subjects of Russia, weaken their position and trading centers, and crush out their religion.

THE CHURCH IN AMERICA.

Decisive Action Will Be Taken In Necessity To Enforce Obedience to the Sovereign Pontiff.

ROME, Dec. 29.—Le Moniteur, organ of the Vatican, says that the recent reports in regard to the mission of Mgr. Salotti to the United States are overdrawn, and promises to shortly give the public light on the subject. Cabled reports from the United States in regard to the present mission of the Holy Father there are alluring, but do not mention among the Roman ecclesiastics that almost any other foreign topic.

THE PARIS EXPLOSIONS.

They are Undoubtedly the Work of Anarchists—A Lively Campaign for the Detectives.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—An investigation of the scene of today's explosions by experts has led to the discovery that the affair was undoubtedly the work of anarchists who had placed in the entrance a bomb heavily charged with chlorate powder. The result of the investigation has caused considerable excitement in official circles where it is believed that the anarchists are taking advantage of the confusion attendant on the revelations of the Panama canal inquiry, and have started to inaugurate a reign of terror similar to that which prevailed when Ravachole and his colleagues caused the explosions here, when many of the wealthy residents of the city hastily packed their household effects and took refuge in the country.

FORMIDABLE CONSPIRACY.

Detectives Detailed to Protect Hon. Messrs. Glasstone and Aquilino Against Organized Nihilism.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The authorities appear to be so strongly convinced that the Dublin explosion, by which Detective Synnot lost his life, was part of the work of a band of conspirators, that they have sent a detective to Biarritz to keep guard over Mr. Glasstone and protect him from outrage. Mr. Glasstone has not been made aware of the precautions taken as he is known to be a devoted adherent of the cause of the Republic. It is also protected in civilian attire who keeps near enough to interfere in the event of an attack upon him. In view of all the precautions taken, the opinion prevails that the authorities are in possession of definite and important information as to the existence of a formidable dynamite conspiracy.

MUST STAND TRIAL.

The Panama Canal Directors to Appear at the Assize—M. de Freycenet Hands Clean.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says the reports of M. de Freycenet being involved in the Panama scandal are making way for lack of evidence. All that can be said against him is that he wrote a letter seeking assistance from Dr. Herz in his candidature for the presidency to succeed M. Grevy. The investigating committee has demanded the incrimination with the Panama Canal directors are still confident of acquittal. They will probably be

CAPITAL NOTES.

The Government Has Not Reached Any Conclusion as to Tariff Reform.

Grits Working up Religious Prejudice in North Hastings—Increased Note Issue.

OTTAWA, Dec. 29.—At the annual meeting of the Geological Society of America here, Lord Stanley attended the opening session and delivered a short address of welcome. He was pleased, he said, to see so many important bodies in session at the Dominion Capitol. He believed their proceedings would result in great good to science. Sir William Dawson of Montreal, was elected president. Owing to the extensive demand for Dominion notes, an order in council has been passed authorizing an issue to fill the deficit of twenty millions authorized by the Currency Act. The present circulation exceeds eighteen millions. Mr. McLennan, member for Glenarry, has published a brochure reciting the efforts which he had put forward to secure imperial recognition for the services of the veterans of '71.

TORONTO TOPICS.

Important Changes in the Canadian Pacific Railway Staff—The Returns are Poor.

The Ontario Legislature Not Likely to Meet Till February—North-west Government.

Toronto, Dec. 29.—The management of the Canadian Pacific Railway has in contemplation a number of changes in its outside staff, rendered necessary by the increase of business. It is understood that Thomas Tait, superintendent of the Ontario and Quebec divisions with headquarters at Toronto, will be removed to Montreal to superintend the operations of the whole system; that J. W. Leonard, superintendent of lines east of Montreal will be removed to Toronto to take Mr. Tait's place; and that Mr. Brady, now stationed at Ganaghan, will go to Montreal to take Mr. Leonard's place. It is not likely that the Ontario Legislature will be called together until the end of February, as it will take several weeks longer to get the chamber in the new Parliament buildings in readiness for occupancy.

MONTREAL MATTERS.

Tarte's Jeremiah—He Will Have a Lively Contest in L'Islet.

New C. P. R. Acquisition—The People's Jimmy to Be Opposed in the Mayoralty.

MONTREAL, Dec. 29.—A writer in Le Canadien says that 1893 has been a year marked by disaster for the French Canadian race. After attacking the Bénédictines, which he says is now merely a branch of the party in power, he charges that the clergy have lost their influence by entering the political arena regardless of the mud splashed upon their priestly vestments. Joseph Duhamel, C. P. R. a prominent French-Canadian lawyer, has accepted a requisition to present himself as a candidate for the mayoralty against Mayor McShane. Hon. J. A. Oulmet, Minister of Public Works, left yesterday for L'Islet to take part in the election campaign. It is expected Hon. Laurier will speak for Mr. Tarte.

AMERICAN NEWS.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 28.—The record of the proceedings of the court-martial in the case of Commander M. L. Johnson, charged with responsibility for the grounding of the United States steamer Mohican on the Pacific coast, has reached the navy department. The case will be reviewed by Judge-Advocate-General Lemley, and will then be submitted to the secretary of the navy for action. The findings of the court will not be announced officially in advance of that action, but the impression among naval officers who have followed the proceedings is that Commander Johnson was practically acquitted by the court.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 29.—Winfield S. Jefferson, whose bride of a day jumped from a window of the Atlantic hotel to escape him, pleaded with her to-day that he didn't want her money, but loved her for herself alone, and tried to induce her to accompany him to his ranch in Oregon. This the woman declined to do, and informed Jefferson in very plain terms that she never wished to see him again. Mrs. Jefferson had partly recovered from the injuries received by the leap for liberty. She says she acted very foolishly; but now that it is all over, she is glad of it, and upon the arrival of her friends will return to her home in Kinderhook, N. Y.—a wiser woman than when she left.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 29.—The Surveyor General has just completed his official figures of the lumber out in the Duluth district during the past year. The out of the year is increased by 1,657,790 feet on the Eastern Minnesota road, and by 4,708,000 on Little and Big Fork rivers. These official figures show the out in this district during the year just closed, to have been 3,888,485,000 feet of lumber; 176,801,000 of oak and 36,384,000 shingles.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Dec. 29.—At 8 o'clock yesterday morning a box of dynamite exploded in the shaft in the new East River tunnel, near the junction of Jackson and Vernon avenues. The explosion set fire to a four-story brick building adjoining and destroyed every part of glass in the building for blocks around. Nine bodies are already reported taken from the shaft. A score or more persons were injured by falling timber, glass, etc. The explosion was so terrific that nearly every building on Jackson avenue from Fifth street to Borden avenue was either destroyed or badly damaged, the structures including the post office and Sylvester & Co.'s factory.

TACOMA, Dec. 29.—The decline in N. P. Lett's Diaries—Hibben & Co.

TIME TO REFLECT.

What Will Be the Effect of the Panama Canal Campaign?

Artisan Manifesto—"Sweep Out Accused and Accusers Together"—Socialism Organizing.

New York, Dec. 28.—Slightly shaken from Paris as follows: The period of political calm, though less agreeable to newspapers, and, perhaps, to newspaper readers, has its advantages. People can reflect. Even the French sometimes reflect. This useful process of mind is going on now, and the first result of it may be seen in some very striking expressions of doubt as to the expected political effects of the Panama campaign. Whom will that campaign ultimately profit? is the question now asked, and it is answered in various tones. Those who began it, and it is admitted, for a political motive, the Radicals, Royalists and Bonapartists, all the different wings and sections of the great party of the discredited, each expected a distinct political gain. It is not clear that any of them will gain.

President Harrison Presented with a Stik Made of Wood From the Discoverer's House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—President Harrison has received from John F. Hiply, Consul at Funchal, Madeira Islands, a case made from the wood of a house on Porto Santo, one of the islands, occupied by Christopher Columbus at the time he was a resident there. Columbus married the daughter of Percevalto, who was the governor or ruler of the island. He was an explorer and trader of his own, and the discoverer of the Madeira is by some attributed to him. A similar case was also forwarded to W. E. Curtis, who has charge of the Columbian exhibit at the World's Fair.

WHERE COLUMBUS LIVED.

THE RING.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

How the Mischance Was Discovered Who Sought to Stab President Hippolyte.

The Fellow Immediately Shot as Well as the Careless Sentries on Duty.

PANAMA, Dec. 29.—In spite of the rigid post-office censorship, which is a prominent feature of the present Haytian Government, an authentic account of the attempted assassination of President Hippolyte, and the tragic events which followed immediately afterwards, has been received here. At midnight on December 1st, one of the servants of the palace saw a man stealing along in the shadow, who was apparently unacquainted with the palace, and was looking for something in particular. The glint of steel in his hand was seen, and he fled. Although the servant was unarmed he crept behind until within a short distance, when he made a sudden dash and knocked the fellow over, attempting to pluck him as he lay. Hippolyte, who was at the time sleeping, started up in a terror, and in the course of which the would-be assassin received a severe wound from a knife which the man was using. The noise of the struggle soon brought others to the scene, among whom was Hippolyte himself. The intruder was secured and was questioned by the sentries, but he persistently refused to give any information except that he had come from Jacmel for the purpose of assassinating Hippolyte. Finding it impossible to learn anything further from him the President ordered the man to be taken out and shot which was immediately done. The sentries on duty were then summoned together with the captain of the watch and the four side-deck to explain how the assassin got an entrance to the palace grounds. Failing to give a satisfactory explanation they were all sentenced to prison, where they will remain heavily ironed.

FROM SEATTLE.

New Year's Observance—"The Bucket of Blood"—The Road in Kaslo—Seattle News.

SEATTLE, Dec. 29.—(Special)—The banks of offices of the city government favor closing up on Monday, to observe New Year's day. A telegram received here last night says the "Bucket of Blood," situated in the Blackhawk district, received a letter from the Free-Times to-night. It is alleged that the bloody row has a pull with the police. House rows are of almost nightly occurrence. Two nights ago women threw a lighted lamp on another woman and set the house on fire, which was promptly put out.

CRAIGSLAND, Dec. 29.—Dr. E. C. Kilbourne yesterday received a letter from D. E. Craft, superintendent of his Lucky Jim mine, in the Kaslo-Slocan district, in which the latest news in regard to the development of that section is told. The wagon road from Kaslo to Bear lake is completed, and ore is being shipped over it from the Blue Bird by Burke & Garrison, the Freddy Lee by J. E. Gardner, the Idaho by J. F. McNaught, and E. E. Wittler and the Wellington, while the Washington, owned by Thomas Jefferson and others, will soon be ready to ship. There are three distinct propositions for the building of railroads into the district which will come before the British Columbia Parliament at its next session with applications for a franchise. D. C. Cobbin proposes to extend his Nelson & Fort Sheppard road from Kaslo creek to Bear lake; John Hendry and others propose a line over the same route and from Carpenter's works to Cozy creek; and a third syndicate, of which the members are unknown, has projected an electric line. The Canadian Pacific has been talking of a line from Revelstoke down, but is moving very slowly and it is expected that one of the other companies will have begun construction before it gets ready to act. The Spokane & Northern is doing some rock work on the extension of its line to the boundary, where it will meet the Nelson & Fort Sheppard, and bids have been received for the bridge over the Pand d'Oreille river on the latter road.

Meeting Commitments Opposed.

CRAIGSLAND, Dec. 29.—A number of the Women's Christian Temperance Union and kindred social organizations have banded together to secure the banishment of smoking compartments from sleeping cars. Communications were recently sent to George E. Pallman, of the Pullman Palace Car Company, and W. Seward Webb, of the Wagoner system, to the following effect: "We make earnest plea that people paying full fare on palace cars may not be subjected day and night to the poisonous fumes of tobacco, which cause untold suffering and sickness to many. We believe that a sense of justice will prompt you to our equality for the comfort of all who travel. We therefore pray you to abolish the smoking compartment on the palace cars. A large number of names of women well known for their connection with social and philanthropic movements are attached to these petitions, but so far no reply has been received."

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1893.

1892.

The Year of Our Lord 1892 was a year of comparative quiet all over the world.

goodness and singleness of purpose, united with great intellectual endowments, won national confidence and esteem, in spite of all adverse conditions and circumstances.

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IMPERIA BAKING POWDER PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

National Surgical Institute Deformities of Children, Diseases of the Spine, Hip and Knee Joints, Paralysis, Piles, Fistula, Catarrh and Chronic Diseases.

CATARRH Ayer's Sarsaparilla Cures other ailments.

HAGYARD'S "YELLOW OIL" Cures Rheumatism, Freeman's Worm Powders.

THE GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION W. H. KERLEY GOLD OURE COMPANY.

PENNYROYAL WAFERS Freeman's Worm Powders.

NOTICE Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROZYNE.

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INGERSOLL ROCK DRILL CO. OF CANADA, LTD. MONTREAL. ROCK DRILLS Air Compressors.

FOR SALE Percheron Horses, Holstein Friesian Cattle, and Yorkshire Chester White and Berkshire Pigs.

NOTICE WANTED For Grand Prairie public school...

IN USE 100 YEARS. POOR MAN'S FRIEND Dr. Roberts' Ointment.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROZYNE THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

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FROM SEATTLE Report to Victorians for Regarding Contraband Annual Statistics.

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ROCK DRILL CO., CANADA, LTD. MONTREAL.

ROCK DRILLS Air Compressors.

General Mining and Quarrying Machinery.

Agent for B. C. GALPIN BLOCK.

SALE Horses, Holstein Cattle, and Yorkshire White and Pigs.

100 YEARS. THE MAN'S FRIEND.

OTICE. Grand Public School.

R A CHICKEN.

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FROM SEATTLE.

Report to Victorians for Information Regarding Contraband Opium—Annual Statistics.

Report that the Canadian Pacific is endeavoring to obtain control of the Northern Pacific.

Seattle, Dec. 31.—(Special.)—Charles J. Miller and Charles Bloomfield have received \$1,500 informers' fees, in the U. S. District court, for giving information leading to the seizure of 705 cans of opium on the steamer Michigan on October 20th last.

U. S. Marshall Brown leaves on Monday for San Francisco, a dozen Chinamen to be deported to China.

Washington, Dec. 29.—The report that 300 Mexican troops under Gen. Garcia have been routed by revolutionists west of Guerrero is believed to be without foundation.

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NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Alberni Indians' First Christmas Tree—'Murder Will Out' Verified by Duncan's.

Liquor Law at Vancouver—An Important Business Suit—A Fast Trip.

Charge with instructions to let nothing be taken away.

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THREE GREAT YACHT DESIGNERS.

Richardson, Payne and Kemp, Who Want Britains to Buy the Waves.

Three famous English yachtsmen who are striving hard to keep Britannia at work ruling the waves, a task at which she has been a failure so far as yachting is concerned.

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CAPITAL NOTES.

The Albion Iron Works to Build a Disinfecter for the Quarantine Station.

British Columbia in the Civil Service—Mr. Parmelee's New Office—The Hastings Election.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, Dec. 31.—At the meeting of the cabinet yesterday, it was decided to abolish the discriminatory duty on sugar and the two and a half cents per gallon on molasses entering Canada by indirect routes.

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WESTMINSTER'S PROGRESS.

Statistics of the Year Showing a General Advance Despite the Prevailing Depression.

Civil Improvements—Shipping Returns—Customs Receipts—The Salmon Pack and Lumber Cut.

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New Westminster, Dec. 31.—The sun crawled over the snow-topped peak of Mt. Baker this morning at the usual hour, and had its last look at the Royal City for 1892.

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TO COERCE CANADA.

Report that President Harrison is About to Strike a Severe Blow at Canada.

The Bonding Question to be Made to Do Duty Right Away.

New York, Dec. 29.—A morning paper will say to-morrow: New York and Chicago police are stirred up over the recent manifestations of activity by dynamiters.

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SPORTING NOTES.

At New York recently George Taylor, the world's champion one mile bicyclist, defeated ex-champion W. W. Winton in a quarter mile contest.

J. H. Clausen, who has resigned from the Boston Athletic association, will not be allowed to compete for another New England club for a year.

George Schwager, champion broad jumper of Canada, will endeavor to lower the world's record this season.

H. H. Baxter, the famous pole vaulter, will compete in the annual A. U. championships at New York Oct. 1. He is in good form.

P. J. Berio recently broke the world's two mile bicycling record, 4m. 48.4-56, made by George Taylor last fall. Berio's time was 4m. 48.4-56.

Robert Bonner thinks the new pneumatic safety may mean an ultimate triumph record of 2:05, but not 2:04.

Durant McLean, of the Kings county wheelmen, is one of the swiftest road riders in America.

It is rumored that Marguerite Merrington, who wrote 'Lettarbari,' has already received an order from Charles Frohman for a new comedy, which will be used next year for John Drew's starring tour.

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WILLIAM HALLIGAN.

Following year he went west, and in 1890 and the early part of 1891 he was with the Omaha club, playing right field.

His heavy batting and general good playing attracted the attention of the Cincinnati club managers and he was signed by them in 1891.

He was released soon afterward by Cincinnati and was at once signed by the Baltimore club, with whom he was playing when the assault occurred.

Halligan's act was denounced by the press, and there was talk of placing him on the blacklist, but it was not done.

William W. C. Thorne, a devotee of bicycling well known to wheelmen the country over, has not only won fame as a rider during his long track career, but he has also attracted attention of late by his work as a member of the national racing board of the League of American Wheelmen.

Although Thorne is only twenty-nine years of age he is a veteran among cyclists, for he began wheeling in 1876.

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WANNIPEG WIRINGS.

No Difficulty Between the Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest and His Advisers.

Winnipeg, Dec. 31.—(Special.)—The School bill was adopted in the Northwest Assembly by a vote of 5 to 18, also a bill in regard to the adoption of the ballot at the elections. The estimates were passed without division, in two hours.

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GILLETT'S PURE POWDERED 100% STARCH. PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST. Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Starch, and other articles. A case equals 20 pounds of Soda.

LET US HAVE JUSTICE.

The discussion by the Jubilee Hospital directors relative to the management of the Marine Hospital shows how this Province is too often treated by the Dominion departments. That hospital is, it seems, not in a condition to receive patients who are seriously ill, and who require good accommodation and skillful attendance.

This should not be. Sick seamen are not paupers. Every ship that enters our harbors is required to pay a certain sum towards the Sick Mariners' fund. The amount collected last year was nearly \$9,000, and the expenditure for hospital purposes was only \$8,000. This leaves a surplus with the Government of \$3,000.

The Dominion Government is therefore to command the money, to pay nothing of humanity, bound to provide hospital accommodation for sailors to the amount of at least nine thousand dollars a year. The Marine Hospital should be well fitted up, and attendance should be reasonable men should require. It should not be necessary to send any except in extraordinary cases to other institutions, and when in the opinion of the medical man in attendance such a removal is necessary, provision should be made to pay all expenses out of the Sick Mariners' fund.

What the British Columbian representatives should do is to be as persistent and as urgent as the most enterprising of the men from the Eastern Provinces. Our members should, as they do, lay siege to the departments in regular form, and not cease using what artillery they can bring to bear upon them until they get what is fair. This is not pleasant work, and not consistent with the dignity of a Member of Parliament, but it appears to be the only way of producing effective results.

It is not pleasant to have to say this, but it is necessary. The men of Eastern Canada appear to have a notion that the whole Dominion belongs to them, and that they have a right to the most and the best of everything, and that we, of the Far West, are mere hangers-on to the Confederation and must be content with the crumbs that fall from the table at which they are feasting.

TURNING THE TABLES.

We see that the Mahomedans of the East are determined to turn the tables on the Christians of the West. Christians have for a very long time been raising money to send missionaries to Mahomedan and other heathen countries to convert their inhabitants to the Christian faith; now we see convert to Mahomedanism; a Mr. Alexander, named Webb, formerly United States consul at Manila, soliciting subscriptions in India to send missionaries to Christian countries to convert their inhabitants to the faith of Islam.

Many people will smile at the idea of an enlightened Christian embracing the absurd tenets of the gross Mahomedan superstition, but the idea is not so absurd as it might at first sight appear to be. There is no accounting for the vagaries of the human mind, particularly when it is directed to a contemplation of the unseen and the unknown.

known. We see that this Mr. Webb, who is presumably an intelligent man, has become a convert to Islamism, and we have heard of others who have abandoned Christianity to become the followers of Mahomed. And are there not in Europe and America men and women who regard themselves not only as the salt of the earth, but as its illuminators, who have borrowed or stolen their religious faith from the Buddhists of India and other Eastern countries. A lady is now on this side of the American continent who left the darkness and the doubt of agnosticism for what she considers the light and the certitude of Eastern mysticism.

There are some in England who are disposed to treat the movement in favor of Protection with contempt. They believe, or affect to believe, that what is said about the necessity of Great Britain taking an active part in the industrial war and fighting her enemies with their own weapons, is nothing but the drivelling of a few political imbeciles, who are either pitted or laughed at by the rest of the nation.

It is no use repeating that Protection is not within the range of practical politics. This is mere blind bigotry. Protection may be absurd, wicked, ruinous—anything you please. But it must be treated seriously as a matter of fact, and not as a mere foolish vision of foolish, impractical men.

This is the language of practical common sense. If the farmers of England and Scotland are looking to Protection to remedy the evils from which they are suffering, and if there is a respectable number of men of other classes and other industries—as there is—ready to second the efforts of the farmers to obtain Protection, the British Free Traders, strong as they feel themselves to be, are acting foolishly when they treat such opponents with contempt.

The second inquiry into the business methods and management of General Booth has resulted nearly, if not quite, as much to his credit as the first. He has come out of the ordeal of impartial inquiry not only unscathed but with a brighter reputation than he had before it began. It has been proved to the satisfaction of men competent to judge and ready to find fault if anything questionable had been brought to light, that he is a thoroughly honest man, that his object is to benefit his fellow creatures who most need help, and that the means he has taken to better their condition have already accomplished a great deal and are calculated to accomplish much more.

The committee, of which the Earl of Onslow is the chairman, find some fault with General Booth in spending in permanent works of one kind and another more money than they considered prudent in a scheme which might be considered experimental. As the success of his home colony is uncertain he might, in their opinion, have deferred the erection of some of the buildings until it was found that this part of his scheme worked well and was productive of good results.

The telegram says that the report of the committee "qualifies the general verdict of approval with criticism to the effect that too much cash has been sunk in building operations at the beginning of the enterprise." But it goes on to state "the report is a great victory for General Booth, whose management of the Salvation Army finances is thus found to be correct and substantially worthy of commendation by a committee of unimpeachable character and standing, and the appointment of which was prompted in the first place by hostile critics of the Salvation Army."

With regard to the city work the report of the Earl of Onslow's committee is unqualifiedly favorable. It says "that the General has faithfully endeavored to fulfill the representations made in his appeal for funds, that he has expended the money in a business-like, economical and prudent manner, and that the accounts are kept accurately and clearly."

It is encouraging to find in these days of scandal and unfaithfulness—days in which men from whom dishonesty in any form was not expected, cannot resist the temptation of

tampering with funds entrusted to their keeping—that there is one man, and he is emotional and impulsive, who can be entrusted with untold gold without diverting it as much as one penny of it from its proper use for the work which it is intended to do. It is sad to think that such integrity should in these days excite surprise and admiration. There are, of course, hundreds of thousands of men, professors of religion and others, who would have acted as General Booth is acting, but so many seemingly good men in these times have betrayed the trust reposed in them that men of stainless reputation, when exposed to temptation, are apt to be suspected. This is why it was more than hinted that General Booth was appropriating to his own use and to that of his family part of the money contributed to aid his fight into "Darkest England."

GRAVE RESPONSIBILITY. We are very sorry that our esteemed correspondent, Mr. Greig, regards our remarks on his criticisms of the Standard's statistics as "quite unnecessarily harsh." We believe that he had been distinguishedly wrong, those statistics, and we intended to speak plainly, but not harshly, with regard to his way of treating them and the whole subject of vaccination. We did this because we believe that the man who attempts to undermine the faith of the public in the efficacy of vaccination incurs a very grave responsibility. It appears to us literally to be a matter of life and death; and before a man undertakes to throw doubt upon what is believed by men competent to judge, a means of preserving human life, he should have taken the greatest care to qualify himself to discuss the subject intelligently, and to assure himself that he is right.

It is refreshing to read the speech delivered by the Hon. Mr. Wood, Controller of Inland Revenue, on the day he was returned by acclamation. He spoke cheerfully and hopefully of the Dominion. He showed by facts and figures that could not be controverted that the Dominion is in a prosperous condition, and that there is no foundation for the jeremiads of the blue-ribbon orators and writers.

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THE STOOD THE TEST. The second inquiry into the business methods and management of General Booth has resulted nearly, if not quite, as much to his credit as the first. He has come out of the ordeal of impartial inquiry not only unscathed but with a brighter reputation than he had before it began. It has been proved to the satisfaction of men competent to judge and ready to find fault if anything questionable had been brought to light, that he is a thoroughly honest man, that his object is to benefit his fellow creatures who most need help, and that the means he has taken to better their condition have already accomplished a great deal and are calculated to accomplish much more.

BRITISH LARGE-MINDEDNESS. Mr. Gladstone was in the beginning of the present month honored by the citizens of Liverpool without distinction of party or creed. Men who supported him as Prime Minister and men who opposed him united in showing respect to their venerable and celebrated fellow-townsmen. He was presented with the freedom of the city and entertained at a banquet. In the speech which he made in acknowledgment of the honor done him by the citizens of Liverpool he talked to the cheering of old times. He spoke of the state of things in the time of Queen Elizabeth, when it contained only 138 houses and when the inhabitants lamenting and setting forth the decay of the town and praying to be restored to their former prosperity. He talked about the appearance of the town when he was a small boy, and compared its condition and size then with its present state. He noticed the city both morally and materially. He, in fact, made an interesting speech.

It is our own country alone that such an incident is possible. In no other land have the body of the citizens attained to that broad, tolerant habit of civic thought which enables them to feel a sincere respect, a warm admiration, and a hearty regard for men whose political opinions and actions they reprobate and condemn. This wise generosity in our public life is a precious feature in the national character, the value of which is instinctively appreciated by the great body of the people. There is not a Unionist or any mark in the United Kingdom who will not rejoice that the wonderful city on the Mersey has paid public homage to the manly splendid qualities of Mr. Gladstone, or who will not feel that she has but honored herself in honoring her most famous son.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Rare Specimen of Coal from Nicola Valley—Damage by the Storm. NEW WESTMINSTER, Dec. 30.—The river steamers cannot go up past Derby for the ice.

A Revivalist Appreciated—Interesting Business Suit—A Diamond Ring Cause Trouble. (Special to the Colonist.) VANCOUVER, Dec. 29.—G. Thomas, a steamer at Farrell's lumber camp, had his leg broken by a flying stick of timber this morning.

Mr. M. Costello will stand for alderman in Ward Four. SUPERINTENDENT H. ABBOTT LEAVES ON MONDAY FOR MONTREAL. Mr. T. Kano is in the city gathering information for the New Year's number of the Puget Sound Lumberman.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE GRANVILLE HOTEL gave a dance to their patrons last evening. The dance was very largely attended and thoroughly enjoyed.

THE LADIES OF ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH are getting up a novel entertainment in February in aid of the church. It will consist of a musical evening, a grand ball, and a variety of other amusements.

THE MASONIC BROTHERHOOD OF THE OPERA HOUSE last evening met a great success. There was a large attendance. The grand march began at 9:30 p.m., and dancing was kept up till nearly 5 o'clock this morning.

THE STEAMER JOAN arrived this evening from Comox. She did not call at Qualicum. There is therefore no news yet of the missing man Miller. The steamer returned to Comox this evening to deliver a message to the steamer San Mateo, which is loading at the Union pier.

THE PHILADELPHIA COMPANY expect to re-survey the Highlander, in Astanworth district. ANXIETY WAS EXPRESSED FOR THE SAFETY OF THE STEAMER ROMULUS, which left here on December 17 for San Francisco with a cargo of coal. A dispatch received to-day announces her safe arrival.

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NEW WESTMINSTER, Dec. 30.—The river steamers cannot go up past Derby for the ice.

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THE MEMBERS OF THE WESTMINSTER CHORAL UNION opened the song season last night at St. Leonard's Hall in the oratorio "Messiah" before a large and appreciative audience.

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FROM THE DAILY COLONIST.

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THE GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENT. Yesterday's B. C. Gazette published notice of the appointment of Mr. J. Keith as liquidator.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE COWICHAN PLEASANT. The latest addition to the Cowichan Pleasant is a new house built by Mr. J. Keith.

THE REGULAR FORTIETHY TORIA LODGE, No. 1, A.O.U.W., is holding a regular meeting on Monday.

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From the DAILY COLONIST, Dec. 30. THE CITY.

In Liquidation. The Gazette yesterday contained the official notice of the minute passed by the shareholders of the B. C. Deposits and Loan Company.

The Milk War. A horse attached to a milk wagon ran out on Douglas street yesterday noon, but did not damage other than by spilling the milk and breaking a few straws belonging to the harness.

Government Appointments. Yesterday's B. C. Gazette contains official notice of the appointment of Henry Joseph as the B. C. Deposits and Loan Company.

On Pleasure Bent. The latest addition to the society roll in the Cushman Pleasure Evening Association, opened in the title. Headquarters are at the home of Mrs. W. G. Tovey.

Yale's Great Coach. One of the passengers on the City of Kingston, yesterday, from the Sound, was Mr. Walter Camp, one of the best-known men in America in connection with Yale University.

W. C. U. Refuge Home. The committee thankfully acknowledge the following Christmas contributions to the W. C. U. Refuge Home.

Election of Officers. The regular fortnightly meeting of Victoria Lodge, No. 1, A.O.U.W., was held on Wednesday evening last.

At the Metropolitan Methodist church, Pandora avenue, yesterday morning, Rev. Coverdale Watson united in the bonds of holy matrimony Mr. John Teague and Miss E. L. Williams.

Teague-Lazyby. At the Metropolitan Methodist church, Pandora avenue, yesterday morning, Rev. Coverdale Watson united in the bonds of holy matrimony Mr. John Teague and Miss E. L. Williams.

Old Fellows' Friends and Families. A most enjoyable time was spent last night under the auspices of Fernwood lodge, C.O.F., at the hall, Spring Ridge.

Gazette Notice. Yesterday's issue of the Gazette contains notice of the assignment of John B. Johnson, of New Westminster, to Robert G. Drake, for the benefit of the creditors.

Sale of Church Property. At the conclusion of the usual weekly prayer meeting in the Wesleyan Methodist church last evening, those attending remained for the purpose of formally disposing of the old manse house and the building on the corner of the intersection of the street and the street.

Another Railway in Kootenay. In yesterday's Gazette Wm. Baillie, for the applicants, gives notice that at the next session of the Legislature he will apply for an act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing, equipping, operating and maintaining a line of railway from a point on the international boundary, at or near the point where it intersects the Kootenay river, and on the western side of the river.

The Snohomish Indians are preparing for a big potluch to be held, according to present arrangements, on the 3rd prox. The Hudson Bay store presented a lively scene yesterday as the "old folks" still sit there for their supplies, many of them remembering the time when the Hudson Bay fort was their only source of supply.

Christmas Amusement. There was a very pleasing Christmas entertainment given in the Victoria West Baptist Mission Church last evening. A tree laden with presents for the Sunday school children was arranged for the occasion, which was made still more attractive by the rendition of the appended programme.

A Railway to the Boundary. J. H. Bowes of Nelson gives notice in the Gazette that application will be made to the legislature next session, for an act to incorporate a company with power to construct, equip, maintain and operate a railway from a point near the international boundary line, at or near Bedlington, in British Columbia; thence following up the Kootenay river to Kootenay lake; thence along the west shore of Kootenay lake to its northerly extremity; with power to construct branches to the headwaters of the Ladang and Duncanson rivers, and to connect and operate the same, in connection with the usual powers, rights and privileges.

largest record, did justice to the refreshments served by the ladies of the lodge. The singing of the National Anthem concluded a most enjoyable evening.

Juvenile Thieves. The police are on the trail of the youths who broke into the factory of Messrs. McKillop & Anderson on Tuesday last. One of the boys has been traced, and he is liable to equal on his companions.

Banded for \$50,000. It is understood that a deal was completed yesterday by means of which Dr. Milne's property, on the corner of Douglas and Broughton streets, was banded for \$50,000 by an English syndicate. The price was set in the neighborhood of \$50,000.

Col. Friar's Brigade. The current number of the Canadian Military Gazette contains an excellent portrait of Lieut.-Colonel E. G. Friar, M.P., heading a historical sketch of the British Columbia Brigade of Garrison Artillery, which he commands. The sketch is No. 11 of a series intended to include each corps in the Dominion.

Snata at Spring Ridge. The holiday entertainment prepared for the school boys and girls of St. Paul's Presbyterian church, in connection with the Christmas tree, was enjoyed by the little ones and their friends. The programme was well arranged, and the singing, under the direction of Mr. E. Watson, and Santa Claus himself distributed the gifts from the Christmas tree, which programme was very successful.

At St. Paul's, Victoria West. Last evening's performance in the Victoria West hall will no doubt be remembered for many a day to come by the Sunday school boys and girls of St. Paul's Presbyterian church. The programme was well arranged, and the singing, under the direction of Mr. E. Watson, and Santa Claus himself distributed the gifts from the Christmas tree, which programme was very successful.

Second of the Series. The St. Andrew's Choral society, whose recent sacred concert in the new cathedral was very much appreciated by the music-loving community, will give a secular concert in the hall of the same society on the evening of January 18th, next. The programme will be made up of the works of Schubert, Mendelssohn, and Verdi.

Superintendent F. S. Huxsey, of the Provincial police, has decided to have his headquarters office moved from the Attorney General's department across the Bay to the corner of Douglas and Broughton streets. The new office will be the one adjoining the present Provincial police office, an entrance to the latter being made at the end of the hall. The new arrangement will afford much more convenience than the old one did.

A requisition was in circulation Thursday and yesterday in favour of William Dalby, and to last evening had been signed by over four hundred ratepayers. An hour before leaving for the North, Mr. Dalby was called upon, and consented to stand for the mayoralty if the electors desired him to do so. He will, therefore, enter the field against Mayor Bevan, and his advocates are confident that he will be Victoria's mayor for 1903.

The following is the list of officers of Western Star lodge, No. 7, A.O.U.W., for the year 1903: E. J. Salmon, Past Master; W. J. Kirk, W. M.; J. H. Kirk, V. M.; J. H. Kirk, O. M.; J. H. Kirk, F. M.; J. H. Kirk, G. M.; J. H. Kirk, S. M.; J. H. Kirk, J. M.; J. H. Kirk, K. M.; J. H. Kirk, L. M.; J. H. Kirk, N. M.; J. H. Kirk, O. M.; J. H. Kirk, P. M.; J. H. Kirk, Q. M.; J. H. Kirk, R. M.; J. H. Kirk, S. M.; J. H. Kirk, T. M.; J. H. Kirk, U. M.; J. H. Kirk, V. M.; J. H. Kirk, W. M.; J. H. Kirk, X. M.; J. H. Kirk, Y. M.; J. H. Kirk, Z. M.

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THE NEWS OF THE YEAR.
Happenings of 1892 in the City of
Victoria—A Running Review
of Events.

JANUARY.

1—Sunday closing law comes into operation—Crossley and Hunter, the evangelists, bid good-bye to Victoria.
2—Thirteen unucky Chinese drowned in the Straits.
3—Government steamer *Quadra* arrives from Esquimaux.
4—Conclusion of the Belyea self-inlicted injuries.
5—First prosecution initiated under the Sunday closing statute.
6—Hon. Robert Beaven and Ald. A. J. Smith nominated for mayoralty honors.
7—Hon. Robert Beaven elected mayor.
8—County Court Judges Bole and Harrison sworn in as local judges of the Supreme Court.
9—Official inquiry into the loss of the *San Pedro* concluded, both captain and pilot being held blameless.
10—Death of Roderick Finlayson—Carrick, Green & Co. succeeded by Green, Worlock & Co.
11—The Standard theatre ordered by the police magistrate to close its doors.
12—Sales of the Silver Queen mine consummated.
13—Government Agent Dewdney commits suicide, while suffering from the effects of an injury received in early manhood.
14—Opening of the second session of the fifth parliament of the B. C.
15—Mortimer's lime-light apparatus explodes.

FEBRUARY.

3—The Royal Commission on Victoria municipal affairs concludes its labors.
4—The *Colonist* publishes sensational expose of immorality in the city—Disfranchised R. C. prelates in town.
5—Finlayson leaves Cariboo and flies to the R. C. Packing Co.
6—Reporter A. S. Potts, after making exposure of immoral practices in the city, is made the defendant in a criminal prosecution.
7—Tebb & Yelland canoe factory burned.
8—Colonial hotel note robbed of \$3,200—The pioneer steamer *Beaver* disappears.
9—Organization of the B. C. Board of Trade Building Association.
10—Death of Thomas Ferguson, of Saanich, at the age of 101—Steamer *Standard* lost with several lives.
11—Journeyman plasterers secure shorter hours.
12—Rev. Dr. Campbell indicted into the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church.
13—The *Quadra* docked for repairs—Dr. Hasell appointed coroner.
14—First annual convention of Methodist Young People's Association.
15—Imperial Parliament sanctions the loan to British Columbia for carrying out the Crofters project.
16—Death of Hon. John Robson.

MARCH.

1—Report of the Royal Commission on Municipal Affairs presented to the legislature—Police Magistrate Belyea resigns.
2—The Fishery commission opens for the taking of evidence in Victoria.
3—Estimates of revenue and expenditure presented in the local House—Launch of the schooner *Fawn*.
4—The discoverers of the Noble Five claims in the Slovan visit Victoria.
5—Government reserve on Slovan lands lifted.
6—Lillian Stewart, of Victoria, commits suicide in Seattle.
7—The Crofters bill presented to the legislature.
8—Judgment given on appeal in the celebrated Greer case, affirming the sentences of the Court below.
9—Finding of the Royal Commission upon the alleged malfeasance of Police Magistrate Hallett of Vancouver, presented to the legislature—The pioneer steamer *North Pacific* bids good-bye to the Victoria-Puget Sound route.
10—Michael Dunn found drowned off the Outer wharf.
11—Schooner *Triumph* returns home disabled by lightning—The *Penelope* loses a boat and three men.
12—Ald. Devlin resigns his seat—Union Pacific steamer withdrawn from Puget Sound.
13—Select committee of the legislature find Principal J. P. McLeod of the Victoria High school, guilty of unprofessional conduct.
14—Rudyard Kipling and his bride in Victoria—Little Johnnie Hatcher instantly killed by a Douglas street car—Robert Ward selected as the Board of Trade's representative to the Imperial Congress of Chambers of Commerce.
15—George Wade complains to the Attorney-General that he was kidnapped by Victoria police—Grand division of the Sons of Temperance organized—Schooner C. D. Hand arrives from sea disabled.
16—E. A. Wilmut appointed city engineer—Kennedy brothers of the West-minster-Columbia, summoned before the bar of the legislature for libelling the Private Bills committee.
17—Thomas W. Gardie commits suicide rather than die of consumption—The Casco makes her first appearance in Victoria.
18—A. O. U. W. Grand Lodge formally organized, with Bro. G. Leiser as the first grand master.
19—Schooner *Maria* completes her interrupted voyage from the East.
20—Supplementary estimates presented to the legislature—The Kennedys arrested.
21—Steamer *Michigan* seized for wholesale smuggling of opium—The Kennedys brothers appear before the bar of the House.
22—The Kennedys committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.
23—Notification received of the conviction of the Behring Sea modus vivendis—Parliament prorogued.
24—Outlet sewerage tunnel completed—The long delayed Lizzie Bell arrives from England—St. Mark's (Episcopal) church formally opened.

25—"Pirates of Penance" presented by local amateur troupe.
26—Russian Dan drowned.
27—Steamer *Joan* and schooner *Enterprise* launched with all due honors—Underwriters organize a provincial association.

MAY.

1—Schooner *Saucy Lass* launched.
2—Sealers present claims for compensation totaling half a million dollars.
3—The Kaslo-Slovan railway company announce their readiness to commence road building immediately—Schooners Libbie and Willie McCowan arrive from the Atlantic coast.
4—Rev. Father Chirocco convicted and sentenced to one year's imprisonment for complicity in the Lillooet floggin case.
5—Victoria schooner *Lottie* lost with all hands.
6—Edward Goldstein, a San Francisco "Charlie Ross," found in Victoria.
7—Julius Germand, the Hungarian exile, arrives in Victoria and tells the story of his escape from Siberia.
8—Col. the Hon. James Baker appointed provincial secretary.
9—The Premier and S. Dubouard arrive in Esquimaux—Schooner W. P. Sawyer reports three boats' crews seized by the Russians.
10—The whaleback *Wetmore* abandoned as a total wreck.
11—Honorable status of the new Board of Trade building laid by President T. B. Hall—Death of Chief Soomak of the Songhees.
12—Death of W. J. McDowell.
13—The steamer *Victoria* accorded a fitting welcome.
14—The murder of George Bull and family at Bridge River reported to the provincial police.
15—Lieut. Col. Baker gazetted Minister of Education.
16—H.M.S. *Melpomene* and *Daphne* depart for Behring Sea—Loss of the yacht *Volcan* now with Captain Anderson, her owner—Rose Harbor's submerged rock marked on the admiralty charts as *Quadra* rock—Paquin, the defaulting postmaster of Hull, P. Q., taken home under arrest.

JUNE.

2—George W. Childs visits Victoria—Coroner Morrison resigns.
3—The *Colonist* publishes sensational expose of immorality in the city—Disfranchised R. C. prelates in town.
4—Finlayson leaves Cariboo and flies to the R. C. Packing Co.
5—Reporter A. S. Potts, after making exposure of immoral practices in the city, is made the defendant in a criminal prosecution.
6—Tebb & Yelland canoe factory burned.
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13—First annual convention of Methodist Young People's Association.
14—Imperial Parliament sanctions the loan to British Columbia for carrying out the Crofters project.
15—Death of Hon. John Robson.

JULY.

1—Arrival of the Queen with news of the Oquiltan seizure.
2—Hon. Theodore Davis gazetted premier of British Columbia.
3—The new N. P. R. steamer *Victoria* sails from Glasgow for Victoria.
4—Coyulquin seizure brought to the attention of the Imperial authorities—Gordon Hunter, B.A., appointed public prosecutor.
5—Schooners Eliza Edwards and Hayseed start for Coos Bay on a treasure hunt—Joseph Heywood passes away—Memorial service for the late Hon. John Robson held in Westminster Abbey—George Morrow's claims by a fall over a precipice reported to friends here.
6—Sealer Libbie returns, marshalling the home-bound fleet.
7—Annual meeting of the British Columbia Board of Trade.
8—Schooner *Pioneer* returns reporting the drowning of Capt. McDonnell—Jubilee hospital authorities take charge of Victoria's smallpox patients.
9—Schooner *Sapphire* reaches port, bringing news of the death at sea of Oarsman Pains.
10—Unsanities excited by the strange disappearance of Morris Moss.
11—Writ issued for a new election in Cariboo to fill the seat vacated by the death of Hon. John Robson.
12—Victoria and Sidney railway by law endorsed by the ratifiers.
13—Steamer *Loxand*, Purver and Bertha Jay drowned in Malagu slough.
14—Details of agreement between the Canadian Western railway company and Chicago capitalists decided.
15—James Ferguson lost overboard from the steamer T. W. Carter—Coroner Hall holds his first inquest—Dr. Watt's election as M. P. P. for Cariboo to be protested.
16—Remains of the late Hon. John Robson interred at Ross Bay cemetery.
17—Dr. Methersell wins his case in the Supreme Court, which decides that physicians registered in England prior to 1886 have equal rights in the colonies.
18—H.M.S. *Nymph* and *Daphne* ordered to recommission at Esquimaux.

AUGUST.

1—Steamer *Joan* proves a success on her trial trip.
2—Steamer *Phantom* brings word of the drowning of a party of fifteen Indians near River's Inlet, also of a Chinese murder at that place.
3—Fire destroys the National E. T. & L. Co's power houses.
4—H.M.S. *Wasp* steepschases a rock and sustains considerable injury.

15—The prohibition commission arrives to take evidence in Victoria.
16—Dr. George Duncan elected municipal health officer—Court martial opens upon the accident to H. M. S. *Wasp*.
17—Hugh Watt elected to the Provincial Legislature for Cariboo—Contract let for new buildings of N. E. T. & L. Co.
18—Canada Western promoters banqueting—Steamer *Evie* drops to the bottom.
19—Bark *Maevic* arrives from Petropavlovsk with the captains of the three Canadian and one American sealing schooner, seized by Russian cruisers.

SEPTEMBER.

1—Six Knights of Pythias open their new temple.
2—Minister of Militia Boveell and Major-General Herbert in Victoria.
3—Edward Turner accidentally shot at Shawnigan Lake.
4—Julius Germand, the Hungarian exile, arrives in Victoria and tells the story of his escape from Siberia.
5—Col. the Hon. James Baker appointed provincial secretary.
6—The Premier and S. Dubouard arrive in Esquimaux—Schooner W. P. Sawyer reports three boats' crews seized by the Russians.
7—The whaleback *Wetmore* abandoned as a total wreck.
8—Honorable status of the new Board of Trade building laid by President T. B. Hall—Death of Chief Soomak of the Songhees.
9—Death of W. J. McDowell.
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11—The murder of George Bull and family at Bridge River reported to the provincial police.
12—Lieut. Col. Baker gazetted Minister of Education.
13—H.M.S. *Melpomene* and *Daphne* depart for Behring Sea—Loss of the yacht *Volcan* now with Captain Anderson, her owner—Rose Harbor's submerged rock marked on the admiralty charts as *Quadra* rock—Paquin, the defaulting postmaster of Hull, P. Q., taken home under arrest.

OCTOBER.

1—Extensive frauds upon the Customs unearthed by Inspector Clute—Close of the annual show and fair of the B. C. Agricultural Association.
2—The *Colonist* publishes sensational expose of immorality in the city—Disfranchised R. C. prelates in town.
3—Reporter A. S. Potts, after making exposure of immoral practices in the city, is made the defendant in a criminal prosecution.
4—Byron Leigh drowned in Rock bay—Part I of the Canadian Western General and Canadian Northern Railway Act proclaimed.
5—Sir M. B. Begbie, C.J., and Dr. Praeger named as a Royal Commission upon epidemic diseases—Col. Volney Ashford arrives in Victoria.
6—The San Francisco schooner *San Jose* sent for smuggling—Sealing schooner *May Belle* reaches home after tasting Russian fire.
7—Steamer *Pioneer* cut down by the *Wilmington* in Puget Sound—The schooner *Halcyon* is heavily fined for violating Customs regulations—Body of Dr. J. W. Conrad Cox found under suspicious circumstances near the Gaspe road.
8—Official inquiry into the Pope drowning accident opened before Captain Gardin, agent of the B. C. Board of Trade.
9—The coroner's jury return a verdict of suicide in the case of Dr. J. W. Conrad Cox, whom telegrams prove to have been an exchequer.
10—Sealing schooner *Sea Lion* returns after occupying British Columbia waters at Sand Point—Opening of the annual exhibition of Saanich Agricultural Association.
11—Schooner *Annie E. Paint*, the last of the fleet, returns from sealing—The schooner *Maevic* is heavily fined for violating Customs regulations—Body of Dr. J. W. Conrad Cox found under suspicious circumstances near the Gaspe road.
12—British Bark *Martha* Fisher, first of the salmon fleet, clears for Liverpool—The Royal Commission on Epidemic Diseases holds its first sitting.
13—The seized schooner, *Mountain* Chief returned to her owners.
14—Steamer *Iona* seized for violation of the marine law in carrying Chinese without a passenger license—Captain de Levron, of the Russian cruiser *Zabinka*, pronounced insane—British bark *Lizzie Bell* goes on the Columbia river bar—Baroness Macdonald arrives in Victoria—Captain Jaegers and his crew found guilty of blame in the Pope drowning case—Charlie Friesz elected chief of the Songhees.
15—N. B. Gavrou's exploring party return from the far North—Church of England burial grounds consecrated by Bishop Hills—Imprisoned sailors of the *Bankburn*, convicted of mutiny, secure their release upon appeal.
16—The body of Captain Shaw found on board the *Venture*.
17—Dedication of St. Andrew's (R. C.) cathedral—Crews of the sealers *Rina* and *Carmolite*, seized by Russians, reach home—Mr. Justice Burbridge presides in the Exchequer court.

NOVEMBER.

1—Opening of the new Diarr—Hon. Hugh and Mrs. Nelson leave for England.
2—The Sons of Erin organize.
3—Rev. Dr. Hills returns to England after 33 years prominent connection with the Episcopal church in Canada.
4—Amarance, the Songhees, defeats McLean.
5—Rev. J. E. Coombes assumes the pastorate of Calvary Baptist church.
6—The steamer *Iona* convicted of carrying passengers without a license.
7—H. L. M. S. Kongo arrives at Esquimaux—The wreck of the *Pioneer* located—Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney arrive.
8—Governor Dewdney formally assumes office—George R. Parkin lectures upon the burning of Dumest's mill—New Melakalika—Ranaino rifle range formally opened.
9—Opening of immense potlach on Moosquin reservation, Fraser river.
10—Col. Baker re-elected in East Kootenay.

11—Mrs. Brown sentenced at Nanaimo to five years' imprisonment for manslaughter of her husband.
12—Daily train service established on Shuswap and Okanagan Railway.

JULY.

1—Imposing celebration of Dominion Day at Vancouver.
2—Provisional agreement for sale of Silver King Mine, in Kootenay district, to Scotch syndicate for two million dollars.
3—Nanaimo city council passes compulsory vaccination resolution.
4—Vancouver and Westminster establish quarantine against Victoria.
5—Vancouver fire department turn out to prevent Victoria passengers landing.
6—Westminster raises the quarantine.
7—Vancouver declares quarantine relaxed.

AUGUST.

9—"Greatest potlach ever known" takes place at Cape Mudge.
11—Labor Day celebration at Vancouver.
12—Sing Kee committed for trial for the River Inlet murder.
13—Labor Day celebrated at Nanaimo.

SEPTEMBER.

1—British Columbia Iron Works at Vancouver, destroyed by fire.
2—Highland number 6's ash factory and planing mill, Vancouver, burned.
3—Opening of exhibition at Westminster.
4—John Cavallero murdered at Northfield.
5—In Criminal court at Westminster, Bank Clerks E. H. Rooms and C. H. Bonner plead guilty of embezzling \$6,000 and \$5,275 respectively, from Bank of British Columbia; sentence deferred.
6—Rooms and Bonner sentenced by Judge Bole to three years in penitentiary.
7—Combine of Maland lumber mills dissolved.
8—Twenty-fourth annual exhibition opened at Saanich—Death of George Alonzo Kelly, well known pioneer journalist, at Westminster.
9—Arrest of Frank Beegan and wife on charge of complicity in Todhunter murder.
10—Mrs. Leticia Hallday delivered of daughter, an exonerate Columbia, near Hall's Landing. Mother presented with an address and \$70, and child baptised by Bishop of Westminster.
11—A. E. Fitzgerald found fatally shot on the Indian reserve, Westminster.
12—Nanaimo Electric Light works sold at auction for \$25,040.

NOVEMBER.

2—Vancouver Board of Trade discuss "the dangerous, aggressive policy of the Americans in the Kootenay country, and diversion of trade into United States, and pass resolutions urging better railway facilities."
3—Refugee at Alderidge, near Glasgow, Honston, who escaped from Westminster penitentiary in March.
4—Indian *Mary* arrested at Sumas, for complicity in Pitenedr murder, and attributed to her husband, Peter.
5—At Westminster assizes, Hunter, of Vancouver, sentenced to two years for forgery, and J. A. Cope, of same place, to five years for attempted wife murder—Engineer P. M. Butler fatally crushed in bear trap, on Hornby Island.
6—At Westminster assizes, Ah Hal sentenced to eighteen months for abduction of Boo King.
7—Sheriff leaves on Surrey municipality for \$2,282 interest due to Bank of Montreal on debentures.
8—First assizes for new district held at Vancouver, Judge McCroicht presiding—Frank Beegan and wife committed for Todhunter murder.
9—Splinter taken from ear of Accountant J. J. Shaw, after intense and inexplicable pain had been felt for several weeks.
10—Railway bridge at Diponon's measures by High Water in Cowichan river.
11—Richard Gilber and Frank Rogers, escaped from Westminster penitentiary—Gilbert recaptured.
12—First sitting of Supreme court in new district at Vancouver, Justice Bole presiding.
13—Vancouver Telegram seized by sheriff and publication ceased.
14—Telegram plant sold by sheriff for \$3,100, being less than wages claimed.
15—Danzelle, the Northfield murderer, and Sing Kee, the River Inlet murderer, sentenced at Nanaimo to be hanged January 18.
16—Remains from Westminster penitentiary, by expiry of term, of Dr. Gustavus Hamilton Griffin, of blackmail fame—D. S. Curtis elected Mayor of Westminster.
17—Carthage, at Nanaimo, pleads guilty of manslaughter of Harry Rose, at Wellington, August 16, and sentenced to imprisonment for life.
18—Michigan Lumber Co.'s sawmill, at Nanaimo, burned; insurance \$33,000.
19—Release on pardon of Samuel Greer—Geo. Barres found dangerously shot on bridge at Vancouver.
20—Otie H. Bond, unknown German Jew, found dead in his room in Vancouver; suicide by morphine.

GOLD DUST SHIPMENTS.
(Reported by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express)

1892.	Bank of B.C.	Bank of N.A.	Green, W. & Co.	Bank of M.
Jan'y	\$1,683,725	900,000	8,311,87	
Feb'y	1,229,997	827,30	5,123,02	
March	1,270,722	722,24	6,846,01	
April	1,737,09	1,843,60	11,283,20	
May	1,340,24	1,215,30	10,802,82	
June	8,231,78	849,00	12,708,44	
July	7,794,13	1,665,00	17,738,64	
August	12,633,15	4,380,00	10,403,08	\$75,00
Sept'mb	32,429,96	7,169,71	17,264,39	
October	14,553,43	2,220,00	15,416,37	
November	14,775,19	5,321,00	19,323,89	
December	11,745,02	930,00	9,538,49	
Total	147,461,58	25,438,46	110,726,42	\$75,00

RECAPITULATION.

Bank of B. C.	\$174,284,58
Bank of N. A.	25,438,46
Bank of Montreal	75,00
G. W. & Co.	130,726,42
Total shipment for 1892.	\$330,630,46
Total shipment for 1891.	\$47,870,05
Decrease.	\$282,760,41

Report Denied.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 29.—The report that 800 Mexican troops under General Garcia have been routed by 250 revolutionaries at Lasdianillas, in West Guerrero, is believed to be without foundation. Garcia telegraphed the government yesterday, but said nothing about the report of an engagement.

SPECIAL TO THE COLONIST.
FANCIES FOR THE FAIR.

Notes on Kissing—What a Bachelor
Thinks—It is About the Only
Primitive Custom

That we Cling to—We can't Improve
Upon it—Wired Skirts are
but a Tradition.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1892.—I have long passed the age of kissing. This will perhaps make me a little bit uninteresting to the lady readers who look carefully through my weekly article to see if crinolines are really going to be worn, and what sort of a gown is correct to wear to a chocolate lunch. But ladies I have still memories of kisses, now ghosts and phantoms, although I believe that I am what the world—the modern world, that is not particular about hurting people's feelings calls an old bachelor. I confess that the mistletoe of the season now upon us is no severe temptation to me. The most dimpled rose tinted velvet cheek, the softest carved mouth, or the throat with the most alabaster whiteness are all delights that I can easily pass on to my youngsters. But every dog has had his day you know, and the sort of day in some cases which would surprise many of an old dog's juniors. I, a grizzled, sarcastic person, with a liking for restaurants where petticoats are not admitted, and a shrewd way of summing up the ingredients of a dazzling complexion. I who know the secrets of padding, and the architecture of a fashionable figure. I can give the present race of ardent youth a tip or two about kissing. I would not attempt to teach my juniors much, they know so much more than anyone older can possibly know, they have such a cynical scorn of old customs, that when I see a young couple in a room, with their faces in close proximity and apparently enjoying the sensation of touch, in an eloquent silence, I wonder that they descend to such a primitive way of expressing their feelings. But as yet no more "up to date" sign of an amorous feeling has been invented that can be expressed in so failless manner. The youth of to-day kisses in exactly the same manner as the youth of a very long past about kissing. It is perhaps the only thing that is never learnt, never taught, much gored. No bodice now to be really fashionable is not below the waist line, and this portion of the gowns gains in width what it loses in length. The shoulder is almost disproportionately loaded with trimming, and this is sinking lower and lower on the sloping shoulder. Skirts are trimmed with rouleaux of velvet carried down every gore; and hints have been given by all the leading modistes, and these hints bear the unmistakable mark that wires will be placed at the bottoms of the increasing skirts. For the comfort of a sex now on the brink of a great affliction, I will say that the wires are not actually worn yet.

LE BARON DE BEXMONT.

Children
always
Enjoy It.
SCOTT'S EMULSION
of pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is almost as palatable as milk.
A MARVELLOUS FLESH PRODUCER
It is indeed, and the little kids and families who take cold easily, may be fortified against a cough that might prove serious, by taking Scott's Emulsion after their meals during the winter season.
Beware of substitutes and imitations.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Baltimore.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS
REGULATES THE BOWELS, RENEWS THE BLOOD, CURES Constipation, Biliousness, All Blood Humors, Dry Pimples, Liver Complaints, Scrofula, and All Broken Down Conditions of the System.
WATFORD, ONT.
My daughter, after a severe attack of So FEVER, was completely broken down. I spent hundreds of dollars in doctors' bills with but little satisfaction. Before she had taken one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters there was a remarkable change, and now she is entirely cured. the Mrs. HOPKINSON

FRUIT GROWERS.
The annual meeting of the Horticultural Society and Fruit Growers' Association of British Columbia will be held in the Board of Trade Rooms, Vancouver, on Wednesday and Thursday, January 25th and 26th, 1893, commencing at 2 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday.
A. H. W. MACDONALD, Secretary.
Vancouver, B. C., December 21, 1892.
(4089-26th Street)

DR. GORDON'S REMEDY FOR MEN.
All those suffering from Nervous Debility and Weakness, and having been unsuccessful fully treated, will find this famous remedy a certain and speedy cure for Loss of Strength, Premature Decay, Impotency, Mental Depression, Fatigue of the Heart, Weak Memory, Exhaustion, Vitality, Errors of Youth, Secret Diseases, etc. Price, 50¢ per box, or six boxes, which will cure you. Full particulars in our circulars. Address: D. K. CAMPBELL, Family Physician, P. O. Box 200, Sole Agent, Victoria, P. O. self & W.

RIBOT AND ANDRIEU.

The French Premier Declines to be Drawn into a Duel—His Reply.

Activity Among the Socialists—Revelations of a Very Compromising Book.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—The effort of Andrieux to draw Premier Ribot into a duel has failed. It is not considered likely that Andrieux will resort to violence as was at first intimated. There is no disguising the fact that Andrieux has gained much admiration by the boldness and success of his course. No doubt the government intended to order his arrest on a charge of treason, the arrest to be effected suddenly, and to strike terror into the plotter for the overthrow of the administration. Andrieux checked that scheme by boldly proclaiming the government's intentions and purpose as efforts to silence him in the task of exposing the Panama frauds, by committing him to a duel.

He also proclaimed that he had made sure of the security of evidence under his control, so that the purpose of the government in effecting his arrest was to establish a case against him. The ministry feared that the public would interpret his hasty arrest as proof that the statements of Andrieux as to the motives of the government were true. This would mean ruin to the cabinet.

When Andrieux arose on Monday morning still at liberty, he determined on a still bolder move, and that was to give Ribot a choice between a duel or the resignation of the words in which he accused Andrieux of endeavoring to incite disorder, and virtually of being the instigator of the insurrection. Andrieux sent a challenge to Ribot on the ground stated. The premier replied through his secretary that the utterances of Ribot had not gone beyond legitimate public criticism. Andrieux, who had expected a reply, sent two friends to the premier to demand satisfaction. These friends demanded that M. Andrieux considered Ribot's words as implying that he, Andrieux, was guilty of a criminal, ignominious act, and was seeking in an illegitimate manner to arouse disorder and bloodshed, and Andrieux therefore insisted that he declared on such satisfaction as a duel would give.

Ribot replied quietly and decisively that he had nothing to add to the explanation already given through his secretary, except that he considered the explanation ought to have dispelled any doubts of Andrieux as to the sense of the words which Andrieux considered offensive. Ribot did not speak apologetically, nor did he offer any retractions or even propose to mitigate or extenuate the meaning of what had been said. He declined to accept the challenge, and discussed the matter further. Andrieux states in a letter to the newspapers that Ribot's words could be taken as equivalent to a challenge. "They are not acceptable to me, but I thank my friends for the measure they have taken toward dissipating any doubts as to what Ribot means."

Le Figaro says the book containing copies of the correspondence with Herz and Arton relating to votes in the senate and chamber of deputies on behalf of the Panama canal scheme, found in the office of the Canal Company, is said to compromise a large number of senators and deputies. There are letters demanding money, together with notes on which the signature of a man made. It will be the basis for additional prosecutions. It established the fact that Herz was a blackmailer and got between in corruption between legislators.

The extreme socialists are again active. At a meeting of the leaders it was decided to summon the people to meet when the chamber re-assembles and appeal to the army not to take arms against the republic. The official report of Dr. Brouder, who had charge of the autopsy on the body of Baron Reinisch, was made public to-day. It declares an analysis of the stomach contents reveal the slightest trace of poison. The conclusion is reached that death was due to natural causes. The report is regarded with suspicion in certain quarters.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

The Oscar and Hattie Case Heard in the Admiralty Court Yesterday.

In the Admiralty court yesterday, before Sir Matthew Ballis Begbie, sitting as local judge of the court, the case of the Crown v. the owners of the sailing schooner Oscar and Hattie was heard. Hon. C. E. Pooley, Q.C., appeared for the Crown, Mr. D. M. Roberts, Q.C., for the defence.

Collector of Customs J. R. Milne was called to prove that the Oscar and Hattie was a British schooner and had cleared for the North on a sailing expedition. To Mr. Roberts he said that the vessel was frequently went into ports on the West coast for water and supplies.

Commander H. L. Johnson of U. S. Monitor and Destroyer, Harrison was called to prove the facts in connection with the seizure. They agreed that there were no seals in sight at Anu, where the seizure was made, and that the seals of the schooner were not sealed.

CORRIG COLLEGE.

The Principal's Report for the Past Year—Increased Attendance—Larger Staff.

Fresh Honors for Past and Present Corrig Boys—Examination Results.

The Christmas reports of Victoria's Boys' College, with tabulated lists of the results of the recent examinations, are issued by Principal J. W. Church, M.A., this morning. He commences by remarking that "Notwithstanding the difficulties with which Victoria has had to contend during the past year, the steady and continued growth and success of Corrig College has been more marked than before. Not alone do I refer to the increase in numbers, which has been noticeable, but rather to the steady improvement in the general standard of educational efficiency throughout all the classes of the College. The curriculum has been enlarged, the amount and difficulty of each paper have been increased, the percentage of marks necessary for a pass has been raised, and yet the general average is higher and the percentage of failures lower than at any previous examination.

It is noted also that I consider a better sign than ever (since the clever boy is no criterion of the teacher's ability, but the dull one), that only two boys have a general average of less than a third, and each of these has been a term with us. Calmly this success is in no sense personal, but is almost entirely due to the efficient and untiring services of the other masters, the energy, loyalty and enthusiasm of the scholars and the interest of the parents.

Due to increased attendance, changes have taken place since the last report—another class has been added, and the number of boys already so nearly full that a further enlargement will probably be required next summer. The elementary department of the college has already proved a great success; the age limit to which has now been raised, so that children under the age of nine years of age or over, who can read and understand the four simple rules of arithmetic, are eligible for admission.

The Bessie B. Co. has now been brought to the college, and the present frequent and excellent service affords a ready means of transport for scholars, who have school, playground and sports brought to their very doors.

In my address to record from time to time how well our Corrig boys are doing, both in the battle of life and the "battle of the books." Since last report R. Dunsmuir has successfully entered at Malvern College, England, while J. Pemberton has continued to attend at the recent examinations at University College, London. W. Earle has also been making good progress, distinguishing himself as he used to at Corrig. J. G. Brown, a former Grammar school all the three Corrig boys have already attracted attention, Macdonald has been invited to leave for University, Ray Green having secured distinction.

In conclusion, all our old boys will be glad to hear that Mr. Carr has had to leave Upper Canada, and that the college being unable to withstand the terrible rigor of the Port Hope winter.

OUTLINE OF RESULTS.

In class subjects the following students lead with marks of distinction:

GROUP I.—ENGLISH.

Language and Grammar.—(Class I.) G. Killo, 88; H. Wilson, 87; R. Dunsmuir, 86; J. Pemberton, 85; R. H. Jones, 84; W. Earle, 83; R. O. Child, 82; (Class II.) N. Wilton, 62; F. Bone, 61; G. Killo, 60; H. Wilson, 59; R. Dunsmuir, 58; J. Pemberton, 57; R. H. Jones, 56; W. Earle, 55; R. O. Child, 54; (Class III.) G. Killo, 85; H. Wilson, 84; A. Killo, 83; J. Macdonald, 82; R. F. Bell, 81; H. Wilson, 80; C. Brown, 79; G. Killo, 78; F. Bone, 77; (Class IV.) G. Killo, 80; H. Wilson, 79; R. Dunsmuir, 78; J. Pemberton, 77; R. H. Jones, 76; W. Earle, 75; R. O. Child, 74; (Class V.) G. Killo, 78; H. Wilson, 77; R. Dunsmuir, 76; J. Pemberton, 75; R. H. Jones, 74; W. Earle, 73; R. O. Child, 72; (Class VI.) G. Killo, 76; H. Wilson, 75; R. Dunsmuir, 74; J. Pemberton, 73; R. H. Jones, 72; W. Earle, 71; R. O. Child, 70; (Class VII.) G. Killo, 74; H. Wilson, 73; R. Dunsmuir, 72; J. Pemberton, 71; R. H. Jones, 70; W. Earle, 69; R. O. Child, 68; (Class VIII.) G. Killo, 72; H. Wilson, 71; R. Dunsmuir, 70; J. Pemberton, 69; R. H. Jones, 68; W. Earle, 67; R. O. Child, 66; (Class IX.) G. Killo, 70; H. Wilson, 69; R. Dunsmuir, 68; J. Pemberton, 67; R. H. Jones, 66; W. Earle, 65; R. O. Child, 64; (Class X.) G. Killo, 68; H. Wilson, 67; R. Dunsmuir, 66; J. Pemberton, 65; R. H. Jones, 64; W. Earle, 63; R. O. Child, 62; (Class XI.) G. Killo, 66; H. Wilson, 65; R. Dunsmuir, 64; J. Pemberton, 63; R. H. Jones, 62; W. Earle, 61; R. O. Child, 60; (Class XII.) G. Killo, 64; H. Wilson, 63; R. Dunsmuir, 62; J. Pemberton, 61; R. H. Jones, 60; W. Earle, 59; R. O. Child, 58; (Class XIII.) G. Killo, 62; H. Wilson, 61; R. Dunsmuir, 60; J. Pemberton, 59; R. H. Jones, 58; W. Earle, 57; R. O. Child, 56; (Class XIV.) G. Killo, 60; H. Wilson, 59; R. Dunsmuir, 58; J. Pemberton, 57; R. H. Jones, 56; W. Earle, 55; R. O. Child, 54; (Class XV.) G. Killo, 58; H. Wilson, 57; R. Dunsmuir, 56; J. Pemberton, 55; R. H. Jones, 54; W. Earle, 53; R. O. Child, 52; (Class XVI.) G. Killo, 56; H. Wilson, 55; R. Dunsmuir, 54; J. Pemberton, 53; R. H. Jones, 52; W. Earle, 51; R. O. Child, 50; (Class XVII.) G. Killo, 54; H. Wilson, 53; R. Dunsmuir, 52; J. Pemberton, 51; R. H. Jones, 50; W. Earle, 49; R. O. Child, 48; (Class XVIII.) G. Killo, 52; H. Wilson, 51; R. Dunsmuir, 50; J. Pemberton, 49; R. H. Jones, 48; W. Earle, 47; R. O. Child, 46; (Class XIX.) G. Killo, 50; H. Wilson, 49; R. Dunsmuir, 48; J. Pemberton, 47; R. H. Jones, 46; W. Earle, 45; R. O. Child, 44; (Class XX.) G. Killo, 48; H. Wilson, 47; R. Dunsmuir, 46; J. Pemberton, 45; R. H. Jones, 44; W. Earle, 43; R. O. Child, 42; (Class XXI.) G. Killo, 46; H. Wilson, 45; R. Dunsmuir, 44; J. Pemberton, 43; R. H. Jones, 42; W. Earle, 41; R. O. Child, 40; (Class XXII.) G. Killo, 44; H. Wilson, 43; R. Dunsmuir, 42; J. Pemberton, 41; R. H. Jones, 40; W. Earle, 39; R. O. Child, 38; (Class XXIII.) G. Killo, 42; H. Wilson, 41; R. Dunsmuir, 40; J. Pemberton, 39; R. H. Jones, 38; W. Earle, 37; R. O. Child, 36; (Class XXIV.) G. Killo, 40; H. Wilson, 39; R. Dunsmuir, 38; J. Pemberton, 37; R. H. Jones, 36; W. Earle, 35; R. O. Child, 34; (Class XXV.) G. Killo, 38; H. Wilson, 37; R. Dunsmuir, 36; J. Pemberton, 35; R. H. Jones, 34; W. Earle, 33; R. O. Child, 32; (Class XXVI.) G. Killo, 36; H. Wilson, 35; R. Dunsmuir, 34; J. Pemberton, 33; R. H. Jones, 32; W. Earle, 31; R. O. Child, 30; (Class XXVII.) G. Killo, 34; H. Wilson, 33; R. Dunsmuir, 32; J. Pemberton, 31; R. H. Jones, 30; W. Earle, 29; R. O. Child, 28; (Class XXVIII.) G. Killo, 32; H. Wilson, 31; R. Dunsmuir, 30; J. Pemberton, 29; R. H. Jones, 28; W. Earle, 27; R. O. Child, 26; (Class XXIX.) G. Killo, 30; H. Wilson, 29; R. Dunsmuir, 28; J. Pemberton, 27; R. H. Jones, 26; W. Earle, 25; R. O. Child, 24; (Class XXX.) G. Killo, 28; H. Wilson, 27; R. Dunsmuir, 26; J. Pemberton, 25; R. H. Jones, 24; W. Earle, 23; R. O. Child, 22; (Class XXXI.) G. Killo, 26; H. Wilson, 25; R. Dunsmuir, 24; J. Pemberton, 23; R. H. Jones, 22; W. Earle, 21; R. O. Child, 20; (Class XXXII.) G. Killo, 24; H. Wilson, 23; R. Dunsmuir, 22; J. Pemberton, 21; R. H. Jones, 20; W. Earle, 19; R. O. Child, 18; (Class XXXIII.) G. Killo, 22; H. Wilson, 21; R. Dunsmuir, 20; J. Pemberton, 19; R. H. Jones, 18; W. Earle, 17; R. O. Child, 16; (Class XXXIV.) G. Killo, 20; H. Wilson, 19; R. Dunsmuir, 18; J. Pemberton, 17; R. H. Jones, 16; W. Earle, 15; R. O. Child, 14; (Class XXXV.) G. Killo, 18; H. Wilson, 17; R. Dunsmuir, 16; J. Pemberton, 15; R. H. Jones, 14; W. Earle, 13; R. O. Child, 12; (Class XXXVI.) G. Killo, 16; H. Wilson, 15; R. Dunsmuir, 14; J. Pemberton, 13; R. H. Jones, 12; W. Earle, 11; R. O. Child, 10; (Class XXXVII.) G. Killo, 14; H. Wilson, 13; R. Dunsmuir, 12; J. Pemberton, 11; R. H. Jones, 10; W. Earle, 9; R. O. Child, 8; (Class XXXVIII.) G. Killo, 12; H. Wilson, 11; R. Dunsmuir, 10; J. Pemberton, 9; R. H. Jones, 8; W. Earle, 7; R. O. Child, 6; (Class XXXIX.) G. Killo, 10; H. Wilson, 9; R. Dunsmuir, 8; J. Pemberton, 7; R. H. Jones, 6; W. Earle, 5; R. O. Child, 4; (Class XL.) G. Killo, 8; H. Wilson, 7; R. Dunsmuir, 6; J. Pemberton, 5; R. H. Jones, 4; W. Earle, 3; R. O. Child, 2; (Class XLI.) G. Killo, 6; H. Wilson, 5; R. Dunsmuir, 4; J. Pemberton, 3; R. H. Jones, 2; W. Earle, 1; R. O. Child, 0; (Class XLII.) G. Killo, 4; H. Wilson, 3; R. Dunsmuir, 2; J. Pemberton, 1; R. H. Jones, 0; W. Earle, 0; R. O. Child, 0; (Class XLIII.) G. Killo, 2; H. Wilson, 1; R. Dunsmuir, 0; J. Pemberton, 0; R. H. Jones, 0; W. Earle, 0; R. O. Child, 0; (Class XLIV.) G. Killo, 0; H. Wilson, 0; R. Dunsmuir, 0; J. Pemberton, 0; R. H. Jones, 0; W. Earle, 0; R. O. Child, 0; (Class XLV.) G. Killo, 0; H. Wilson, 0; R. Dunsmuir, 0; J. Pemberton, 0; R. H. Jones, 0; W. Earle, 0; R. O. Child, 0; (Class XLVI.) G. Killo, 0; H. Wilson, 0; R. Dunsmuir, 0; J. Pemberton, 0; R. H. Jones, 0; W. Earle, 0; R. O. Child, 0; (Class XLVII.) G. Killo, 0; H. Wilson, 0; R. Dunsmuir, 0; J. Pemberton, 0; R. H. Jones, 0; W. Earle, 0; R. O. Child, 0; (Class XLVIII.) G. Killo, 0; H. Wilson, 0; R. Dunsmuir, 0; J. Pemberton, 0; R. H. Jones, 0; W. Earle, 0; R. O. Child, 0; (Class XLIX.) G. Killo, 0; H. Wilson, 0; R. Dunsmuir, 0; J. Pemberton, 0; R. H. Jones, 0; W. Earle, 0; R. O. Child, 0; (Class L.) G. Killo, 0; H. Wilson, 0; R. Dunsmuir, 0; J. Pemberton, 0; R. H. Jones, 0; W. Earle, 0; R. O. Child, 0.

GROUP II.—MATHEMATICS.

French.—(Class I.) G. Killo, 81; A. Killo, 80; H. Wilson, 79; R. Dunsmuir, 78; J. Pemberton, 77; R. H. Jones, 76; W. Earle, 75; R. O. Child, 74; (Class II.) G. Killo, 79; H. Wilson, 78; R. Dunsmuir, 77; J. Pemberton, 76; R. H. Jones, 75; W. Earle, 74; R. O. Child, 73; (Class III.) G. Killo, 77; H. Wilson, 76; R. Dunsmuir, 75; J. Pemberton, 74; R. H. Jones, 73; W. Earle, 72; R. O. Child, 71; (Class IV.) G. Killo, 75; H. Wilson, 74; R. Dunsmuir, 73; J. Pemberton, 72; R. H. Jones, 71; W. Earle, 70; R. O. Child, 69; (Class V.) G. Killo, 73; H. Wilson, 72; R. Dunsmuir, 71; J. Pemberton, 70; R. H. Jones, 69; W. Earle, 68; R. O. Child, 67; (Class VI.) G. Killo, 71; H. Wilson, 70; R. Dunsmuir, 69; J. Pemberton, 68; R. H. Jones, 67; W. Earle, 66; R. O. Child, 65; (Class VII.) G. Killo, 69; H. Wilson, 68; R. Dunsmuir, 67; J. Pemberton, 66; R. H. Jones, 65; W. Earle, 64; R. O. Child, 63; (Class VIII.) G. Killo, 67; H. Wilson, 66; R. Dunsmuir, 65; J. Pemberton, 64; R. H. Jones, 63; W. Earle, 62; R. O. Child, 61; (Class IX.) G. Killo, 65; H. Wilson, 64; R. Dunsmuir, 63; J. Pemberton, 62; R. H. Jones, 61; W. Earle, 60; R. O. Child, 59; (Class X.) G. Killo, 63; H. Wilson, 62; R. Dunsmuir, 61; J. Pemberton, 60; R. H. Jones, 59; W. Earle, 58; R. O. Child, 57; (Class XI.) G. Killo, 61; H. Wilson, 60; R. Dunsmuir, 59; J. Pemberton, 58; R. H. Jones, 57; W. Earle, 56; R. O. Child, 55; (Class XII.) G. Killo, 59; H. Wilson, 58; R. Dunsmuir, 57; J. Pemberton, 56; R. H. Jones, 55; W. Earle, 54; R. O. Child, 53; (Class XIII.) G. Killo, 57; H. Wilson, 56; R. Dunsmuir, 55; J. Pemberton, 54; R. H. Jones, 53; W. Earle, 52; R. O. Child, 51; (Class XIV.) G. Killo, 55; H. Wilson, 54; R. Dunsmuir, 53; J. Pemberton, 52; R. H. Jones, 51; W. Earle, 50; R. O. Child, 49; (Class XV.) G. Killo, 53; H. Wilson, 52; R. Dunsmuir, 51; J. Pemberton, 50; R. H. Jones, 49; W. Earle, 48; R. O. Child, 47; (Class XVI.) G. Killo, 51; H. Wilson, 50; R. Dunsmuir, 49; J. Pemberton, 48; R. H. Jones, 47; W. Earle, 46; R. O. Child, 45; (Class XVII.) G. Killo, 49; H. Wilson, 48; R. Dunsmuir, 47; J. Pemberton, 46; R. H. Jones, 45; W. Earle, 44; R. O. Child, 43; (Class XVIII.) G. Killo, 47; H. Wilson, 46; R. Dunsmuir, 45; J. Pemberton, 44; R. H. Jones, 43; W. Earle, 42; R. O. Child, 41; (Class XIX.) G. Killo, 45; H. Wilson, 44; R. Dunsmuir, 43; J. Pemberton, 42; R. H. Jones, 41; W. Earle, 40; R. O. Child, 39; (Class XX.) G. Killo, 43; H. Wilson, 42; R. Dunsmuir, 41; J. Pemberton, 40; R. H. Jones, 39; W. Earle, 38; R. O. Child, 37; (Class XXI.) G. Killo, 41; H. Wilson, 40; R. Dunsmuir, 39; J. Pemberton, 38; R. H. Jones, 37; W. Earle, 36; R. O. Child, 35; (Class XXII.) G. Killo, 39; H. Wilson, 38; R. Dunsmuir, 37; J. Pemberton, 36; R. H. Jones, 35; W. Earle, 34; R. O. Child, 33; (Class XXIII.) G. Killo, 37; H. Wilson, 36; R. Dunsmuir, 35; J. Pemberton, 34; R. H. Jones, 33; W. Earle, 32; R. O. Child, 31; (Class XXIV.) G. Killo, 35; H. Wilson, 34; R. Dunsmuir, 33; J. Pemberton, 32; R. H. Jones, 31; W. Earle, 30; R. O. Child, 29; (Class XXV.) G. Killo, 33; H. Wilson, 32; R. Dunsmuir, 31; J. Pemberton, 30; R. H. Jones, 29; W. Earle, 28; R. O. Child, 27; (Class XXVI.) G. Killo, 31; H. Wilson, 30; R. Dunsmuir, 29; J. Pemberton, 28; R. H. Jones, 27; W. Earle, 26; R. O. Child, 25; (Class XXVII.) G. Killo, 29; H. Wilson, 28; R. Dunsmuir, 27; J. Pemberton, 26; R. H. Jones, 25; W. Earle, 24; R. O. Child, 23; (Class XXVIII.) G. Killo, 27; H. Wilson, 26; R. Dunsmuir, 25; J. Pemberton, 24; R. H. Jones, 23; W. Earle, 22; R. O. Child, 21; (Class XXIX.) G. Killo, 25; H. Wilson, 24; R. Dunsmuir, 23; J. Pemberton, 22; R. H. Jones, 21; W. Earle, 20; R. O. Child, 19; (Class XXX.) G. Killo, 23; H. Wilson, 22; R. Dunsmuir, 21; J. Pemberton, 20; R. H. Jones, 19; W. Earle, 18; R. O. Child, 17; (Class XXXI.) G. Killo, 21; H. Wilson, 20; R. Dunsmuir, 19; J. Pemberton, 18; R. H. Jones, 17; W. Earle, 16; R. O. Child, 15; (Class XXXII.) G. Killo, 19; H. Wilson, 18; R. Dunsmuir, 17; J. Pemberton, 16; R. H. Jones, 15; W. Earle, 14; R. O. Child, 13; (Class XXXIII.) G. Killo, 17; H. Wilson, 16; R. Dunsmuir, 15; J. Pemberton, 14; R. H. Jones, 13; W. Earle, 12; R. O. Child, 11; (Class XXXIV.) G. Killo, 15; H. Wilson, 14; R. Dunsmuir, 13; J. Pemberton, 12; R. H. Jones, 11; W. Earle, 10; R. O. Child, 9; (Class XXXV.) G. Killo, 13; H. Wilson, 12; R. Dunsmuir, 11; J. Pemberton, 10; R. H. Jones, 9; W. Earle, 8; R. O. Child, 7; (Class XXXVI.) G. Killo, 11; H. Wilson, 10; R. Dunsmuir, 9; J. Pemberton, 8; R. H. Jones, 7; W. Earle, 6; R. O. Child, 5; (Class XXXVII.) G. Killo, 9; H. Wilson, 8; R. Dunsmuir, 7; J. Pemberton, 6; R. H. Jones, 5; W. Earle, 4; R. O. Child, 3; (Class XXXVIII.) G. Killo, 7; H. Wilson, 6; R. Dunsmuir, 5; J. Pemberton, 4; R. H. Jones, 3; W. Earle, 2; R. O. Child, 1; (Class XXXIX.) G. Killo, 5; H. Wilson, 4; R. Dunsmuir, 3; J. Pemberton, 2; R. H. Jones, 1; W. Earle, 0; R. O. Child, 0; (Class XL.) G. Killo, 3; H. Wilson, 2; R. Dunsmuir, 1; J. Pemberton, 0; R. H. Jones, 0; W. Earle, 0; R. O. Child, 0; (Class XLI.) G. Killo, 1; H. Wilson, 0; R. Dunsmuir, 0; J. Pemberton, 0; R. H. Jones, 0; W. Earle, 0; R. O. Child, 0; (Class XLII.) G. Killo, 0; H. Wilson, 0; R. Dunsmuir, 0; J. Pemberton, 0; R. H. Jones, 0; W. Earle, 0; R. O. Child, 0; (Class XLIII.) G. Killo, 0; H. Wilson, 0; R. Dunsmuir, 0; J. Pemberton, 0; R. H. Jones, 0; W. Earle, 0; R. O. Child, 0; (Class XLIV.) G. Killo, 0; H. Wilson, 0; R. Dunsmuir, 0; J. Pemberton, 0; R. H. Jones, 0; W. Earle, 0; R. O. Child, 0; (Class XLV.) G. Killo, 0; H. Wilson, 0; R. Dunsmuir, 0; J. Pemberton, 0; R. H. Jones, 0; W. Earle, 0; R. O. Child, 0; (Class XLVI.) G. Killo, 0; H. Wilson, 0; R. Dunsmuir, 0; J. Pemberton, 0; R. H. Jones, 0; W. Earle, 0; R. O. Child, 0; (Class XLVII.) G. Killo, 0; H. Wilson, 0; R. Dunsmuir, 0; J. Pemberton, 0; R. H. Jones, 0; W. Earle, 0; R. O. Child, 0; (Class XLVIII.) G. Killo, 0; H. Wilson, 0; R. Dunsmuir, 0; J. Pemberton, 0; R. H. Jones, 0; W. Earle, 0; R. O. Child, 0; (Class XLIX.) G. Killo, 0; H. Wilson, 0; R. Dunsmuir, 0; J. Pemberton, 0; R. H. Jones, 0; W. Earle, 0; R. O. Child, 0; (Class L.) G. Killo, 0; H. Wilson, 0; R. Dunsmuir, 0; J. Pemberton, 0; R. H. Jones, 0; W. Earle, 0; R. O. Child, 0.

Christmas numbers of English and American Illustrated Papers, Magazines, John Christmas Annals have arrived, and orders are solicited to prevent disappointments. Also on hand a most abundant stock of Christmas Cards, Christmas and Gift-books, as well as Let's and Canadian Office and Pocket Diaries, Illustrated Almanacs, etc. T. N. HIRSH & Co. 408-410

M. MAINLAND HAPPENINGS.

What is Doing Among the Farmers, Ranchers and Others on the Mainland.

Signs of Progress General—Personal and Public Matters—An Interesting Budget.

(From the Vernon News.)

OKANAGAN MESSIEN.

Mr. Thomas Spence, postmaster for Kelowna, expects the office to be open early in January. This arrangement will be of great value, as it is estimated that for some time fully three-fourths of the mail for the Kelowna has been for parties living at Kelowna.

A petition was circulated some time ago and largely signed to get a post office at Kelowna. It is expected that the Kelowna branch of the Agricultural Society will be opened at the beginning of the winter term in January. Messrs. C. Blair, W. H. Raymond and Thos. Spence were elected trustees.

During the storm of last week an accident occurred to the saw mill of Legume Bros. & Co. The wind got under the roof and as due precaution had not been taken the building the back part of it tumbled over.

A curling and skating club has been organized at Kelowna.

The school closed for the holidays on Thursday last with a very successful public examination.

Of Christmas cheer the people of the Mission had no stint. On Monday at 2 o'clock Mr. Arch. McDonald of the Kelowna hotel entertained a large number at a bachelors' dinner. Mr. Nicholson, host of the Hotel Bonanza, also entertained a large company of invited guests.

Friday morning, December 23rd, Mr. W. R. McKenzie, carpenter, while trying to steady a rafter on the new town hall, lost his balance and fell to the ground, a dislocated hip, fracturing his shoulder.

Mr. McMillan, having sold his property in Landsdowne, has purchased a house and lot from Mr. McKenzie, and is building a barn.

Mr. Morand is rushing through the work on the hotel in order to have it ready for opening on the 1st. When completed the interior of the Ram's Horn Hotel will be a credit to the valley.

The jangle of the sleigh bells resounded all Yema day.

Friday morning, December 23rd, Mr. W. R. McKenzie, carpenter, while trying to steady a rafter on the new town hall, lost his balance and fell to the ground, a dislocated hip, fracturing his shoulder.

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MARINE MOVEMENTS.

The Monterey as a Slave—Another Stealer Recognized the Stars and Stripes.

A San Francisco despatch says that the tramp steamer Monterey, which recently carried a cargo of Gilbert Islanders to Guatemala, coffee plantations, has now been bought by the slave dealers, and will be transported by wholesale to the unhealthy coffee plantations of Central America.

The Monterey left San Francisco December 7 for Guatemala. She had on board Capt. W. H. Ferguson, the man who brought over 500 Gilbert Islanders on the brig Tahiti, and whom sickness forced to stay in California. He had escaped the fate of all on the brig, which foundered off the Mexican coast. The new owners of the Monterey are the men who lately brought a load of Islanders to Guatemala late in the year, and who were charged by a member of the former expedition, who has been approached within ten days of the coast, to send the ship for another trip when the steamer gets back here and its lot for the raid on the peaceful homes of the South Pacific.

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REVOLUTION FEARED IN ENDOUR—RUSIA DISTRUSTFUL OF FRANCE—CENTRAL AMERICAN RAILWAY.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—An explosion occurred in the corridor in the office of the prefecture of police at 1.30 o'clock a.m. to-day, breaking windows, damaging the woodwork and tearing down the plastering. Nobody was hurt.

A investigation by experts shows that the explosion was the work of anarchists, who placed a bomb in the hall heavily charged with powder. The incident causes much alarm lest a dynamic campaign is about to be renewed.

DUBLIN, Dec. 29.—Considerable excitement was caused in Home Rule circles by the news that the Imperial authorities had directed the employment of the spy, Le Caron, to trace out the guilty parties connected with the Dublin explosion.

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1893.

VOLUME XXXV. NO 4

REVELATIONS.

Large Amounts of the Funds Were Disposed Of.

Important Witness Refuses What He Knows—The Plot Thickens.

M. Castellan, who was twenty-six Thierre's check received 20,000 francs, was a witness before the commission of the Chamber of Deputies. The previous explanation of the check had been that M. de Vess was the author of the check, which the Chamber of Deputies had accepted. To-day, however, it is stated that when de Vess was asked to explain the check, he refused to do so, and that the Chamber of Deputies had to accept the check on the authority of the Chamber of Deputies. The Chamber of Deputies has now decided to start a paper called "Le Reveil," and that Senator de Vess has written a letter to the Chamber of Deputies, in which he has stated that he has no recollection of the check, and that he has no idea of the person who has written it. The Chamber of Deputies has now decided to start a paper called "Le Reveil," and that Senator de Vess has written a letter to the Chamber of Deputies, in which he has stated that he has no recollection of the check, and that he has no idea of the person who has written it.

NEW INDUSTRIES.

Numerous Indications of Victoria's Progress as a Manufacturing Centre.

The Canada Paint Works, Chemical Works and Many Others.

The year 1892 has added a good list of permanent industries to the city of Victoria. Business men and manufacturers have not been slow to see the numerous advantages to be gained by locating in the midst of a community, whose enterprise is so well known, and in a city of such assured future prosperity as Victoria. Among the most important of the new industries which have been put into operation during the year may be noted the following:

CANADA PAINT WORKS.

The Victoria branch of the Canada Paint works, located at Janion's wharf, is now one of the actual manufacturing industries of this city. The local works are now equipped with the necessary machinery to turn out all kinds of colors, both dry and ground in oils, as well as the numerous articles generally produced in such factories. The central works are located at Montreal, and have gained an enviable reputation for the uniform excellence of their products. Nothing in the way of machinery for turning out good work is lacking.

LOCAL CIGAR BOXES.

Within the past fortnight the cigar manufacturers of the city have had cause to rejoice over the establishment of a thoroughly modern factory in which cigar boxes, as good as any imported, will be made at home. This last industry has been introduced by Mr. Geo. G. Routledge, whose business premises are on Hillside avenue.

TURPEL'S WAYS.

The excellent reputation achieved by the proprietor of the Turpel ways has been fully maintained during the past year. Mr. Turpel has expended a large amount of money in various improvements around the ways and the result is that they are now among the most complete of the kind on the coast. A number of first-class local steamers have been launched from the Turpel ways, all of which have proven highly satisfactory in design and workmanship. The steamer Joan and the dredge Mud Lark are examples of this class of work.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PAPER MILLS.

Victoria uses an immense quantity of paper, which has had to be imported up to the present time, but the foundation has been laid for a new order of things during the year past. A body of local capitalists known as the British Columbia Paper Manufacturing Co., have erected extensive mills at Alberni, and before long the greater part of the paper used in British Columbia will no doubt come from the new mills. The factory is equipped with machinery to turn out all kinds of paper, from the brown wrapping to the best note and correspondence. The opportunity to secure a local stock of this kind will be appreciated by the general public, as it will necessarily effect a reduction in prices.

PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS.

Mr. W. Jordan, C. E., has been conducting a series of experiments which have demonstrated beyond a doubt that a high class quality of Portland cement can be produced here, and that the cement works are now assured. It is proposed to replace the experimental kilns with those of larger capacity, and in the near future the Pacific market will be supplied with the Victoria cement of equal quality and lower price than the imported article. The new works will employ a large number of men if the venture proves successful, as the market to be reached is a very extensive one.

THE CHEMICAL WORKS.

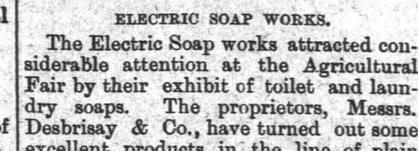
Another valuable industry established during the year is that of the Chemical Works, which are now in operation on the corner of the Rock by bridge. The works are well equipped with the requisite appliances for the manufacture of all kinds of chemicals, testifies to the permanent nature of the enterprise. These works turn out a full line of acids of both quality and low price, and also "pure" grades, all the standard alcoholic and basic salts, together with the usual range of druggists' chemicals produced by similar first-class establishments in the East. This new industry starts under the most favorable auspices, and will no doubt increase the payroll of Victoria in no small degree.

ORELL & MORRIS PRESERVING CO.

The Orell & Morris Fruit Preserving Co. have been established nearly a year now, and are so well known that it seems hardly possible that they are on the list for 1892, but such is the case. The factory, located near the Rock by bridge, has had a very busy run and furnished employment to a number of operatives. The uniform excellence of the products of the factory has built up a demand for the goods, which will no doubt render it necessary to make extensive additions to the present establishment during the coming season. This year saw the first British Columbia fruit shipped to England by this enterprising firm.

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THE APACHES.

The Renegade Kid and His Band.

Dec. 29.—Gen. McCook's report of a brush with the Apache renegade Kid, a hot one. Lieut. Bynum, San Carlos, is hot on the trail of the vicious renegade. Following a course parallel to the trail leading to Apache. The command has been notified and sent at a moment's notice to capture the party. The opinion that the Kid had toward Apache creek with getting into the mountains, serious pursuit being made at headquarters that he is time in getting away. The pursuing party came natives, about two miles from the camp, and one of them had been with Kid's horse belonging to the renegade got away with the party. News most any moment from the

UND DEAD.

Japanese Fisherman Discovers Cabin of His Ship. Dec. 29.—Last Friday he roams a logging camp at harbor, Whidby Island, whose name was Suzuki in the cabin of the fishing boat. He had been fishing in the neighborhood of Frier's camp when, vent ashore and remained at another that day Thursday. His appearance on noon of that day his man at the camp and see if he was still at the logging camp. He saw that the Jap lay with his breast like he was at back to camp and took him and opening the door up dead. Mr. Frier came and notified the coroner. White, who went to the spot on the 29th, found the Suzuki Kumakichi, an accidental asphyxiation

I Had Coitre

Or swellings in the neck since I was 10 years old; and now 59. I used Hood's Sarsaparilla recently and the swelling has entirely disappeared. It has been very troublesome. When I began I was feeling so discouraged with the goitre and rheumatism I felt that I would as soon be dead. I caught cold I could not get out of bed. Now I am fully recovered. I received a letter from Mr. W. P. Sayward, and I replied to it, and sent another letter from her such for recommending

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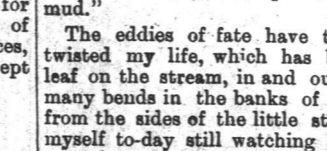
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through the minor deities; are punctual in offering sacrifices to the inferior gods, and are obedient to the commands of the great medicine man, known as Saaga. They must also love their friends and be kindly disposed towards the poor. They must never fight with their friends, but must always attend the great dance festivals and give liberally towards the feasts. They must only go to war against a foreign tribe, at the command of the Saaga, who will then assure them of victory. If any one is killed by an accident or in actual warfare, the services of the Saaga will gain him admittance into heaven, for which service the Saaga was accustomed to receive a bale of blankets valued at \$60. Finally, all who are happy while on this earth will be admitted by the great chief into his eternal kingdom, where they will continue to be happy without end.

These Indians are those who are always quarrelling and fighting. They have no desire to love their friends, and their only wish is to steal the property of the good Indians. The greatest sin a Haida can commit is to disregard the commands of the medicine man, and all who disobey the medicine man will be handed over by Chief Cloud to Chief Hetgwana, after he has feasted on their bodies.

The Haidas believe that the soul leaves the body immediately after death, and is taken possession of either by Chief Cloud or Chief Death. The good soul is taken possession of by Chief Death, and during its sojourn in the domain of death, it is taught many wonderful things and becomes initiated into the mysteries of heaven. At last he becomes the essence of the purest light and is able to revisit his friends on earth. At the close of the twelve months' probation, the time of his redemption from Death's kingdom arrives. As it is impossible that the pure essence of light, which is Strauungelagidas, should come into contact with a depraved material body, the good Indian assumes only its appearance, and then the gates of cedar, beautifully carved and ornamented with shells, are thrown open, and his soul, which by this time assumes the shape of his earthly body, but clothed in the light of the kingdom of light, is delivered to the Chief of Light by Chief Death, in whose domains he has been taught the customs to be observed in heaven.

The bad Indian in the reign of the clouds is tortured continually in the first place his soul has to witness the chief of that region feasting on his dead body until it is entirely consumed. Secondly, he is so near to this world that he evinces a longing desire to return to his friends, and to share their sympathy. Thirdly, he has the dread of being conducted to Hetgwana ever before his mind. No idea of atonement for his past wicked life is ever permitted since his soul after death is incapable of reformation, and consequently incapable of salvation. Sometimes permission is granted to souls in the clouds to revisit the earth. Then they can only be seen by the Saaga, who describes them as a multitude of all clothing. They are looked upon as wicked and treacherous spirits, and the medicine man's duty is to prevent them entering any of the houses; and not only so, but as soon as the Saaga makes the announcement that a certain soul has descended from the clouds to one will leave their homes, because the sight of a wicked soul would cause sickness and trouble, and his touch, death.

Now, it sometimes happens that the souls in the domain of death are not made pure and holy within the twelve months, and yet, when their bodies died, they were not wicked enough to be captured by Chief Death. Then, it becomes necessary that the less sanctified souls return to earth and become regenerated. Every soul not worthy of entering heaven is sent back to his friends and relatives at the first opportunity. The Saaga enters the house to see the newly born baby and his attendant spirits announce to him that in that child is the soul of one of their departed friends who died during the preceding year. Their new life has to be such as will subject them to retribution for the misdeeds of their past life, and thus the purgation of souls has to be carried on in successive migrations until they are suitable to enter the region of eternal light.

Likewise, it sometimes happens that some souls are too depraved and wicked after twelve months' sojourn in the clouds, to be conducted to Hetgwana, that they are sent back to this earth, but are not allowed to re-enter the bodies of animals, and are allowed to enter the bodies of animals and fish, and compelled to undergo great torture. These evil souls are commanded to hunt all strangers, but had not to molest persons of their own tribes. The black bear is the most powerful creature that such a soul could inhabit, and the mouse is the smallest one. The animals and fish inhabited by evil spirits are also continually afraid of being killed, and it appears to me that this state of suspense is the means by which they could re-enter the clouds, and be finally conducted into the presence of Hetgwana. Thus it is that the ancient Haidas always used to wear an amulet of bear's tooth around their necks, to protect them from the wicked soul of the bear. Storms and bad weather, when they cause the people trouble and a scarcity of food, were attributed to an abundance of wicked souls in the vicinity.

Sometimes the soul enters into the body of a finback whale, and consequently finback whales are much honored, and at the same time feared, because they could an Indian a few years ago be persuaded to shoot one. Sometimes a solitary whale enters the inlet and appears opposite to an Indian house. Then the inhabitants are in great dread of capturing it, and if such should be the case they will most assuredly be seized for Chief Cloud.

Take the mouse for another example of the strange and demonical notions that exist amongst the elder portion of the community, even at the present time. This harmless little creature is magnified into such proportions at times that it can contain the wicked soul of an adult, and yet become so small that it can enter into the stomach of the living. The ancient Haidas firmly believed that in every one's

stomach existed a number of mice, and each mouse represented the wicked and restless soul of a departed relative. Therefore a bad-tempered man was the possessor of a mouse that was possessed by a soul that was too ill-tempered to be introduced to Hetgwana. A man who was always quarrelling and fighting was supposed to have within him a soul, who in former life was addicted to such vices. The great question to consider is, how do the mice get into the stomach? Chief Edesstan, the superior chief of the Haida nation, now 90 years of age, calmly and quietly told me that one bright summer's morning, having got up very early, he went for a stroll over Rose spit and came upon some women who were sound asleep. To his horror and great astonishment he saw that their faces were covered with mice. He sat down quietly and watched them. Presently he saw them disappear down a woman's throat, and he quickly no less than seven vanished down her throat. Out of the seven that had disappeared only one returned, as he had evidently gone down the throat of one of his tribe instead of woe-begone souls inside of their most unfortunate woman. I did not ask him what became eventually of the woman herself, but doubtless from the number of malevolent spirits located within her, she must have finally become a dainty dish for the Cloud Chief.

CREATION OF THE HAIDAS.
Now the question arises, how were the Haidas created, and by whom? Those

last he became angry with her and sent her and the man slave to a place now called Skidegaw, because she bore him no children.

Being left quite alone he came to the determination to again gain admittance into the Kingdom of Light, not to please, however, the Chief of Darkness, but to gain his own ends and secure a beautiful wife from among the daughters of the heavenly chiefs. One bright summer morning he started off on the long and weary journey. He soared upward and onward over the lonely sea until the land he had created appeared to him to be a small mosquito. Upwards he soared into the clear, blue sky until at last he came to the walls of heaven. He concealed himself until the evening and then ascended the hole through the wall and entered his former abode.

The place had greatly changed since the time he was an inhabitant there, and consequently he took time to consider everything that he saw, so as to form a similar kingdom on his return to earth. There he found that everyone was considered a god or a chief, and all were admitted to the Chief of Light, who still held supreme power as in olden times. He also found that the great chief had divided his kingdom into two parts, cities, into lands and seas, and had made a great luminary to rule over all, which was called Jine, the Sun. At last he was caught by the hunters of the King and brought into his presence. As

at Rose spit specially for the accommodation of the child and the sun. The child grew to be very powerful and had command over all animals, fish and birds. Whenever he called to the fish they would at once appear and bear him out to sea. Whenever he wished to fly through the air, he would call to the birds. They would at once come to bear him wherever he wished to go on their wings. The bears and other animals attended to his daily wants and supplied him with salmon and berries. The animals, birds and fish were created by the Raven for the sole benefit of this heaven-born child. The Raven also kept the sun and the fire stick in a very strong and secure room, as he was afraid that his two former slaves would return and steal them.

Presently the slave wife of the Raven returned and begged to be readmitted into the Raven's society. The request was granted, and she became once more the mistress of the Raven's household. She took a great interest in the child and attended to his every wish. By this time the child had grown to be a handsome young man, and began to love this woman. She reciprocated his love, and at last resolved to become his wife. The Raven soon found that they were acting as man and wife, and became very angry. He threatened to kill the woman. This threat caused the lovers to escape from the house and hide themselves in the bush. When they escaped from the Raven's house they carried with them a large cedar box, in which the sun and the fire stick were placed. Day after day,

the heaven-born man would frequently go to pray to the gods in the Kingdom of Light. It was bad policy for the woman to divulge the whereabouts of her husband's great treasure, for the heaven-born chief, on the slave appearing for the last time for his daughter's hand, kicked him most unceremoniously from the house. In revenge, the chief having retired for the night, the slave went to the house in the woods, descended through the smoke hole and found the box which clubbed that was on the floor and destroyed the box, taking great care of the sun, moon and stars of the Haida country.

It is curious to note that the heaven-born slave was allowed to marry an earth-born slave, but the earth-born slave was not allowed to have the daughter of the heaven-born chief for his wife. This is adhered to at the present day. A chief is allowed to marry a female slave, whilst the male slave is not allowed to marry a free born woman, thus following the supposed laws of their creator, the Raven.

The slave at once realized the terrible position in which he was situated, for had the chief found him he would most un-

control, and thus it is that he provides fine cedar trees on the islands, out of which the natives dig their canoes. The beasts of the forest, the fish in the sea and the birds of the air are under his supreme control. At the present time he is fulfilling his destiny, and at times the Haidas think with gratitude of his good-will toward them and offer him sacrifices of berries, roots, salmon and bear grease. These they put into hollow trees to provide a meal for their most unfortunate ancestor should he require anything to eat. Thus he wanders upon the face of the earth both night and day, and must continue to roam apart from his descendants until the end of all things. At the end of time, when the Raven shall be so dissatisfied with the existing state of affairs, he will recall him, and will of the Haidas when he is recalled, for he, the fowls of the air, and even their country, will most undoubtedly cease to be, and then shall the end of the Haidas come.

Mr. Harrison has since contributed the following notes in reply to various questions raised during the discussion: Many of the visitors to Queen Charlotte islands are of the opinion that the ancestors of the Haida nation were blown out to sea from some of the harbors of Japan and, having lost all bearings, were eventually driven across the islands. Quite recently Japanese junk have been seen on the West coast dashed by waves against the rocks. If their junks have

Death. All wicked Indians were those who refused to obey their commands and their spirits were taken possession of by Chief Cloud. The Haidas formerly placed the dead bodies on the highest branches of the spruce trees. If the medicine men were not well paid by the deceased man's relations, they would go by night, take down his body from the tree, bury it in the ground, and then declare that Chief Cloud had sent the man's spirit to bring his body into the clouds to furnish him, i. e. the Chief, with a meal.

The medicine man is the supposed possessor of all knowledge, not of the present world alone, but also of the world to come. He is able to turn himself into any animal at any time, and all diseases are subject to his incantations. At any moment he can commune with the spirits of the departed, and to him the enemies of the tribe must yield. Thus from the cradle to the grave the destinies of the tribe are subject to his whim, and, consequently, he ranks as a very great chief.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS

Interesting Extracts From Report of Warden Johns on Provincial Jail.

Improvements Made and A Budget of Remedies.

In his annual report just published, the Warden Johns, of the Provincial Jail, states that there have been 2600 prisoners during the past year, only one attempt—that of a man named—being made to escape. He succeeded in leaving the jail fence, was making his way when captured.

"He was sentenced to nine months for this offense, and the Warden says that just one in my opinion, has been successful in escaping. There is a nine-month's sentence out being observed, and having been captured, was making his way when captured."

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THEY BREW GOOD BEER.

Description of the Handsome Premises of the Refractor Brewing & Ice Co.—How the Refractor is Manufactured.

One of the important additions to the business enterprises of Victoria during the year past is the splendid building of the Refractor Brewing and Ice Co., a general description of this well conducted establishment cannot fail to be of interest.

The buildings are located on the corner of Government and Discovery streets, occupy a ground area of 80x120 feet, and are six stories high in the main. They are divided on the ground floor by a driveway running east and west. On the north side of the driveway the ground floor is taken up by the ice machine room, the ice manufactory and the boilers which supply the steam. The ice-making room contains a number of galvanized tanks, each the size of a large block of ice. These are filled with pure water, and the vacuum pipes which surround them on all side produce a temperature of 10 to 12 degrees below zero.

The capacity of this portion of the works is from 10 to 12 tons of ice per day. The ice machine is from the firm of Weisel & Vilter, Milwaukee. The lowering of the temperature is produced by the forcing of ammonia fumes through pipes from which the air has been exhausted. From the ice machine pipes are run through the various departments, where a low temperature is desirable, and the machinery is constantly covered with a thick coating of ice and frost.

Above the ice room are the brew mashing rooms and the lodgings of those of the employees who prefer to remain in the building to going elsewhere for sleeping accommodation. Above the brewery are the offices, where the business of the firm is transacted. To the south of the brewery is the main building. This contains the mashing machinery, the mash tub and the hop jack. Back of these are the fill room and wash room. The malt is steeped in the mash tub, where it is kept for 24 hours in a solution which keeps it constantly in motion. Thence after being settled and strained it passes to the brew kettle. Here the hops are added and the mass is boiled. Next it is taken to the hop jack, where the hops are separated and the liquid is pumped to the cooler, which is in the highest part of the building.

The cooler consists of a number of the ice-covered pipes arranged in such a manner as to surround the trough through which the hot beer from the hop jack is run. A very short time only is needed to reduce the temperature to almost freezing point. From the cooler the beer runs into the fermenting tub located in the southern part of the third story of the building. Here the beer is kept at almost freezing point during the period of fermentation, lasting from two to three weeks. There are 13 vats in this department, each containing a brew of 2,700 gallons.

After the fermentation the liquid is drawn off to the floor below into the stock vats, where the beer is allowed to rest for 24 hours. There are 13 of these vats, each having a capacity of 5,400 gallons.

From the stock vats the beer is drawn into the chup casks, 13 in number, each containing 2,700 gallons, on the ground floor. Here the clearing and preparing is done before the final bottling and bottling for market. The last process being the running of the beer through a remaining particle of it of any possibly remaining particles, and this filter is drawn the clear amber fluid.

Everything is so arranged that the least possible amount of handling is required.

Coming back to the third and fourth floors of the main building are the malt bins, the storeroom for hops, the scale hopper and the rice tank, which will be used when the making of rice beer is taken up, which will be in the near future. This has not yet been done, owing to the fact that some object to the use of rice in brewing. In the United States, however, it has become recognized that the addition of a small quantity of rice to a brew adds to its body, renders it brighter and gives a flavor which is more popular than that of the beer made without such addition.

On the fifth floor there is a hot water tank and malt mill. The malt is ground here and run into the malt hopper below, from which it goes to be steeped in the mash tub. The malt is hoisted by elevators from the driveway into the bins, and from there to the malt mill without any manual labor being required.

In addition to the main building the ground for 120x180 feet is occupied by the stable and the temporary bottling works. These will soon be replaced by a new bottling house, which will contain all the improvements mentioned above, and the whole institution is thorough and complete from top to bottom as any one can see.

The products of this establishment have been grown in favor with the public until they may now be safely considered as standard in enduring appreciation.



THE VICTORIA BREWERY.

sands of years after Hetgwana was cast forth from the region of the clouds he commanded one of his followers to assume the shape of a bird and make an attempt to discover what the gods in the Kingdom of Light were occupied with, and also obtain information, if possible, how they in the region of darkness could again obtain admission into their long lost country.

This God assumed the form of a Raven, and after his first attempt to obtain information about Strauungelagidas had been frustrated, he determined never to return again to the dismal abode of his associates, but remain an inhabitant of the air and be at liberty to do what he pleased. Thus, in the earliest ages, the Raven was supposed to live in the grey clouds which overshadow the mighty deep, and had no place of refuge and no place on which he could rest. At this period there was no dry land and the face of the earth was covered with water. At last the Raven grew very angry, being very weary, and beat the water with his wings until it flew up in great clouds on each side of him, and in its fall became transformed into tiny rocks, and so at last he found a resting place.

These rocks grew larger and larger, and extended themselves on every side, until at last they reached from North Island to Cape St. James. Some years afterwards the rocks underwent another change and became transformed into sand, upon which a few trees eventually grew, and this became Queen Charlotte Island and the country of the Haidas.

The Raven then wished some one to assist him in cultivating his newly made world. He, therefore, collected together two large mounds of clam shells on the beach near Sisk and made them human, and afterwards compelled them to become his slaves. At last the two slaves became dissatisfied with their condition and told the Raven that they were not properly made. In anger the Raven listened to their piteous story, and then concluded to make them male and female. He threw limpets at one which eventually became the man, and the other remained as she was before, a woman. Thus were created the first parents of the Haida Nation. Some time ago a little Haida boy was asked how made him? Without stopping to consider he promptly answered, "Yetish the Raven." This goes to prove that until quite recently the Haidas fully believed the Raven to be their Creator.

The Creator lived at the northeastern point of Graham Island at a place called Row Spit. This place is twenty-six miles distant from Massett. He presently grew weary with his lonely life and at last commanded the female slave to be his wife. They lived peacefully and happily together for a number of years, but at

the Raven appeared to be a beautiful and tame bear he was kept as a playmate for the King's youngest son. He then spent three years in intimate connection with the Royal family and had sufficient time to make careful and necessary observations prior to his descent to the lower world. He determined to found a dynasty as powerful as the one over which Strauungelagidas held control, and that his people also should be as numerous as the inhabitants of heaven.

It was customary for the children in the Kingdom of Light to disguise and transform themselves into bears, seals and birds. Now it so happened that the Raven, who had become a bear, was strolling on the beach one evening looking for his supper of clams when he espied three other bears approaching him. He knew at once that they were children of a great chief, and instantly he transformed himself into a large eagle, stole the sun and the fire stick that was used to kindle the heavenly fires, and flew over the walls of heaven with one under each wing, together with the child of a great chief in his beak.

As soon as the people found that the sun had been stolen they reported the matter at once to the King. He then ordered his kingdom to be searched, and if the culprit were found he was condemned to die. In the Kingdom of Hetgwana, whilst they were busy searching for the thief a messenger arrived, who stated that he had seen a large eagle flying over the walls of their city with the sun under his wing. At once all the heavenly citizens gave chase, and the Raven was pursued. In his flight for safety he dropped the child and it fell down through the clouds and down into the sea, close to the Raven's kingdom. The Raven also descended, bearing with him the sun and the fire stick into the sea he cried aloud for assistance, and immediately the little fishes came in to help him. He carried him on their backs safely to the shore. This fish is very numerous around Rose spit at the present day, and their forms have remained dimly in the blue clay of that district from the day when they bore the heaven-born child shore until now. The great chief was a lover of peace and consequently did not allow his followers to pursue the Ravens down to the earth, as he had intended to do. He was tempted to regain heaven and give them perpetual trouble. So the Raven was unmolested, and another sun was created in heaven by the Great Ruler, who loved light and hated darkness.

Now the Raven thought that he had secured a chief's daughter, but it turned out to be a great chief's son. The Raven loved him exceedingly, and built a house

and month after month, they wandered about without proper nourishment, and in great fear of the Raven. They also carried with them the box containing the sun and the fire stick.

One evening, faint and weary, they sat down near a little creek, and the woman being very hungry wept bitterly. Her husband walked a little distance to the stream, and at last found a dead land otter, but could not eat it as they had no fire to cook it. Next morning they remembered that they had the fire stick in the box that they were carrying. They determined to try it. The young man got it and instantly made fire, and the two cooked the body of the otter, ate it, and proceeded on their journey. When they reached Cape Ball they were hungry again, but the young man began to sing one of the songs taught him in heaven, and the sea receded four miles from the shore and left one great whale stranded on the beach. The young man got rocks and stones and carried them on his back to where the whale was, and barred it in, and thus described a circle around it that can be seen at the present day.

The young man and his wife lived on whale flesh until they reached the channel that divides Graham and Moresby islands, and there they built a house, which afterwards became the nucleus of the Skidegaw village. There they lived for several years in peace and prosperity, and a daughter was born which made them exceedingly happy. In time their daughter grew to be a beautiful woman and most lovely to behold, but the great drawback to her peace of mind was that no husband could be found for her.

Year after year passed by, and when her parents had given up the idea of providing her with a husband there came from North Island around the West coast the Raven's male slave that he had made on the beach at Sisk, and this forlorn specimen of early man desired the hand of this lovely damsel in marriage. Her father refused to give his consent, and was very angry at the impudence of a clam shell-made man in daring even to think of becoming united to the daughter of a heaven-born chief. The slave was not so easily to be got rid of, so he lived in the woods near the house, and whenever the husband was away from home would come and talk with his wife, who was the same woman that was made by the Raven at the time of his creation. This woman treated him as her brother, and told him all her secrets, and even went so far as to reveal to him the place where her husband kept the chest containing the sun that he had stolen from the Raven's house at Rose spit.

This treasure was safely stored in a strongly built house in the woods, where

doubtedly have been killed. So before the dawn of the following morning he was well on his way to the West coast to his former abode at North Island. He travelled by night and slept in the woods during the day, thus avoiding the keen eyes of the Raven and the meeting of the chief. As he reached home and sat brooding over his misfortune until the happy thought entered his mind of doing what the Raven had done, and to seek his wife from amongst the daughters of heaven.

At this period of the world's civilization they possessed bows and arrows made after the manner of those seen by the Raven when in the Kingdom of Light. They also had the sun to give them light, and the moon and stars to give them light by night. So on one bright moonlight night he shot an arrow into the moon so that it remained there. A second arrow he shot into the mouth of the first, a third into the mouth of the second, and continued to do so until the arrows reached from the moon to the earth. He was very energetic in his work, for he shot no less than 365 arrows, which took him 365 nights to accomplish, and which ultimately got transformed into so many days and nights, that finally they became the days of the Haida year.

Up this ladder of arrows he climbed and passed through the moon into heaven. Early in the morning of the first day that he arrived there he saw a beautiful woman swimming in a lake of crystal. He stealthily went round to the side on which she was likely to step ashore, and awaited her arrival. She soon came, but no sooner did she set her foot on the beach than she was seized by the slave, with whom she dropped into the sea not far from North Island.

The Raven happened to be flying near North Island during the descent of the slave, and noticing something extraordinary in the atmosphere he watched, and at last discovered what he thought to be two large eagles, were the slave and the beautiful woman. No sooner did the slave let her into the house than the Raven appeared. The Raven demanded that the slave should give him this beautiful woman, but he refused to do so. Whereupon the Raven became very angry, and possessed of the woman as his wife, and most unceremoniously changed the slave into a spirit, and drove him away from him forever. He cursed the slave most bitterly and commanded that he should always be a wandering spirit to look after the growth of every living thing.

Thus the wanderer, as the slave is now termed, is always busily engaged causing the berries and roots to grow for the support of the Haidas. Every plant, every flower and every tree is under his con-

been washed across to our shores there no reason why junks manned by Japanese may not at an earlier date than the white man's knowledge of the Haidas have been successfully sailed or blown across by stormy winds. This has a tendency to confirm the opinion of those who believe that the Haidas originally came from Japan, as in any rate they are a distinct race of people; their language also is quite distinct, and has no resemblance whatever to the languages spoken by the neighboring tribes on the mainland.

2. Juan Perez was the first white man to discover the islands in 1774, and they were named by him Otaheite, Otaheite, Margarita. Thus it is 116 years since the Haidas first came into contact with our race. Most of this time they have been associated not with the good, but with the evil. Thus they have lived in the clouds of ungodliness, and now only the remains of a powerful nation are left lying up into the sunlight of the glorious liberty of the Church of God.

3. The Haidas months are: 1. Ketas, September, this month they get the cedar bark. 2. Kalk Kungas, October, ice moon. 3. Cha Kungas, November, the bears paw the ground for roots. 4. Gwougungas, December, too cold to sit on the beach this month. 5. Lithkiben Kungas, January, goose moon. 6. Tan Kungas, February, the bears begin to come out of their holes. 7. Nyhitgas, March, laughing goose moon. 8. Whitgas, April, foreign goose moon. 9. Tahakite Kungas, May, the month of flowers. 10. Hanakite Kungas, June, the berries begin to ripen this month. 11. Hanalung Kungas, July, moon in which the berries are ripe. 12. Chin Kungas, August, salmon moon. 13. Kishalash Kungas, moon in which they smoke their salmon.

They always smoke their salmon between July and October.

There are twenty-eight days in each Haida month and thirteen times twenty-eight make the year number and sixty-four. The difference of one day between the Haida year and ours they explain by saying that one day was spent by the Raven's slave in climbing the ladder of arrows to secure a heaven born woman for his wife. This day must be reckoned at the end of the thirteenth month and will then make their year correspond with ours.

The medicine man were supposed to be in communication with Chief Cloud, and they alone were able to commune at any moment with the spirits of the departed during their year's residence in the clouds or in the domain of Chief

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IN THE CITY LOCKUP DURING THE YEAR AS BELOW:

MONTHS.	Highest.	Lowest.
January	40	35
February	42	37
March	45	40
April	48	43
May	50	45
June	52	47
July	55	50
August	58	53
September	60	55
October	62	57
November	65	60
December	68	63
For the year	59	54

MONTHS.	Whites.	Coloured.
January	85	70
February	88	73
March	90	75
April	92	77
May	95	80
June	98	83
July	100	85
August	102	87
September	105	90
October	108	93
November	110	95
December	112	97
Total	980	800

The offences are thus classified: Assault (common 5), assault with a dangerous weapon 1, assault with a firearm 1, assault on a woman 1, assault on a child 1, assault on a public officer 1, assault on a police officer 1, assault on a constable 1, assault on a soldier 1, assault on a sailor 1, assault on a merchant 1, assault on a farmer 1, assault on a laborer 1, assault on a student 1, assault on a clergyman 1, assault on a doctor 1, assault on a lawyer 1, assault on a judge 1, assault on a magistrate 1, assault on a justice of the peace 1, assault on a coroner 1, assault on a sheriff 1, assault on a bailiff 1, assault on a constable 1, assault on a soldier 1, assault on a sailor 1, assault on a merchant 1, assault on a farmer 1, assault on a laborer 1, assault on a student 1, assault on a clergyman 1, assault on a doctor 1, assault on a lawyer 1, assault on a judge 1, assault on a magistrate 1, assault on a justice of the peace 1, assault on a coroner 1, assault on a sheriff 1, assault on a bailiff 1.

THE SEALING SEASON.

It Has Been One of Considerable Loss in Lives, Vessels and Money.

The Total Under Last Year's Crew of the Missing Maggie Mac.

British Columbia's 65 sealing vessels, as a fleet, failed to make expenses during 1892, an unfortunate result which was brought about by a combination of circumstances. The Maggie Mac went out on January 12, and, with her brave skipper and his crew, never returned; the Laura and the Lottie (the latter ostensibly a sealer) were wrecked early in the season; ten of the fleet were seized either by the Americans or the Russians; and of the upper coast catch a majority of the skins were on board the supply steamer Coquilum, when she was seized for alleged violation of United States customs law. Whether the charge against the steamer is well founded remains to be determined by the court at Alaska; if the decision is, as Victorians hope and expect, adverse to the United States, the effect, so far as the sealers are concerned, will not be materially changed, as the side costs will absorb the value of the skins. And to crown the disadvantages under which the industry has been pursued the schooners have been deprived of the right to hunt in Behring sea by a continuation of the modus vivendi, which was announced on April 23, after many of the vessels had departed for the North. During the year the fleet have given employment to 392 white men and 500 Indians, whose wages will alone exceed \$300,000, to which must be added cost of provisions, equipment, etc., or fully \$500,000 more; and the value of the sealings secured, only 45,385 entering the port, will not exceed \$500,000, and consequently the sealers have to face a very considerable balance on the wrong side of their account for 1892.

The appended table gives the record of the respective vessels:

Table with columns: VESSELS, Lower Coast, Upper Coast, Atlantic Coast, Total. Lists various vessels and their respective catches.

Total lower coast catch... Total upper coast catch... Total Atlantic catch... Grand Total...

The lost Maggie Mac, for whose return all hope has now been abandoned, was owned by a company, of which the principal shareholders were Capt. John Dodd, who had commanded her for several seasons, and who was himself one of the pioneer skippers of the fleet, the R. P. Hibbet Co., Ltd., Brown Bros. and W. Bragg. When she sailed from the home port in January she was insured for almost her value, \$12,000, and carried a crew of 23, made up as below:

- John Dodd, of Victoria, master, aged 48 years. Charles Parson, a native of Newfoundland, hunter, aged 28. David Horne, native of Halifax, N. S., hunter, aged 22. James Lennie, native of Sydney, C.B., hunter, aged 28. John McKiel, native of Nova Scotia, hunter, aged 24. John Dunn, native of Birkenhead, A. B., aged 23. Carol Johns, native of North Shields, A. B., aged 22. Arthur Finmore, native of New Zealand, A. B., aged 25. George Parsons, native of Newfoundland, A. B., aged 19. Donald McDonald, native of Scotland, A. B., aged 25. James Doig, native of Glasgow, A. B., aged 22. Percy Abbott, native of Fairhaven, Eng., A. B., aged 21. Joseph C. Kane, native of Dakota, A. B., aged 22. George Kelly, native of Halifax, N.S., A. B., aged 36. James Thompson, native of Glasgow, A. B., aged 30. Alexander Maxwell, native of Glasgow, A. B., aged 30.

Daniel McCus, native of New Orleans, A. B., aged 24.

J. Dodd, native of Nova Scotia (son of the captain), boy, aged 13. R. Jennings, native of Newfoundland, male, aged 30. Hugh Gibbs, native of Newfoundland, hunter, aged 27. Alfred Parsons, native of Newfoundland, hunter, aged 25. Daniel F. Jacobs, native of Jamaica, cook, aged 42. W. Johns, native of Edinburgh, A. B., aged 22.

ESQUIMALT DRY DOCK.

Vessels That Have Occupied the Blocks During 1892.

During the year 1892 the records of the Esquimalt graving dock show that twelve ships have there been repaired, the dock being occupied 217 days out of the 366. The accidents which befel the Dominion steamer Quadra and H. M. S. Warpite, both the result of unreliable charts, kept them on the blocks for the greater part of six months, and the C.P.N.C.'s steamer 'Premier' now an occupant of the dock. The fact that no ship can receive damages which cannot be successfully dealt with by Victoria workmen has been well demonstrated during the year, and there is already plenty of business in sight for 1893. The following figures, which will be read with interest, have been kindly furnished by Capt Devereaux:

Table with columns: 1892, Vessels, Tonnage, Days. Lists various vessels and their respective tonnage and days in dock.

"LIKE AN ORGAN PIPE."

Sketch of Mr. Albert Hawthorne, the Gifted Basso-Cantante—A Wonderful Voice.

The subject of this sketch, Mr. Albert M. Hawthorne, was born at Manchester, England, May 16, 1865. Very early in life he attracted attention as the possessor of a remarkably good voice; his first singing was as a chorister in St. Luke's church, in his native town.

Removing to America in 1874, he settled in San Francisco, and there commenced his musical education under David P. Hughes, of Oakland, Cal., who recognized from the first the wonderful voice and talent of his pupil.

Since entering upon his professional career, Mr. Hawthorne has sung with Jacob Miller and Madam Fabri in San Francisco, appearing in most grand operas as Carmen, Aida, Faust and Ernani, in all of which he sang the leading roles. Mr. Hawthorne has appeared in programs with Emil Seifert, Heinrich Kohler, Sig. Roberto Stantini, Sigmara Marchetti, Signor Modini and other high class artists, and in every case has given the greatest satisfaction.



In his home at Los Angeles, Cal., he sang for two years in St. Paul's church, and succeeded by his unusual ability in making hosts of friends and admirers. Mr. Hawthorne now has a repertoire of over 200 ballads, and most of the oratorios, with added experience and cultivation is now in a position to make a greater hit than ever before. His next venture will probably be a tour of the Orient which he contemplates taking in the spring.

The following extracts from his many press notices will give an idea of how his talents are regarded by those who have had the pleasure of hearing him from time to time: "His voice is a clear, flexible basso-cantante, of good richness and beauty. It recalls very forcibly to memory the voice of Myron W. Whitney in his best days. We predict a very brilliant and successful career for this talented singer."

"The quality of Mr. Hawthorne's voice should make him fame and fortune. Its evenness, its smoothness, its mellow fullness and its rich sympathy, make it a phenomenal voice. To this is added exceptional natural ability and a sensitive, artistic temperament."—Oakland Tribune.

"At St. Paul's church, last evening, occurred one of the finest musical treats ever presented in the city of Los Angeles, the first time the presentation for the oratorio, 'The Crucifixion,' a meditation on the sacred passion of the Holy Redeemer, by J. Stainer, organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

"The leading part, that representing the Saviour, was sung by Mr. Albert Hawthorne, and the truly magnificent tones of his noble basso voice fully carried to each heart in the grand audience the sentiment of the season, and suffering of Christ."—Los Angeles Herald.

These and many other equally favorable notices amply testify to the high ability of the subject of this sketch.

FOR SWELLINGS AND FLEAS.

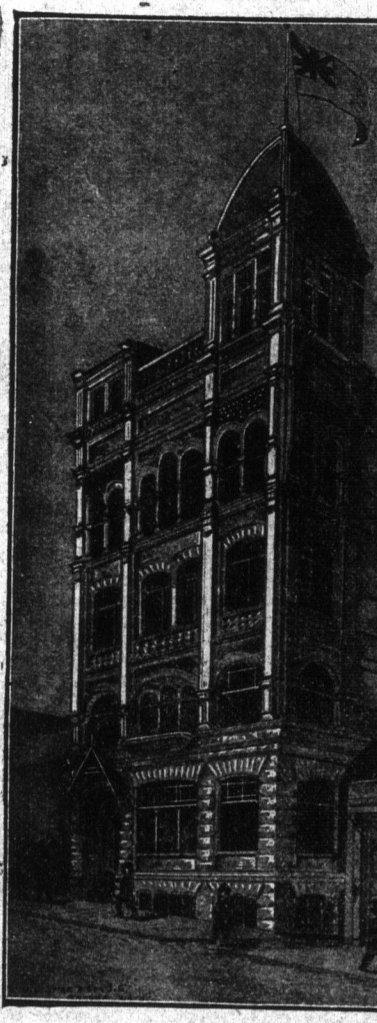
GENTLEMEN—My little girl, aged 3, had a large swelling on her neck. I used Hagar's Yellow Oil on it and it disappeared in short time. It also cured a felon I was troubled with. Mrs. C. E. W. Wagoner, Manda, Man.

H. CUTHBERT & CO.

What this Wide-Awake Firm has Accomplished During a Single Year.

A Record of Enterprise Intelligently Directed by Experience.

One of the most enterprising firms in E. C. to-day is that of H. Cuthbert & Co., real estate, furniture and general auctioneers, produce brokers and auctioneers by appointment to the Provincial



BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING.

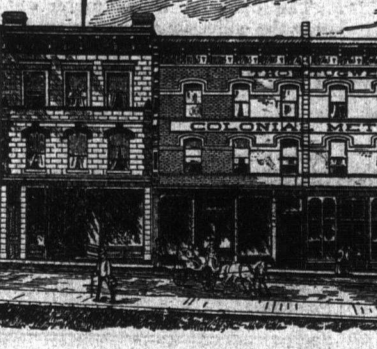
Cattle Market. Starting in business at the beginning of the year, they have worked up a connection second to none in their line, the name of the firm being familiar in every farm house in the province. The head of the firm is Mr. Herbert Cuthbert, and to him is due almost solely the present position of the firm. A gentleman of extraordinary energy, he has brought to bear upon his business nearly eight years' practical experience in every branch of the auctioneer's profession, acquired in the best of the salerooms in London and the provinces in the old country.

In conversation with a COLONIST reporter, Mr. Cuthbert stated that he commenced "to wield the hammer" before he was 20 years of age, and even at that age, was entrusted with the sale of important real estate properties, and also to make valuations of hotels and public houses.

"But the trouble is in the old country," said he, "there is absolutely nothing to do; you have to work for nothing. As an example: I paid one of my clerks, who could speak five languages, and paid \$2,000 to learn the business in one of the best offices in England, and who was in every way a clever fellow, £1. 2s. 6d., or \$5.50 a week."

Some idea of the business this firm has done may be gathered from the fact that they have conducted nearly 200 auctions during the year, and this, in spite of the fact that they have had to compete with firms that have been in existence from 30 to 60 years, and that other smaller firms have sprung into life during the last few months.

Real estate was one of the special



branches of their business during the spring, and Mr. Cuthbert has the satisfaction of knowing that he has disposed of more city property at auction since he commenced business than any auctioneer in the city, almost every sale he had being successful. Household furniture though is the branch in which Mr. Cuthbert excels as a salesman, always obtaining good prices, disposing of the lots in a quick, business-like, professional manner. Always polite, courteous and gentlemanly in his bearing towards his audience he has won for himself universal respect and confidence. His motto in behalf of his clients is "Get all you can," but do it fairly and without "offending." "Stickling," or "humbbugging" your buyers.

Several very nice letters of thanks have been received by him from gentlemen he has sold out after they have left the city.

Sales of farm stock have brought the name of the firm before the public more

than anything else. Soon after the erection of the city market Mr. Cuthbert conceived the idea of forming a cattle market here on the same lines upon which the cattle yards in the old country are run. With this object he approached the City Council with a proposition that if they would put up certain buildings his firm would put up the rest. The council accepted the proposition, and also on his suggestion, presented a by-law proclaiming two days in each week, Wednesday and Friday, "market days." The Provincial Cattle Market was thereupon immediately inaugurated, and the first sale took place, Mr. Cuthbert springing no expense and no trouble to make it a success. Bands of cattle were purchased and brought here and sold for

the returns of the British Columbia salmon pack for 1892, as compiled by Dominion Fisheries Inspector McNab, show a total of 231,797 cases, as compared with 312,211 cases for 1891, a decrease of 80,414 cases.

Various causes are assigned for the falling off, in the first place the run on the Fraser being a very light one, and in the second the canners having previously agreed to reduce their output from the full average capacity of their establishments, which considerably strengthened the English markets that for some time previous had been overstocked. The run of fish on the northern rivers of the province was very plentiful, and the canners would have had no difficulty in packing a much larger quantity of fish. Of the 22 Fraser river canneries, only 15 were operated. The agreement to reduce the pack of salmon in 1892 was also entered into by the Albert Bay canneries, who possess far easier facilities for fishing, with less cumbersome restrictions than British Columbia canners have to contend with.

The pack of the different canneries is set forth below, also the list of salmon in the vessels which have left British Columbia to date bearing the pack of 1492 to the markets of the old world:

Table with columns: FRASER RIVER, Cases, Value. Lists various canneries and their respective cases and values.

THE FLEET FOR 1892. Table with columns: VESSELS, Cases, Value, Destination. Lists various vessels and their respective cases, values, and destinations.

THEIR HANDSOME NEW HOME. R. C. Board of Trade Building Now Nearing Completion—A Detailed Description.

One of the chief additions to the substantial edifices of the city of Victoria is the new Board of Trade building, the finishing touches upon which are almost completed. This fine five-story building is located on Station square in a very commanding situation, and forms a splendid landmark from the harbor.

The general dimensions are: Length, 106 feet; width, 42 feet; and height, five stories. There are over 50 rooms, and the various stores are laid out as follows: The basement will contain a restaurant, dining-room, bar and kitchen, in addition to which are a number of fire-proof vaults, heating chamber, lavatories and store rooms.

The building will be heated throughout by the most approved and thoroughly modern hot water system. It will be lighted and furnished with an electric elevator. The vestibule is beautifully finished in tiles.

The front, which presents a very handsome appearance, is finished in pressed brick, terra cotta and stone, blended with artistic effect.

Nothing has been slighted and every specification has been faithfully carried out to the entire satisfaction of the architect and manager. Dinsdale & Burns have scored a lasting success in this last contract, and one which will, no doubt, place them in the front rank of

B. C. SALMON PACK.

Light Run on the Fraser, and the Cannery Combine Make it a Small One.

Less Than a Quarter of a Million Cases—Vessels of the Salmon Fleet.

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CLEANLINESS IS NEXT.

The Well Known Factory of W. J. Pendray, the Soap and Kitchen Goods Maker.

A Review of the Products Turned Out and a Glance at Their Making.

There is one way by means of which a country may be built up that is often overlooked by those most closely interested in its progress, and that is by the patronage of home industries. Of course when the products are of inferior quality and higher price there is but little encouragement to those who might otherwise be willing to assist the industry by their patronage.

It was with full knowledge of this fact that W. J. Pendray, the soap manufacturer, has labored with utmost zeal to bring the products of his factory to such a high standard that they can compete with imported goods. The rapid and continued increase in popularity of the products from his factory is the best evidence of success.

A glance at the various departments of the factory will no doubt be of interest. In the eastern portion of the building is the rendering kettle, where the clean butcher's fat is tried out preparatory to being boiled up in the two mammoth kettles in the main room of the factory. These kettles are supplied with steam from the boiler room; their capacity is kept continually going to supply the material goods to the revolving crutches, which complete the assimilation and pre-leave the mixture for the cooling tanks. In these the soap settles into massive blocks like those shown at the agricultural exhibition during the fall. These blocks are cut up into bars, and in the intake by means of a machine containing the desired mould.

In another room is the machinery for making tin boxes used in putting up blacking, etc., and the paper box making machinery in another room of the main building. There are made all kinds of paper boxes, both for use in the factory and to fill outside orders.

Down stairs are the tanks for making soda, of which there is a large quantity. Outside the main room is the carpenter shop, where the wooden boxes used for shipping goods are made. Alongside is a blacksmith shop, and just beyond, in a separate two-story building, the storage and weighing rooms.

Among the products of the factory may be noted laundry, toilet, kitchen and shaving soap and extract of soap, a product which is very similar to Hudson's extract, so well known in England. This is made under the direction of an expert from England, who was brought out specially to make soap extract, shoe blacking, vinegar, stove polish and all the other products of the factory are all of high quality and compete successfully with the finest imported goods. The white wine and malt vinegars are of especially excellent quality.

Among the brands of soaps specially commended are Blue Mountain, Electric, Ivory, Kitchen Soap, Home White, Mottled, Shaving Soap, Coconut Oil, Carbolic, Glycerine, in balls and bars, Oatmeal and Perfection Bouquet. These are a few among the many favorite brands.

From a small beginning Mr. Pendray has built up a business of enviable proportions and one which is a credit to the city. His has been a credit to the city, and a close attention to business has led to a close attention to nothing that distinguishes high class goods, and causes them to meet with lasting public approval. That these goods are more readily used to-day than ever before, and the demand keeps the factory at high pressure all the time to turn out the required amount, is sufficient evidence that Pendray's goods are all that the most particular could ask for.

VICTORIA'S COLONIAL METROPOLE.

The Centrally Located and Very Attractive Hotel of Mr. Thomas Tugwell.

The name of the Colonial Metropole is well-known to visitors to the city of Victoria as one of the best, moderate-priced hotels in the city. The building occupies numbers 27, 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37 on Johnson street, a location which is especially favorable for those who desire easy access to the main business portions of the city, and to be at the same time conveniently near the railroad depot and the wharves.

The hotel has been entirely rebuilt and refitted throughout with all the modern conveniences. Well ventilated and well lighted and possessed of good sanitary arrangements, it stands as a model of its class.

The proprietor, Mr. Thomas Tugwell, has by his guests built up an enviable reputation for his house, which is known to be equal to any for comfort and cleanliness.

Electric cars pass the doors every few minutes, and all the points of interest in the city are easily reached by this means. A free bus runs to all the trains and boats. Telephone No. 170, and P. O. box 57, are the present addresses of the hotel. The Colonial Metropole offers unusual advantages for the accommodation of families, and those who wish to arrange for permanent quarters. The rates range from \$1 to \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2 per day, with special inducements for those desiring to remain by the week or month. The hotel is prepared to receive its share of the expected heavy spring travel, which will no doubt visit Victoria during the coming season, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all who wish good comfortable quarters at moderate prices.

QUINTARD & P.

Where Everything Electric is Obtainable.

Description of the Electric Firm on the Street.

N. reed firm ye pro tim evy for enterprise and into of Quintard & Packard, electrical, electrical novelties, and in fact of electrical goods. The firm are Mr. A. J. Quintard, Mr. P. L. Packard, Ore., both young men had extensive experience in business. The former was manager of the fixture department of the Edison company for a long time, Mr. Packard being in charge of the supply. Shortly after the Edison company was taken over by what is now the Canada company, Mr. Quintard & Packard, after a successful business trip through Eastern United States and succeeded in arrangements which have secured for them a large business. They chose Victoria as their headquarters, and have secured commodious premises at the next door to the new. Their show rooms have been thoroughly kept up with business it is proposed to decorate with electrical whole making an eye-opening well worthy of a visit. Among the agencies for which are controlled by Mr.

Among the agencies for which are controlled by Mr. Packard are first and foremost the Westinghouse Electric Co. of Pittsburgh, the appointment of Messrs. Soper, of Ottawa, who are the Dominion. They have also the agency of the Railway Electric Co., of Chicago, Ill., at the head of Mr. W. A. Mason, a well known one of the most business men in America. Electrical works are done by them, the Electric Engineering Co., of Syracuse, N. Y.; the Vacuum Pump and Electric Co., of Worcester, Massachusetts; the Electric Engineering Co., of Syracuse, N. Y.; the Vacuum Pump and Electric Co., of Worcester, Massachusetts; the Electric Engineering Co., of Syracuse, N. Y.; the Vacuum Pump and Electric Co., of Worcester, Massachusetts.

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BUSINESS IS NEXT.

Known Factory of W. J. The Soap and Kitchen Goods Maker.

of the Products Turned and a Glance at Their Making.

way by means of which a built up that is often those most closely inter- progress, and that is by the home industries. Of the products are of inferior higher price there is but to those who might willing to assist the in- du- stry.

full knowledge of this fact andry, the soap manufac- tured with utmost zeal to such that they can com- pete both in quality and price goods. The rapid and ease in popularity of the various departments of no doubt be of interest. portion of the building is kettle, where the clean tried out in the agri- cult- ure in the main room of the factory are supplied with steam room; their capacity is 13,000 pounds each, and going to supply the From these kettles the the revolving crutches, the assimilation and pressure for the cooling tanks. Soap settles into massive shown at the agri- cult- ure during the fall. These up into bars, and in the saps the bars are pressed into a machine contain- mon- ics the machinery for used in putting up and the paper box making There are made all kinds both for use in the fac- tory and outside orders. re the tanks for making there is a large quan- tity of crystals every day. The main room is the agri- cult- ure wooden boxes used for made. Alongside is a and, but beyond in a factory building, the storage products of the factory laundry, toilet, kitchen and extract of soap, a very similar to Hudson's known in Eng- land. In the direction of the who was brought out to make soap extract, shoe soap, stove polish and products of the factory quality and com- pany the finest imported goods and malt vinegars are of sent quality.

beginning Mr. Pendray business of enviable pro- ducts which is a credit to the This has been done by to business and a de- part- out nothing from the not stand the test that a class goods, and causes lasting public approval. are more widely used before, and the demand at high pressure all the the required amount, is that Pendray's goods not particular could ask

Colonial Metropole. and Very Attractive Thomas Tugwell.

Colonial Metropole is to the city of Vic- toria, best, moderate priced The building occupies 31, 33, 35 and 37 on a location which is for those who desire main business portions be at the same time the railroad depot and en- tirely rebuilt and about with all the ses. Well ventilated and possessed of good out, it stands as a

Mr. Thomas Tugwell, on to the requirements up an enviable reputa- tion which is known to be for the safety and re- proof safe, reading and other arrange- ments for the safety and while the table is well best that the market the doors every few points of interest in reached by this means to all the trains and

70, and P. O. box 57, of the hotel. The metropole offers unusual a accommodation of all who wish to arrange ters.

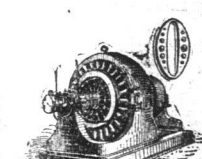
The Phoenix Glass Co., of Chicago, manufactures all kinds of supplies used in the construction and operation of electric railways, and stands at the head of the concerns in America in its own particular lines. The Detroit Electrical works are likewise well known a substantial and extensive indus- try, their goods being sold everywhere and having an excellent reputation.

The Electric Engineering and Supply Co., of Syracuse, manufactures electric light appliances and railway supplies for all systems, and do an immense business. Their wiring apparatus is recognized the world over as being of superior quality, and having at the head men of energy

QUINTARD & PACKARD.

Where Everything Electrical from a Lamp Shade to a Railway is Obtainable.

Description of the Electric Palace of the Firm on Broad Street.



NE of the most re- cently established firms in the city, yet one which promises in a short time to enjoy an enviable reputation for enterprise and integrity, is that of Quintard & Packard, dealers in elec- tric supplies, electrical machinery, elec- tric novelties, and in fact in every kind of electrical goods. The members of the firm are Mr. A. J. Quintard, of New York, and Mr. P. I. Packard, of Port- land, Ore., both young men but having had extensive experience in their business. The former was until recently manager of the fixture department for the Edison company for British Colum- bia, Mr. Packard being at the same time in charge of the supply department. Shortly after the Edison company, with one of its competitors, was merged into what is now the Canada General Electric company. Mr. Quintard took an exten- sive trip through Eastern Canada and the United States and succeeded in making arrangements which have enabled the new firm to establish themselves in busi- ness. They chose Victoria as the spot to locate, and have secured handsome and commodious premises at 15 Broad street, next door to the new Broad Block. Their show rooms have been fitted up in thorough keeping with the class of business it is proposed to do, being bril- liantly lighted by electricity and superbly decorated with electrical appliances, the whole making an eye-opening exhibit well worthy of a visit.

Among the agencies for the province which are controlled by Messrs. Quintard

& Packard are first and foremost, that of the Westinghouse Electric and Manu- facturing Co. of Pittsburgh, this being through the appointment of Messrs. Ahearn & Soper, of Ottawa, who are agents for the Dominion. They also have the exclusive agency of the Railway Equipment Co., of Chicago, Ill., at the head of which is Mr. W. A. Mason, a well-known elec- trician, one of the most wide-awake business men in America. The Detroit Electrical works, which have made elec- tric, the Electric Engineering and Supply Co., of Syracuse, N.Y.; the Phoenix Glass Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa.; the Beacon Vacuum Pump and Electrical Co., of Boston; the Washburn and Moen Manu- facturing Co., of Worcester, Mass.; the McCreary Electrical Specialty Co., of New York; Keith & Fitzsimmons, of Toronto; manufacturers of electrical and combination fixtures, and last, but not least, they are the successors to the Fixture and Decorative Bronze Electric Co., having secured control of their immense and valuable stock of electric fixtures.

The list above given is but the connec- tion of the Edison General Electric Co., the firm is a large one, and the people they represent are among the most ex- tensive manufacturers in America in their respective lines. For instance, the West- ington Co. is known wherever electric- al appliances are used. It was this concern that the contract for all the incan- descence lighting for the World's Fair grounds and buildings was given, and when the company signed the contract they promised to give the Coliseum Ex- hibition the finest electrical installation the world has ever seen.

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The Electric Engineering and Supply Co., of Syracuse, manufactures electric light appliances and railway supplies for all systems, and do an immense business. Their wiring apparatus is recognized the world over as being of superior quality, and having at the head men of energy

and enterprise they are constantly mak- ing improvements and keep up to the times. The above mentioned company have been awarded the contract for all wiring supplies and devices to be installed at the World's Fair buildings.

The Phoenix Glass Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa., are the largest manufacturers of electrical glassware in the world. Their goods are to be found everywhere and have a deservedly high reputation. At Quintard & Packard's a complete stock of the various electrical goods are to be found an immense variety of their globes and shades, and a large stock is constantly kept on hand to supply immediate demands. Those who are having their residences and places of business illuminated by electricity will do

well to take a look through the stock of fixtures and shades before purchasing, as there can be no better place found any- where to make a selection, and certainly there is no place in the province where anything like the variety of stock is to be seen.

The Beacon Vacuum Pump and Elec- trical Co., of Boston, are the manu- facturers of the well-known Beacon lamps, and are the patentees and sole users of a new system of making incandescent lamps, and by their two and manufac- tured make an article which is estimated to be at least 15 per cent. longer lived than any other incandescent lamp on the market.

Not the least important of the agencies handled by Messrs. Quintard & Packard is that of the Washburn & Moen Manu- facturing Co., manufacturers of wire of all kinds and for all purposes. This con- cern has recently started the manufacture of a new class of insulated wire, which is not a comparatively but an absolute fireproof article. It is known as "Sala- mander" wire and has attracted great attention in the United States, where re- cently some coroners' experiments were made before various boards of health writers and U. S. naval officials. In these tests a series of wires, of the same size, including the popular kinds now in use, were connected and fastened to a test board. The "Salamander" wire being included, the electric current was turned on and maintained until the cir- cuit of wires turned first red, then white and finally black, while the others burned alone stood the test, the others burning into crisp.

"The heat was so intense," says the Boston Morning Journal in describing the test, "that the wires actually fused, yet the insulation of recent invention not only unburned, but the rubber in- terior surface retained its peculiar qual- ity, thus showing that the heat had not even caused deterioration."

Besides the wires of the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Co. also manufac- ture complete lines of wire rope, for min- ing, ship's rigging, etc., being the largest makers of these goods in the world. Mr. Wm. M. Stewart, of the company, was in the city a few weeks ago from San Francisco for the purpose of arrang- ing with Messrs. Quintard & Packard to handle their entire business for the province.

There are a number of other important concerns represented by the new firm, but those above named will give the reader a good idea of the business it is proposed to carry on. The firm is placed in a position to cater for all the business in their line to be done in British Colum- bia, and they are prepared to give esti- mates on all classes of work in short to handle orders for everything, from fixtures, shades and electrical supplies to the com- plete installation of an arc or incandes- cent lighting plant, complete railway equipments or power plants. Owing to their connections with the largest con- cerns in America, the extensive stock of standard goods and supplies carried, to- gether with a line of novelties both for utility for decorative purposes, enables the concern to do business on a profitable basis at reasonable prices. These re- quirements, combined with the ability and enterprise of the members of the firm themselves, are looked forward to put the new establishment to the test and keep it always in the vanguard of advancement.

and new ideas, as those who have ever visited the big five storey building that faces Victoria harbor can tell. This is the mill erected only a couple of years ago by the Brackman & Ker Milling Co., Ltd., to take the place of their old mill erected in Saanich in 1876.

The new structure is, as stated, on modern lines both as regards the build- ing itself and its arrangement, and also as to the machinery and apparatus. The building is 60x20 feet in height, and an engine house attached. The "power" is in the basement and consists of a 120 h. p. Wheelock engine, from the shops of Goldie & McCulloch, of Galt, Ont. From this engine, the shafting and belt- ing is so arranged as to run all the machinery in the building, including be- sides the actual milling and cleaning apparatus, the elevator shafts, etc.

On the ground floor are five run of stones for grinding different cereals. The word "stones" is the old-fashioned one, the newer and more proper ex- pression being rollers, for in flour mill- ing the old stones have been practically abandoned for a long time.

The second floor is fitted with the different bins for holding the grains to be treated, here being located also the steel rolls for manufacturing rolled oats. Far off this is an interesting process as the rollers have to pass through a steaming operation before being rolled and after that again are dried before being packed.

The third floor of the mill is where the cleaning is done before the grain is let down into the bins for the elevator being fitted up with machinery for run- ning the elevator and for driving the cleaning machinery. There is no waste space in the establishment, so complete and perfect being the arrangement that the greatest possible utility is had from the least possible power.

The Brackman & Ker Co., Ltd., make a specialty of several lines of their man- ufacture, these including oatmeal, rolled oats, split peas, pearl barley, etc. These goods, put up in different shaped packages of various sizes, find a ready market in Victoria and elsewhere, and come into general use throughout the province.

The extent and value of the industry later is better understood when it is stated that about all the grain ground here grown. Here it is that farmers, not only on the Island, but also on the Mainland, in the rich Fraser river valley and along the coast, find a market for much of the grain which otherwise they would be unable to dispose of.

Grain as grain is not an article of household or domestic consumption and it is only when reduced by the process of milling to meal or flour that it finds a ready sale and can be put to the thousand and one uses which the family cook only knows of.

In the case of the Brackman & Ker Company the arrangement made of their premises enables them to handle these much more than ordinary facility, the produce that has to be shipped in by steamer.

Right at the mill and elevator, they have built a whole alongside which ves- sels can run, and from the time the cereal is transferred to the "dippers" of the elevator there is no more handling of it except by machinery, until it is ready to be packed up in bags and boxes and sent away to consumers, as flour and meal.

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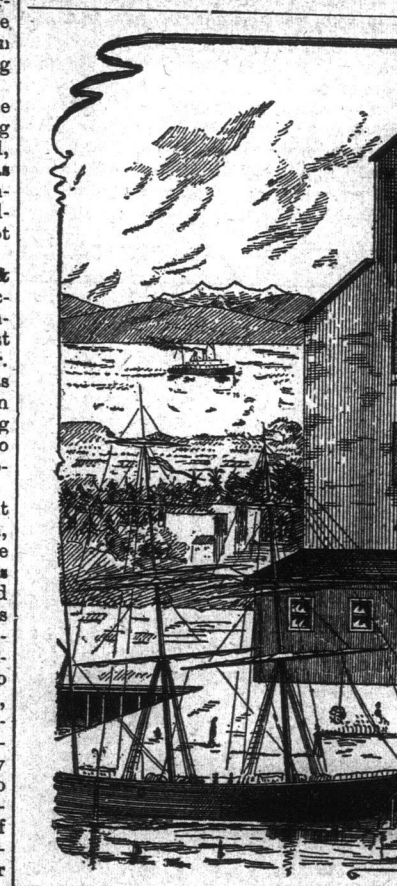
MODERN MILLING.

The Premises of the Brackman & Ker Company Furnish an Example.

Thoroughly Equipped in Every Way Their Mills Are Models of Convenience.

"Ye ancient myller used to grinde" by hand the flour which men then used to make their bread, and later on a device was arranged whereby the more power- ful though less intelligent strength of horses and oxen was employed. After- wards water power came to be the rule. Then there started a tradition among milling men that grain could not be profitably ground unless by the use of the stone and turbine. Later on, experi- ments with steam power resulted favor- ably and the old time idea of a water- mill is now adopted, only when con- venient, the fact being that modern machinery and modern mechanics have made the work of the miller but a shadow of what it once was.

Thus it is that the flouring mill of the present day is built upon new principles



Blanchard, and while not over one square from the Post Office, and but a short distance from the business centre of the town, it is, from the absence of adjoining places of business, very quiet and retired.

The building is a handsome four-story brick fire-proof structure, with lighting, ventilation and sanitary arrangements of the most modern and improved type. The rooms are commodious and well fur- nished, and the handsomely fitted up flower garden, where great pink roses, hollyhocks, sweet clover, honey-suckle, fox-glove and morning-glory are growing; not laid out in the fashion of a modern garden, but the flowers growing in wild profusion, making even a more pleasing sight than the regular plots of red and white of a more fashionable neighbor.

To the back is an orchard of fruit trees and a large kitchen garden. If we were only allowed to look at the buras we would form the idea that there was plenty in the house. For they are large barns, and through an open window can be seen a loft, still well filled with hay and straw, although the cattle have been fed from all the long, cold winter. The swallows are already busy building their nests under the broad eaves. In the farm yard the cocks are crowing. Far off this is an interesting process as the rollers have to pass through a steaming operation before being rolled and after that again are dried before being packed.

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THE DOMINION HOTEL.

Leading \$1.00 per Day Home in the Province-Good Accommodations and Low Prices.

Those of the travelling public who desire good accommodation, and a quiet and comfortable temporary home to which a family may be taken with perfect confidence, will find such a place in the Dominion Hotel, a cut of which is given in this issue. This hotel is situated on Yates street, near the corner of



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and imagine all sorts of horrible things. Just think of me coming home in two or three years, rich enough to buy my father's old farm back again. You'll be faithful and true, Mary; then we will be married."

"But it is so long to wait. I hate to see you going to that country; there are all sorts of bad men in the mines; they might kill you for your money."

"Don't be foolish, darling; I can take care of myself. If I were to stay at home I'd only be a farm laborer, since the old farm is gone. And I couldn't work here as a servant, where I've been master so long. Anyhow, it's all settled, dearest, and I'm going off to-morrow. But I guess we won't mind the hardships coming so long as we get piles of the yellow stuff. What kind of a time have you had since you came out West?"

"Oh, I've had some tough enough ex- periences. You know, ten of us walked out. We were six months on the way. When we got to this side of the Rockies we were ragged, shoes worn out. One would hardly recognize us in the trim, as we are now. I had left home a few months before, and we suffered from cold the last two months of our journey. When we got to the camp, the men that were the look-out for us. For a real good-hearted fellow and kept them for their last year's bill and keep them for another winter. Well, of course, I didn't do like that, but lived as cheaply as I could. All went well till about a year ago; I was down in the mine one day when part of the wall gave way, it fell on me. When the miners got me from under it they thought I was done for. For three months I was alive and that was all; after that I began to mend and I'm now well as ever. That's my story. By the way, Ross, what part of Canada are you from?"

"I'm from Ontario."

"What part?"

"Why, that's where I came from, my- self! Perhaps you can tell me about the Bill Mackay; how's he?"

"Oh, he's fine; married and livin' on the farm."

"You don't see Bill married? I'd like to see Bill; and Annie Miller; how's she?"

"Annie's the finest girl in the country; all the fellows are vying about her."

"And then, I think I remember, Farm- er Bell had a daughter; Mary, I think her name was?"

"He had left Mary the last, from a feeling of baseness. He had not men- tioned her to anyone since he had left his old home, three years before. He had not heard from her for nearly a year, now; then her father had been ill and they were comparatively poor. So you may have heard that he wanted for an answer, anxiously."

"Mary Bell!" said Ross. "Oh, yes! She was to be married the day I left, to an old rich fellow from the county of Bruce; hang me, if I don't forget his name. But that's the matter; Martin! You look as if you'd seen a spook."

"Mary Bell married!" gasped Harry Martin. It's false; it can't be true!"

"True as gospel," said Ross. "For my best girl was to be bridled, but she cried so much over the matter that she had to stand instead. But I must go. Hope you ain't sick or that your sweet- heart ain't gone back on you?"

"Oh, no! It is nothing."

"See you some other evening and tell you about the rest of the folks here. East," said Ross, as he went out.

When Harry Martin found himself alone, he walked up and down his small cabin.

"Mary married to a rich old man; and I was going home in three months, had enough to live comfortably on all my life! She married for money; talk of woman's constancy. Didn't she say in her last letter that she was longing for you time when I could see her home? Oh! fool that I was that I kept it secret from her that I was getting rich; I want- ed to surprise her. And now, Oh, Lord! I can't bear it; my luck's too hard. Where are my bright dreams for the future? All gone; the snug farm house where Mary would live, never knowing a wish that I could not gratify; and now— Yes; it's loaded—but I won't do it. No; I'll not kill myself for the sake of a faith- less girl. I'll go to Victoria. I'll do like other men; I'll have a good deal. I've got money; I'll spend it. Oh, how I scrippled myself that she might have plenty! What odds what becomes of me now? Yes; I'll go to Victoria; the boys won't call me mean again. But the saving spirit of his fathers must have entered him, for he recoiled at such waste.

"No! No! I'll get rich, rich, rich, ten times richer, as her miserable hus- band, and I'll go back; I'll make her repent." And so the poor fellow goes on. He does work. He goes to all the mining camps, and everywhere he goes he is fortunate. He has, at the age of fifty, a great fortune. But still he is not satisfied. He goes to the mines in Utah; to the gold mines in Colorado. At sixty, he is an old man before his time. His life has been a hard one; no enjoy- ment and no hope of rest; always the mad craving for more gold. He dies re- spectably, but no one would imagine him to be the wealthiest man on the coast. He goes back to Cariboo, but has not been there long when he grows rest- less and resolves to go back to New Westminster and settle his affairs.

As he travels along the beautiful val- ley of the Fraser, the green meadows and grain fields remind him of the old farm at home, and he resolves to go back to his birthplace. He looks back on the time when he left his own country and feels that his life has been a wasted one. He would give all his health if he could once more be the light-hearted boy he was

then. He has been travelling on foot for a great many miles. He is feeling tired as the sun has been shining brightly all day. He is thirsty, too. He feels that he is no longer young, and as he sees a snug little cottage by the roadside, he thinks that he will go and ask for a drink of water. As he nears the house his heart fails him, for he does not like such strangers; he sits down by the roadside, he waits a few minutes. Two children are playing about the door of the house; the eldest one spies him and runs into the house.

"Oh, mother, come quick! A poor old man is sitting on the road. I'm afraid he's most dead."

"Wait a minute, Elsie; I'll bring him a cup of tea I've just been making."

Having poured the tea, the mother goes to the gate, while the little ones go on ahead. As the old man sees them approaching, he rises and comes forward. As he opens the gate, little Amy holds out her bread and says:

"You may have all my bread, too; Mrs. Austin gives 'em the tea, but, as she sees he is exhausted, asks him to come in and rest. The children lead the way in walking, now forward, now backward, and casting shy glances at their visitor."

"Do take this easy chair," said Mrs. Austin, moving one forward for him. As he thanks her, he looks at her for the first time. Something in her ap- pearance seems to strike him. It is a hand that holds the cup trembles, and he mutters "so like." The children come near, little Amy takes his hat and says:

"Let me brush it for you, you are all dust." And with the confidence of childhood, she leans against his knee while she brushes off the dust with her chubby hand.

"You look just like a grandpa. Let me give you a kiss before you go."

"Martin is strangely moved by the little one's prattle. He bends his snowy forehead to the child's caress. After he has rested, he rises to go. Looking at Mrs. Austin, he says:

"Thank you kindly, for your hospi- tality. I heard a verse, a long time ago, about 'even a cup of cold water given not losing its reward.' Smiling to me, children, he walks slowly away. Mrs. Amy takes his hand, saying, 'I'll open the gate.'

A few moments after, Mrs. Austin hears a scream from Elsie. She runs to the door. What is her horror, when she sees that the old man has fallen. She goes to him, but he appears to be dead. She sends Elsie to the near- est neighbor for assistance, while she gets water and tries every means in her power to restore Martin.

"He's tired, muser! Let him sleep awhile," whispers little Amy.

"At last," Mrs. Austin sees her neigh- bor and his son approaching. With their aid she soon has him in bed, then the younger man goes for a doctor. At length he arrives and brings the old man back to consciousness.

"If you know anything about this poor man's friends you had better let them know, for he has not many hours to live," said the doctor.

"No; I have no idea who he is," re- plied Mrs. Austin. She goes to the bed- side of the old man and asks him how he feels, and if she can do anything more for him."

"Oh, no!" he says, in a low voice. "I'll not want much more in this world. You are good; you remind me of one I once loved, back East, in Ontario. Your eyes are so like hers, but she was false."

"Perhaps you misjudged her!"

"Oh, no! I had it from good authority. Give me your hand; I like to hold it, you are so like her. Where did you come from, child?"

"From Huron county, Ontario. My father was from Bruce, but when he married my mother she would not leave the place where she was born. He was much older than she, she humored her. He then thought the Martin homestead and lived there. My mother didn't like the idea of buying that place, for there had been a little love affair between her and your father before he came out to British Columbia, to the mines. But I sire you!"

"No! No! Go on; tell me all."

"Well, she corresponded with Martin for two years. After that, though she wrote, no answer came. Her father died, much poorer than people imagined. The word came that Martin had been killed in an accident, while in the mine. Shortly after, my father saw her and loved her; she seemed sad and lonely and his heart was drawn to her. When he asked her to marry him, she said she had no love for anyone, but she re- spected my father, and as he persisted in his suit she married him. Poor mother! she died when I was a very little girl; I think her heart had died years before."

A low groan bursts from the sick man's lips. Then he revives, and strength seems to come to him. "Quick! send for a lawyer!" he says. "You are her child. You are poor. I've money; let me do one good deed before I die. Oh, how I've misjudged my little girl all these years! I thought her heartless, that she married for money. But I'll atone."

When the lawyer arrives, Mr. Martin is still conscious and wills all his money to Mrs. Austin, Harry's daughter, who is a poor widow. When the lawyer has gone, Mr. Martin calls her to him. She sits down by his bedside and tenderly strokes the toil-worn hand; that hand which has not felt a woman's caress for years. The children stand up and gaze with solemn eyes at the old man. His mind seems to wander. He is going over the scenes of his boyhood. Now he fancies he is parting once more from Mary. "You'll be faithful and true," he whispers.

"I'll come back. We will be happy." Then his eyes glance round the room; he sees Mrs. Austin and mutters, "So like my Mary. I am going. I'll tell her you are a good girl. So kind! There, she is waiting! I'll see her. I'll see her hand! Yes, Mary; I'm coming!"

The sun shines through the window; a ray of light falls on the old man's face; it is lit by a smile of greeting to the love of his youth—Mary.

HARRY MARTIN. (By "Martha's Granham.")

About half a century ago, on a beauti- ful moonlight night, a young man and his sweetheart might have been seen standing at the gate of a farm house, in Glenora, Ontario. The man was not particularly handsome, but had a fine figure and an honest face. The maiden was tall and graceful, but one could see at a glance that she was a farmer's daughter, although she looked as if she had always an easy time and a comfortable home. The bright face is somewhat clouded now as the young man speaks. "So this is to be our last night, Mary?"

"You are really going to-morrow, Harry? Oh, it is such a long way, you are walking, too! I'm afraid you'll never get there."

"Don't look on the dark side, little girl,



a beautiful picture. In front of her win- dow she sees the road stretching for some distance. It ends in a hill. Any object on this hill can be plainly seen; but when his eyes are reached and the descent is begun, it looks as if the traveller had mysteriously disappeared.

As Mary looks along this road, she sees a little company of men, walking briskly. Now they have reached the summit. One of the number turns; looks at the farm house, and as he sees the figure at the window, waves his handkerchief; she kisses her hand to him and then he and his companions disappear.

Three years from the beginning of this story we again see Harry. He is much the same as when we last saw him, ex- cept that now he has a beard. His hands, too, have become hard, but still his face has the same expression. He is

the kind of man that most women like— frank, but withal, one of "nature's gen- tlemen." He is in Cariboo, B. C., and has been there for two years and a half. At the present moment he is talking of new arrival at the camp, by the name of Ross.

"So you thought you'd try your luck at mining?"

"Yes, I heard gold was to be got for the picking up, out here," replied Ross.

"Well, you'll soon see that you have been misinformed. Did you have any adventures coming out?"

"None to speak of. Them Injuns, on the plains, tried to scalp a few of the fellers, but we cut and run, left our grub behind and had a tough time for a spell. But I guess we won't mind the hardships coming so long as we get piles of the yellow stuff. What kind of a time have you had since you came out West?"

"Oh, I've had some tough enough ex- periences. You know, ten of us walked out. We were six months on the way. When we got to this side of the Rockies we were ragged, shoes worn out. One would hardly recognize us in the trim, as we are now. I had left home a few months before, and we suffered from cold the last two months of our journey. When we got to the camp, the men that were the look-out for us. For a real good-hearted fellow and kept them for their last year's bill and keep them for another winter. Well, of course, I didn't do like that, but lived as cheaply as I could. All went well till about a year ago; I was down in the mine one day when part of the wall gave way, it fell on me. When the miners got me from under it they thought I was done for. For three months I was alive and that was all; after that I began to mend and I'm now well as ever. That's my story. By the way, Ross, what part of Canada are you from?"

"I'm from Ontario."

"What part?"

"Why, that's where I came from, my- self! Perhaps you can tell me about the Bill Mackay; how's he?"

"Oh, he's fine; married and livin' on the farm."

"You don't see Bill married? I'd like to see Bill; and Annie Miller; how's she?"

"Annie's the finest girl in the country; all the fellows are vying about her."

"And then, I think I remember, Farm- er Bell had a daughter; Mary, I think her name was?"

"He had left Mary the last, from a feeling of baseness. He had not men- tioned her to anyone since he had left his old home, three years before. He had not heard from her for nearly a year, now; then her father had been ill and they were comparatively poor. So you may have heard that he wanted for an answer, anxiously."

"Mary Bell!" said Ross. "Oh, yes! She was to be married the day I left, to an old rich fellow from the county of Bruce; hang me, if I don't forget his name. But that's the matter; Martin! You look as if you'd seen a spook."

"Mary Bell married!" gasped Harry Martin. It's false; it can't be true!"

"True as gospel," said Ross. "For my best girl was to be bridled, but she cried so much over the matter that she had to stand instead. But I must go. Hope you ain't sick or that your sweet- heart ain't gone back on you?"

"Oh, no! It is nothing."

"See you some other evening and tell you about the rest of the folks here. East," said Ross, as he went out.

When Harry Martin found himself alone, he walked up and down his small cabin.

"Mary married to a rich old man; and I was going home in three months, had enough to live comfortably on all my life! She married for money; talk of woman's constancy. Didn't she say in her last letter that she was longing for you time when I could see her home? Oh! fool that I was that I kept it secret from her that I was getting rich; I want- ed to surprise her. And now, Oh, Lord! I can't bear it; my luck's too hard. Where are my bright dreams for the future? All gone; the snug farm house where Mary would live, never knowing a wish that I could not gratify; and now— Yes; it's loaded—but I won't do it. No; I'll not kill myself for the sake of a faith- less girl. I'll go to Victoria. I'll do like other men; I'll have a good deal. I've got money; I'll spend it. Oh, how I scrippled myself that she might have plenty! What odds what becomes of me now? Yes; I'll go to Victoria; the boys won't call me mean again. But the saving spirit of his fathers must have entered him, for he recoiled at such waste.

"No! No! I'll get rich, rich, rich, ten times richer, as her miserable hus- band, and I'll go back; I'll make her repent." And so the poor fellow goes on. He does work. He goes to all the mining camps, and everywhere he goes he is fortunate. He has, at the age of fifty, a great fortune. But still he is not satisfied. He goes to the mines in Utah; to the gold mines in Colorado. At sixty, he is an old man before his time. His life has been a hard one; no enjoy- ment and no hope of rest; always the mad craving for more gold. He dies re- spectably, but no one would imagine him to be the wealthiest man on the coast. He goes back to Cariboo, but has not been there long when he grows rest- less and resolves to go back to New Westminster and settle his affairs.

As he travels along the beautiful val- ley of the Fraser, the green meadows and grain fields remind him of the old farm at home, and he resolves to go back to his birthplace. He looks back on the time when he left his own country and feels that his life has been a wasted one. He would give all his health if he could once more be the light-hearted boy he was

then. He has been travelling on foot for a great many miles. He is feeling tired as the sun has been shining brightly all day. He is thirsty, too. He feels that he is no longer young, and as he sees a snug little cottage by the roadside, he thinks that he will go and ask for a drink of water. As he nears the house his heart fails him, for he does not like such strangers; he sits down by the roadside, he waits a few minutes. Two children are playing about the door of the house; the eldest one spies him and runs into the house.

"Oh, mother, come quick! A poor old man is sitting on the road. I'm afraid he's most dead."

"Wait a minute, Elsie; I'll bring him a cup of tea I've just been making."

Having poured the tea, the mother goes to the gate, while the little ones go on ahead. As the old man sees them approaching, he rises and comes forward. As he opens the gate, little Amy holds out her bread and says:

"You may have all my bread, too; Mrs. Austin gives 'em the tea, but, as she sees he is exhausted, asks him to come in and rest. The children lead the way in walking, now forward, now backward, and casting shy glances at their visitor."

"Do take this easy chair," said Mrs. Austin, moving one forward for him. As he thanks her, he looks at her for the first time. Something in her ap- pearance seems to strike him. It is a hand that holds the cup trembles, and he mutters "so like." The children come near, little Amy takes his hat and says:

"Let me brush it for you, you are all dust." And with the confidence of childhood, she leans against his knee while she brushes off the dust with her chubby hand.

"You look just like a grandpa. Let me give you a kiss before you go."

"Martin is strangely moved by the little one's prattle. He bends his snowy forehead to the child's caress. After he has rested, he rises to go. Looking at Mrs. Austin, he says:

"Thank you kindly, for your hospi- tality. I heard a verse, a long time ago, about 'even a cup of cold water given not losing its reward.' Smiling to me, children, he walks slowly away. Mrs. Amy takes his hand, saying, 'I'll open the gate.'

A few moments after, Mrs. Austin hears a scream from Elsie. She runs to the door. What is her horror, when she sees that the old man has fallen. She goes to him, but he appears to be dead. She sends Elsie to the near- est neighbor for assistance, while she gets water and tries every means in her power to restore Martin.

"He's tired, muser! Let him sleep awhile," whispers little Amy.

"At last," Mrs. Austin sees her neigh- bor and his son approaching. With their aid she soon has him in bed, then the younger man goes for a doctor. At length he arrives and brings the old man back to consciousness.

"If you know anything about this poor man's friends you had better let them know, for he has not many hours to live," said the doctor.

"No; I have no idea who he is," re- plied Mrs. Austin. She goes to the bed- side of the old man and asks him how he feels, and if she can do anything more for him."

"Oh, no!" he says, in a low voice. "I'll not want much more in this world. You are good; you remind me of one I once loved, back East, in Ontario. Your eyes are so like hers, but she was false."

"Perhaps you misjudged her!"

"Oh, no! I had it from good authority. Give me your hand; I like to hold it, you are so like her. Where did you come from, child?"

"From Huron county, Ontario. My father was from Bruce, but when he married my mother she would not leave the place where she was born. He was much older than she, she humored her. He then thought the Martin homestead and lived there. My mother didn't like the idea of buying that place, for there had been a little love affair between her and your father before he came out to British Columbia, to the mines. But I sire you!"

"No! No! Go on; tell me all."

"Well, she corresponded with Martin for two years. After that, though she wrote, no answer came. Her father died, much poorer than people imagined. The word came that Martin had been killed in an accident, while in the mine. Shortly after, my father saw her and loved her; she seemed sad and lonely and his heart was drawn to her. When he asked her to marry him, she said she had no love for anyone, but she re- spected my father, and as he persisted in his suit she married him. Poor mother! she died when I was a very little girl; I think her heart had died years before."

A low groan bursts from the sick

CAPTAIN VANCOUVER.

The Life of the Intrepid Navigator Who Gave His Name to this Favored Island.

And Whose Centennial has Just been Quietly Celebrated by Historical Societies.

[By Alexander Beegs (Creston), F.R.O.I.]

With the close of the year 1892, during which period so many enthusiastic celebrations have been held in the Eastern and Western hemispheres in honor of the discovery of the continent of America by Columbus, 400 years ago, it seems fitting to refer to a few facts which appear to be but little known or apparently forgotten, namely, that only 100 years ago (1792) the Western coast of North America, it may be said, was unknown, or at least not explored.

It remained for Geo. Vancouver to make such practical discoveries, and to transmit to the world the information, which ended in securing to the Crown of Great Britain the whole coast of the Pacific north of Mexico, which then was claimed and taken possession of by the Spaniards.

When the western continent was discovered by Columbus, Spain was in the zenith of power, and pushed forward further discoveries with great vigor along the eastern coast.

Arbitrators were appointed by both governments. They met in Whitehall, London, in 1793. The difficulty was finally settled by a convention held at Madrid, in January, 1794, by which time all the Spaniards had withdrawn from Nootka.

It may be worthy of notice to state that in 1793, when Vancouver was engaged in surveying an inlet which extended into the mountains, he was afterwards learned that Alexander Mackenzie, of the Northwest Fur Company, reached the Pacific, at the easterly shore of the same inlet on which Vancouver was at work, although neither of them, at the time, was aware of the other's presence.

On Vancouver's return to England he was promoted to the rank of Port Captain. Shortly afterwards his health failed. He continued, however, while strength permitted, to prepare for publication, an account of the voyage which he had brought to such a successful termination.

Towards the close of his life he took up his residence at The Star and Garter hotel, near Petersham, a village adjoining the town of Richmond, Surrey, about 20 miles west of the city of London. Richmond-Hill is known as one of the most picturesque spots in England.

The view up the Thames from the room which Vancouver occupied at The Star and Garter, is one of rare beauty and of great extent. It is said that on his arrival there, he exclaimed, "Here would I desire to live, and here would I die."

The latter portion of this exclamation was prophetic, for he died in that room, in May, 1798, at the early age of 40 years, and was buried in the cemetery of the ancient church of Petersham, where his remains now lie, surrounded by a multitude of illustrious dead.

It is proposed by the Vicar of the Parish, Rev. Mr. Oxley, that as the venerable old church is not quite suitable to the congregation to have a new church erected near by, and preserve the old, unique building, with its ancient tombs and tablets, as a relic of former times; and that it should be used for marriage, baptismal and funeral services.

PICTURESQUE PT. COMFORT.

The Right Place for Spending a Summer Holiday Pleasantly and Well.

Scenery, Accommodation, Hunting, Fishing—Everything to Make Visitors Happy.

REALLY needed in the province of British Columbia heretofore, has been some comfortable and quiet resort, where the business man in search of needed rest from his many cares, could, without being too far removed from the office, find pleasant means of recuperation.

The museum, on the Government grounds, which was considerably enlarged last year, is to-day far too small for the satisfactory display of the great collection of mammals, birds, marine algae, Indian curios, minerals, etc., all of which serve to illustrate the wealth of the province, whether of land or sea.

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A RICH COUNTRY.

Some of the Thriving Towns in British Columbia which are Attracting Investors.

The Larduean, Argenta and Duncans in the Kootenay—An Encouraging Outlook.

The attention of those desiring safe and remunerative investments in the direct line of the assured growth of the country, has been directed very strongly of late to the Kootenay country. Those who have ever visited this promising section of British Columbia are unanimous in the verdict that it is one of the most wonderful of these rich fields, which seem to be only waiting that magic wand, the miner's pick, to pour forth their treasures into the lap of commerce.

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BY RAIL AND WATER.

The Practical Terminus of Four Transcontinental Railways and Three Steamship Lines.

How All Routes Lead to British Columbia's Capital—Highways to Victoria.

As the practical terminus of three great transcontinental railway lines, with a fourth projected and assured, and as the first port of call and last of departure for both the Canadian Pacific and Northern Pacific ocean liners for the Orient, Victoria is known wherever travellers consult railway guides or ticket agents answer questions. For the information, however, of the few who may possibly be still in ignorance of how best to reach British Columbia's capital, the following table is published, which might also be preserved with advantage by those at home.

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THE DELMONICO HOTEL.

An Establishment that is Known the Length and Breadth of the Pacific Coast.

Ever since Delmonico made his famous restaurant the theme of the praises sung by New York epicures, his name has been accepted as a synonym for that class in the hotel line. It was probably for this reason, and also perhaps because the restaurant then running in connection with the hotel had previously been christened the Delmonico by its proprietor, Mr. Ernest Escalet, that Messrs. Jackson & Petre have so named their hotel on Government street, between Yates and Johnson, in the very heart of the city.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Their Development During the Year Has Been in Every Way Satisfactory.

Interesting Review of the Progress of the Province During 1892—A Wealthy Showing.

In looking back over the past year, we are pleased to note a great development of the mining industry. The era of active development has dawned and the field of such activity is not restricted. We may reasonably expect that the coming year will see a further addition to those who form the basis of our wealth, to report on the general state of the mining industry by not changes have occurred in our mining districts, viz., while the production of gold, quartz in that country, a steady increase will within a year, the most, make a notable district rich in iron, and to those who look for a quantum to supercede the work which proved so rich in the gold bearing countries to the west in Australia, the contest worked out, led to a great and we may certainly expect though so long delayed, the place sooner or later. Cariboo which other gold have not suffered from, but has said to be insurmountable, they are of a character to be more accessible places. We to the lack of railroad and the construction of the great trunk line would produce a very remarkable because it would open that district which is at present a closed and would lead to the country known as the Fraser, which is rich in gold, warts cheap transportation large population.

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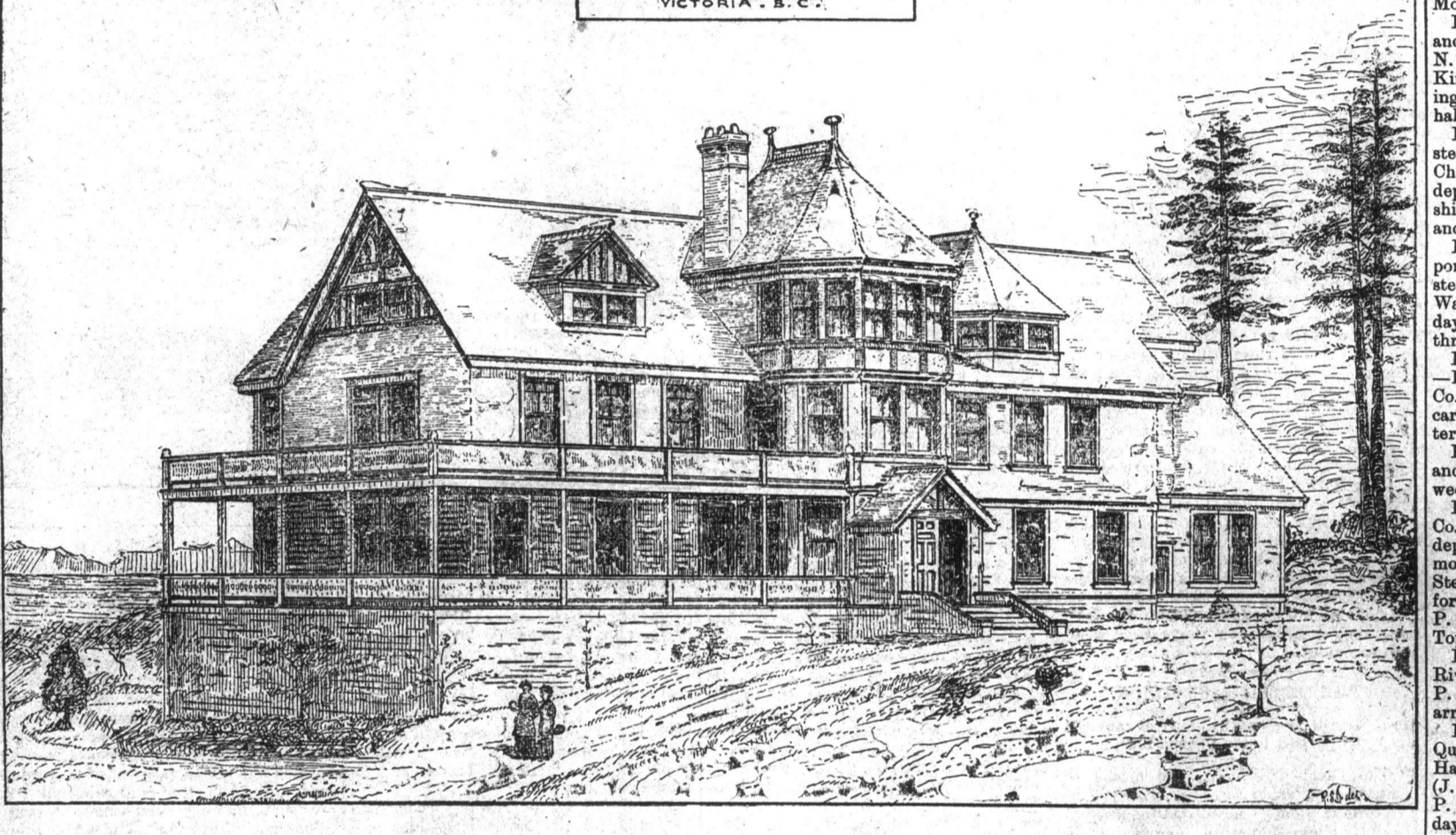
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POINT-COMFORT HOTEL. A.D. 1892. MAYNE ISLAND, B.C.



entrance to Plumper's Pass and are so situated as to command a magnificent view of the finest scenery of the Pass, the Gulf of Georgia, and the Cascade range, its lofty peaks to form a fitting background for this scenic gem.

The site has been so selected that the hotel is sheltered from all winds except those from the northwest, from which direction there blows in the summer months a cool and refreshing breeze which tempers most delightfully the heat of the day.

In this mild and balmy atmosphere those in search of health can regain their strength and take on a new lease of life. On the other hand the well and vigorous in search of recreation will here find themselves in a veritable sportsman's paradise. The fishing along the beach is noted as the finest in British Columbia. The members of the funny tribe are abundant in profusion and range in variety from the herring to the salmon. The adjoining forest is filled with game of all kinds, and vast flocks of ducks and other aquatic game birds haunt the water ways.

Those who are disposed to remain near the house will find many means of pleasant recreation. To the south of the hotel and very near to it, is located a small crescent-shaped bay with a smooth beach of pure white sand upon which the small waves play in gentle ripples, making a most delightful spot for the children who are thus enabled to amuse themselves to their hearts' content without being out of sight from the hotel veranda.

Ample grounds have been reserved and prepared for all kinds of athletic sports and games, while numerous shady walks through parks and gardens tempt the footsteps of guests into their cool retreats. Those who are unable, on account of delicate health, to endure the open air of bathing, will be furnished with warm sea-water baths.

verdict is most gratifying, the daily attendance ranging from 70 to 100 persons. But there are many other undeniable evidences that the institution is very creditably fulfilling its mission. From all quarters continue to pour in rare specimens, and it is in making room for these from the northwest, from which direction there blows in the summer months a cool and refreshing breeze which tempers most delightfully the heat of the day.

During this period, 23 mammals have been added to an already large display; 187 birds, of almost every description known to this climate; 80 extra to the marine collection; a special collection of 400 Indian curios, including some very ancient work; 940 samples of minerals (making a total showing of 1,967 samples in this department), and a varied lot of rare fossils, skeletons, heads, antlers, furs, etc., etc.

Among the mammals was a very fine specimen of the wabbit, claimed to be the largest and best on the coast. The specimen was secured in the Comox district, and proves a very valuable addition to its department. Of the Indian curios, too much cannot be said, as intelligently read, they are in themselves a history of the aborigines of this province.

The Kootenay district has contributed very liberally to the minerals on view, and especially fine are the samples of silver from West Kootenay. Among the birds added this year are some very rare species and many superior plumages to those which heretofore adorned the cases. Mr. Fannin is busy at present preparing some fine exhibits, which will be allotted a suitable place as soon as ready.

Premier Taitton attended the Chamber of Commerce and outlined the government's policy. Mayor Fleming, of Toronto, has sworn out another information for criminal libel against W. F. McLean, M.P., proprietor of the Toronto World. The charge is based on the statement that an appointee of the City Solicitor's department had secured his position through having a "pull" with the Mayor.

properties are located in the same vicinity. The Great Northern is probably one of the largest bodies of galena ore which has as yet been discovered in Kootenay. The ledge, some 30 feet in width, has been located for a long distance. In two places it has been cross-cut by natural fissures, which demonstrates the remarkable width of the ledge.

This property has been purchased by the Rockefeller and will be developed for all it is worth in the spring. The mines of this rich section will naturally send their ores for shipment, north by the coast arm of the Upper Arrow Lake, which is the outlet for the Fish Creek and Larduean mines.

Here at the head of navigation is located the town of Larduean. The natural advantages of the situation of this town together with the fact that it is the center of a country of undoubted richness makes it safe to predict for it a wonderful growth during the coming season. The general value of property has increased from 400 to 500 per cent. in the Slokan country in the year past, and the same will be true of the section in and around Larduean. Investors are becoming aware of the fact and rapidly securing the choice locations.

Ample railroad connections are already in sight, and there is every reason to say that this rich region will soon put forth some astonishing developments. Argenta, on the north end of the Kootenay, and Duncans, on the Upper Kootenay, are also promising towns, located where they are sure to catch the trade of rapidly developing mining sections, and both of them offer very strong inducements to those who wish to get on the ground floor and so take advantage of the rush which will presently be made to that region.

Some excellent placer claims have been discovered near Duncans and the future of the town looks very bright. Mr. Henry Croft, M.P.P., of Victoria, is handling properties in all the above mentioned places and is prepared to furnish anyone who wishes for it, with complete information regarding any or all of them. A large number of Victorians are interested in Port Angeles, and the public generally will be interested to know that it is proposed to run a railroad from that place to Grey's Harbor and thence by ferry to connect with Victoria. This will give an added impetus to Port Angeles real estate and enable those who have property in that town to realize on the investments.

mentioned department being stocked with the very best liquors and cigars obtainable in the province, while the pool and billiard tables are unquestionably as fine as any in British Columbia. The second and third floors are devoted to the accommodation of guests, each room or suite of rooms being well furnished, well lighted, well heated and well ventilated. The parlors are always open for the accommodation of guests, and the attaches of the house make it their business to do all in their power to advance the pleasure of those who remain under the Delmonico roof. The house is in the very heart of the business centre, and is known all along the slope as the Hoffman of Victoria.

GOING-GOING-GONE! Mr. D. Johnson, the Popular Auctioneer, Sends Forth His Cheery Call to Customers. Many people find themselves, from changes in location, business, or other circumstances, in the possession of articles of greater or less value, the transportation of which to the new habitation would be a serious inconvenience. Then again one may find himself the owner of chattels which represent considerable cash, and desire the quick conversion of the former into the latter.

These classes and many others of a similar kind naturally seek the services of an auctioneer. Their desire is to find some one who by reason of a wide circle of customers and known integrity and ability will be able to realize the best possible results from the sale of his patron's goods. By means of a strict attention to business and the building up of a reputation for selling goods strictly on their merits, and sending away from the sale-rooms no article which will not fill every representation of the dealer, Mr. D. Johnson, the popular auctioneer, has just closed a most successful year's business. Beginning in a comparatively small way, Mr. Johnson has been compelled by increasing business to move from one place to another in search of more room, until now he is to be found in commodious sale-rooms in the new Duck building, on Broad street, between Yates and Johnson streets. Those in search of bargains in all lines, from the selling out of a small lot of cheap household goods to the handling of the entire stock of some retiring merchant, an artist's collection of paintings, or some valuable library, the result of years of patient collecting and ripe scholarship, will find something to suit both in quality and price at his popular sales.

On the other hand, those who have goods to dispose of—anything from a stove to a steamer—will find quick and satisfactory returns by placing their business in the hands of the firm of D. Johnson & Co., Duck building, Broad street.

Dr. McElynn is likely to become Professor of Sacred Oratory in the University of Washington, D.C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Their Development During the Year Has Been in Every Way Satisfactory.

Interesting Review of the Progress of the Province During 1892—A Wealthy Showing.

In looking back over the past year, we are pleased to note a great development of the mining industry. The era of active development has dawned and the field of such activity is not restricted. We may reasonably expect that the coming year will see a further addition to those who form the basis of our wealth, to report on the general state of the mining industry by not changes have occurred in our mining districts, viz., while the production of gold, quartz in that country, a steady increase will within a year, the most, make a notable district rich in iron, and to those who look for a quantum to supercede the work which proved so rich in the gold bearing countries to the west in Australia, the contest worked out, led to a great and we may certainly expect though so long delayed, the place sooner or later. Cariboo which other gold have not suffered from, but has said to be insurmountable, they are of a character to be more accessible places. We to the lack of railroad and the construction of the great trunk line would produce a very remarkable because it would open that district which is at present a closed and would lead to the country known as the Fraser, which is rich in gold, warts cheap transportation large population.

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Lead to British Capital—Highways to Victoria.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA MINES

Their Development During the Past Year Has Been in Every Way Satisfactory.

Reviewing the development of the mines of British Columbia during the past year, it is interesting to note that the development has been in every way satisfactory.

Interesting Review of Operations During 1892—A Wonderful Showing.

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Range forming the north-eastern limit of the Cascade country, is the north-westerly continuation of the Selkirk Range. The crystalline schist or gold belt consists of the Quenelle Lake is represented by similar rocks on Shuswap Lake and in Eagle Pass. Here is a key for the prospector to work upon and should be closely followed up.

In reviewing the work done in Yale District during the past year, we are compelled to note the preponderance of the economic ores over the precious minerals so far discovered in that section.

The very best quality of iron yet discovered in the Province is found here in close proximity to the track, with a coal field of magnificent proportions to draw from, for its reduction and manufacture into commercial iron and steel.

The principal vein is 38 inches wide, of clean coal, supplemented by another of 4 feet width, which will converge towards the east, and will converge towards the west.

The Canada Pacific are now making a locomotive test with good results. The coal Hill Kamloops Mineral & Mining Co. whose prospect is situated two and a half miles south of the town, near Guerni's ranch, have a similar property in which they have run a drift 110 feet under the superintendence of Major Laughlin.

The Van Vinkle Bay, opposite Lytton, promises to be an important factor in the resources of this district. The bold and aggressive work inaugurated under the superintendence of Jacob Holland and by the advice of so well known a hydraulic expert as Mr. Hobson, is proof of the enterprise of Capt. Tatlow and his associates.

The Westminister district very active prospecting has been done by the Anglo-American Mining Co. at Douglas, Harrison Lake.

The Victoria Hydraulic Co. has completed a ditch 12 miles long, 5 feet on the bottom, 7 feet on top and 2 feet deep, from Spanish Creek to North and South Fork.

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another quarter interest was sold for no less than \$22,000. Assays show a range from 100 oz. to 2,000 oz. per ton, averaging nearly 200. A 10-ton shipment from the Dardanelles averaged 500 oz. per ton; Freddy Lee shipments, from 100 to 200 oz. The producing mines being worked in the winter are the Young Dominion, Freddy Lee, Washington, Beat, Idaho, Blue Bird, Cumberland, Mountain Chief, Mountain Broomer, Dardanelles, Montezuma, Solo, Alpha, Bonanza King and Wellington.

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The Canada Pacific are now making a locomotive test with good results. The coal Hill Kamloops Mineral & Mining Co. whose prospect is situated two and a half miles south of the town, near Guerni's ranch, have a similar property in which they have run a drift 110 feet under the superintendence of Major Laughlin.

The Van Vinkle Bay, opposite Lytton, promises to be an important factor in the resources of this district. The bold and aggressive work inaugurated under the superintendence of Jacob Holland and by the advice of so well known a hydraulic expert as Mr. Hobson, is proof of the enterprise of Capt. Tatlow and his associates.

The Westminister district very active prospecting has been done by the Anglo-American Mining Co. at Douglas, Harrison Lake.

The Victoria Hydraulic Co. has completed a ditch 12 miles long, 5 feet on the bottom, 7 feet on top and 2 feet deep, from Spanish Creek to North and South Fork.

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PROJECTED RAILWAYS.

Some of the Lines that are Proposed to be Built in the Province.

Reviewing the projected railways of the Province, it is interesting to note that the lines are proposed to be built in the same general direction.

They Will Open up and Assist in Developing Mining, Timber and Farming Lands.

The projected railways of the Province will open up and assist in developing mining, timber and farming lands, and will be built in the same general direction.

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to be commenced within two years and completed within four. Burrard Inlet & Fraser Valley Railway Co. (1891)—From Burrard Inlet to American boundary; branch to Chilliwack, to be commenced within two years and completed within five.

Chilliwack Railway Co. (1891)—From Mission branch C.P.R. to Chilliwack, to be commenced within two years and completed within three.

Crow's Nest & Kootenay Lake Railway Co. (1888-1891)—Lower Kootenay river to Columbia river, near Fort Sheppard; branch line to Nelson via Salmon river; power to extend to Hope, on Fraser branch line Elk river to Tobacco plains.

Liverpool & Canoe Pass railway (1891)—From Liverpool, Fraser river, to Canoe Pass, Fraser river, thence to Ladner's, to be commenced within two years and completed within five.

Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway (1891)—From Kootenay Lake, near Nelson, to Fort Sheppard, by way of Cottonwood-Sink Creek, and Salmon River; to be commenced within two years and completed within five.

Nicola Valley R'y Co. (1891)—From Spence's Bridge, C.P.R., S.E., following Valley Nicola river to W. extremity Nicola river, with branch at junction Nicola and Coldwater rivers; connection, along Valley Coldwater, to junction Voght and Coldwater rivers; to be commenced within three years and completed within five.

Vancouver & Lulu Island railway (1891)—From Vancouver, south to Arm Fraser river, thence to Lulu Island, across Lulu Island to South Arm Fraser by ferry to Ladner's Landing; to be commenced within two years and completed within five.

Vancouver & Lulu Island Electric railway (1891)—From Vancouver to North Arm Fraser river, across to Sea Island, ferry to Ladner's; to be commenced within one year and completed within two.

Vancouver, Northern Pacific River & Alaska railway (1891)—From Vancouver via Seymour Creek, Pemberton Meadows, Chilcotin Plains or Fraser valley, from Lillooet to Fort George, to Stickeen river, Fort St. John, to Skeena river, to Barkerville and Forks of Quenelle; to be commenced within three years and completed within five.

Vernon & Okanagan (1891)—Vernon to Okanagan Lake; to be commenced within four years and completed within five.

Victoria & North American railway (1891)—Victoria to Becher Bay, to be commenced by May 24, '92, and completed within two years.

Hot Springs & Coast River Tramway Co. (1891)—From Hot Springs, Mining Camp, West Kootenay Lake; from Goat River mining camps to Kootenay river; to be commenced within three years.

Nanaimo Electric Tramway Co. (1891)—City of Nanaimo and ten miles.

Toad Mountain & Nelson Tramway Co. (1891)—From Silver King mine, Toad Mountain, Kootenay, to the Kootenay river, near Nelson; to be commenced within two years and completed within four.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Losses are Light, With Only One Important Fire During the Year.

Victoria's remarkable record of freedom from fires carrying heavy loss or fraught with loss of human life continued unbroken during 1892, only one fire in the year, the seventh of August, being marked by a conflagration of some magnitude.

THE BROWN JUG.

A Well Known Place of Refreshment Conveniently Located.

There is one "sample room" in Victoria of which it can be said "it is better known, better patronized and better liked" than all the others, that one is the well known Brown Jug at the corner of Port and Government streets, where the proprietor, Mr. M. Powers, holds daily levee and meets and greets all customers with the same urbanity and cheerfulness.

PROVINCIAL RAILWAY CHARTERS GRANTED.

Burrard Inlet Railway & Ferry Co. (1891)—From north shore Burrard Inlet to English Bay or Howe Sound, to be commenced within two years and completed within four.

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A MILLION AND MORE.

New Buildings Erected in the City of Victoria During the Year Just Past.

All Sections of the Capital Growing Substantially—Prospects for 1893.

BELOW is given the City Assessor's list of buildings erected in Victoria during 1892, the value of the year's improvements in business and residential premises, according to the official figures, which may reasonably be taken as considerably below the property owners' valuation, being upwards of one million dollars. The new year will see a large number of important contracts entered upon, and the list of buildings claiming 1893 as the year of their construction promises to be even larger than that which is appended:

Table listing property owners and values for various wards: NORTH WARD, SOUTH WARD, and RECAPITULATION. Includes names like Andrew J. A. Garbally, Allan David, and various street addresses with corresponding values.

HOTEL VICTORIA.

First-Class in Every Respect—It has Already Made a Name for Excellence.

The Tribute of a Distinguished Guest, Which is Echoed by Many Others.

The value of a city as an attractive point for visitors is greatly increased by the possession of good hotels. The climate may be such as poets dream of; the scenery of a nature to entrance the beholder or inspire the brush of an artist to efforts which would bring undying fame, but the visitor having gazed at all this feels from the very invigoration an increase of appetite which calls for attention to creature comforts.

Table listing property owners and values for various wards: NORTH WARD, SOUTH WARD, and RECAPITULATION. Includes names like Turner, John, Victoria Brewing & Co., and various street addresses with corresponding values.

THE STANLEY HOUSE.

W. S. Hampson & Co. Display a Fine Line of General Dry Goods and Millinery.

A Large and Handsome Establishment Filled with Choice Ladies' and Children's Outfittings.

The accompanying cut gives a good idea of the frontage of the Stanley House. This store is located on Douglas street, between View and Fort, and occupies one-half of the Kirk block. The Stanley house has a frontage of 73 feet, with six show windows, the largest frontage of any store in British Columbia.

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A SOLID BUSINESS.

The Manner in Which Mr. D. R. Young Has Aided in the Up-building of Victoria.

A Number of Fine Houses Erected—Prediction for a Coming Prosperous Season.

The progress made by the city of Victoria during the past few years has been due in no small measure to the energetic measures adopted by the various real estate and financial firms doing business here. Of course this comment applies only to such firms as, by honestly performing all contracts and in every case carrying out agreements made with purchasers, have advanced their own interests and those of the city as well.

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THIRTY-FIVE.

CAPITAL NO.

William Head Reports Best Locality for a Station.

International Fishery—Mr. Israel Tarte's 17th-Sea-Growing.

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HOTEL VICTORIA.

THE STAR SHIP YARD.

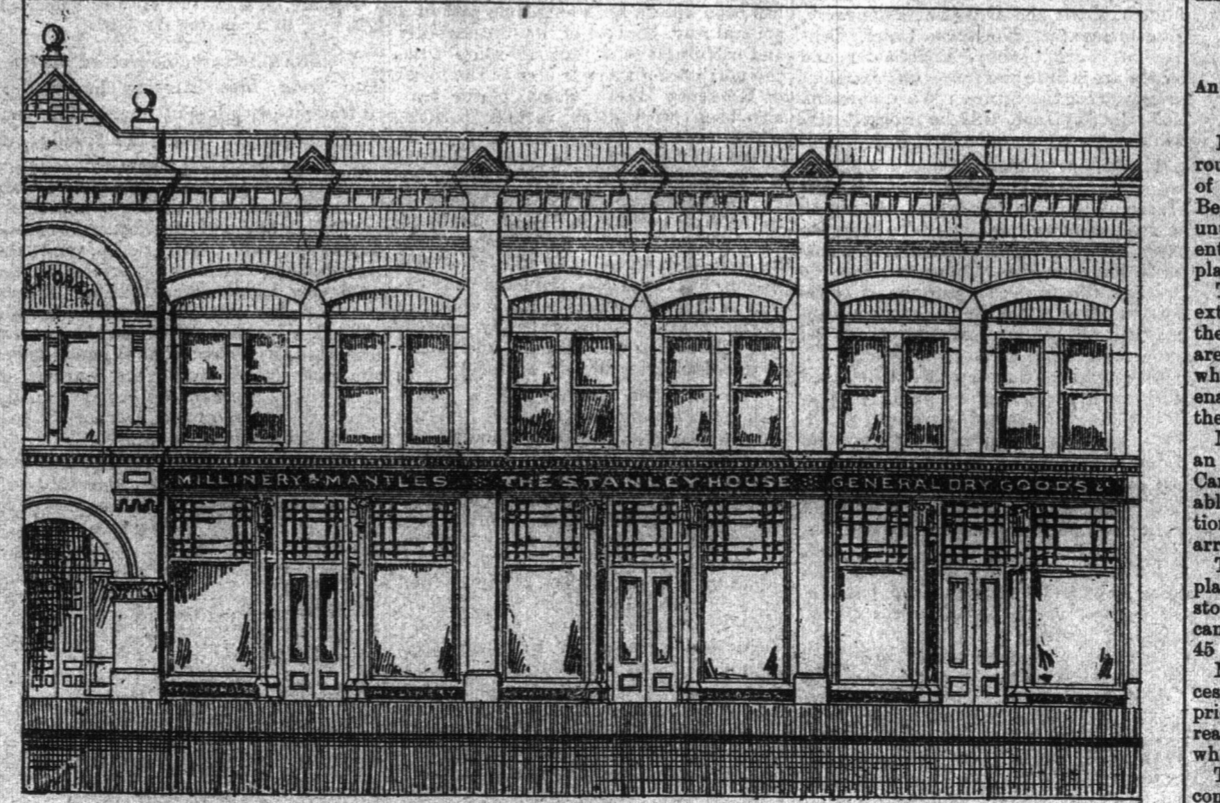
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