

# The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FORTY-THIRD YEAR

THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST, TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1901.

VOLUME XLIII.

## Coutlee Coal Find

Gilbert Blair Finds Ranch Worth  
More Below Than Above  
Ground.

Claims That He Is Possessor  
of Deposit of Black  
Diamonds.

Vancouver Citizens Association  
Discusses Sending an Ex-  
hibit to Buffalo.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Jan. 18.—There is excitement over the proving up of the coal measures at Coutlee, B.C. Coal was discovered a few months ago on the farm of Gilbert Blair. The master, however, has kept quiet until some depth was obtained and the property proved up. Mr. Blair is in Vancouver on business, and states that he had considerable work done on the property, and there is no doubt about there being a big deposit of good coal on his farm. Mr. Blair, who came to this country 20 years ago, squatted on his Coutlee farm during hard times came upon him. He would have sold his farm for a more song, but no one would buy it, and he hung on. Today he thinks he could easily sell out his farm for a large sum, if desired, owing to the fact that the Coutlee coal field is held by the late Senator Frank Smith, who died to-day, and was very largely attended.

Hon. J. M. Gibson, attorney-general, is seriously ill at his Hamilton residence.

STILL ALIVE.

Massacre of Missionaries in Shea Contradicted.

Borneo, Jan. 19.—The news of the massacre of four million natives received a letter from Monsignor Passeggi, apostolic vicar in the Chinese province of Shen Si, announcing the good health of himself and the missionaries and sisters who were scattered over the country 20 years ago, squatted on his Coutlee farm during hard times came upon him. He would have sold his farm for a more song, but no one would buy it, and he hung on. Today he thinks he could easily sell out his farm for a large sum, if desired, owing to the fact that the Coutlee coal field is held by the late Senator Frank Smith, who died to-day, and was very largely attended.

Hon. J. M. Gibson, attorney-general, is seriously ill at his Hamilton residence.

RAILWAY HOLD-UP.

Bridge Man Stops Traffic on Inter-colonial for Five Hours.

Sydney, Jan. 18.—Traffic on the Inter-colonial railway, Cape Breton division, was suspended for five hours on Wednesday night by the action of one of the employees, John McLean.

He claimed that he had not received full pay. He was bridge-keeper at Grand Narrows. He notified Sydney and New Glasgow that he would not allow the train to pass over his bridge, and three hours later, during the afternoon, when special trains had stopped to sleep in a bridge man's shanty. He was arrested and will be tried.

SENATOR OGILVIE RESIGNS.

Mr. Robert Mackay, of Montreal, will likely succeed him.

Montreal, Jan. 18.—(Special)—Senator Ogilvie has resigned his seat in the Senate. It is believed he will be succeeded by Mr. Robert Mackay, a leading Montreal Liberal, as a reward for his services. Mr. Mackay has been elected to parliament in St. Antoine division in 1898 and 1900 by Dr. Roddick. The reason given for Mr. Ogilvie's resignation is the condition of his health.

TO SATISFY BAIL.

Chisholm's Property in Montreal Sold  
Pay Forfeited.

Montreal, Jan. 18.—The property of Thomas J. Chisholm, late manager of the Montreal Cold Storage Company (now a public service), which he had been managing for the Merchants' Bank of Halifax, was sold this evening for \$3,750, to satisfy the forfeited bail bond.

STRATHCONA'S.

Steamship Lake Erie Will Take Them to  
Hedifax Direct.

Montreal, Jan. 18.—Messrs. Elder Dempster & Co., in receipt of a cablegram from the Liverpool office, state that the steamer Lake Erie will sail from Capetown on Saturday morning for Halifax direct, about the 21st instant. The Lake Erie is a sister ship to the Leda, which brought the Canadian contingent to the Pan-American exhibition last year.

STEAMSHIP LAKE ERIE WILL TAKE THEM TO  
HEDIFAX DIRECT.

Montreal, Jan. 18.—Messrs. Elder Dempster & Co., in receipt of a cablegram from the Liverpool office, state that the steamer Lake Erie will sail from Capetown on Saturday morning for Halifax direct, about the 21st instant. The Lake Erie is a sister ship to the Leda, which brought the Canadian contingent to the Pan-American exhibition last year.

TO BURNED OUT.

Beulah General Store Visited by a  
Scorcher.

Winnipeg, Jan. 18.—(Special)—Taylor, Eason & Fraser's general store at Beulah was burned today, everything being destroyed.

RECRUIT ALLOWANCE.

A Shilling a Day Until Men Arrive at  
Capetown.

Ottawa, Jan. 18.—(Special)—A change in regulations regarding recruiting for the South African constabulary is announced. Pay will be allowed at the rate of a shilling a day from date of attestation to time of arrival at the Cape, while men recruited at the military department to time of attestation to the Cape, will be allowed a shilling a day.

RENT.—A nice cottage in  
Montgomery, Appt. 40 Govt.  
C. Land & Investment.

RENT.—Four two-story  
dwelling houses, each term  
rent \$1,000; easy terms;  
Appt. 40 Govt.  
C. Land & Investment.

RENT.—Part of the Heywood Es-  
tate; front street; fine ter-  
races; back street; terraced  
street. B. C. Land & In-  
vestment.

Near corner of Douglas:  
St. and Government Street.  
Appt. 40 Govt.  
C. Land & Investment.

RENT.—Full lot and  
\$2,000; easy terms; Ad-  
vert. street. B. C. Land &  
Investment.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Five two-story  
dwelling houses, each term  
rent \$1,000; easy terms;  
Appt. 40 Govt.  
C. Land & Investment.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six roomed houses,  
etc.; lot 5x120'; \$1,700;  
easy terms.

RENT.—Six room

## Municipal Elections

**Mayor Hayward and all Old Aldermen Back in Their Places.**

**Dr. Hall Again Elected to School Board—Mrs. Grant Defeated.**

**Results of the Contests in the Other Parts of the Province.**

The eager crowds waiting around the polling booths and newspaper offices for the election returns were conspicuous by their absence Thursday. It was a foregone conclusion that the three old aldermen for the North Ward would be re-elected, and while there was some speculation on the result in South Ward, not a great deal of interest was manifested. As for the election for the three school trustees, a good deal of work was done by some of the candidates and their friends, a fight being put up by a certain section for Dr. Hall, Mrs. Grant and Mr. Huggett. Two of these—Dr. Hall and Mr. Huggett—were elected, the other, Mr. McCallum, being defeated. George Jay, the only noteworthy feature was the number of plumpers that were given. In the South Ward aldermanic contest there were more than usual. North Ward King received 37, Bragg 34, Brydon S. and Beckwith 37. For school trustee, Jay received 76, Huggett 29, Hall 24, Mrs. Grant 17, and Boggs 14. The total vote in the two wards for school trustees were:

### NORTH WARD.

Thomas H. Brydon.....	630
J. L. Beckwith.....	572
John Kingman.....	606
Edward Bragg.....	356

### SOUTH WARD.

W. G. Cameron.....	332
H. Oodell.....	328
John Hall.....	300
John York.....	199

### SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Lewis Hall.....	816
George Jay.....	706
Alfred Huggett.....	604
Mrs. G. Grant.....	584
Boggs.....	558

There were no changes in the city council, the mayor and aldermen who were elected a year ago having been returned to power—Mayor Hayward and Ald. Stewardson and Mrs. York, George Jay, aldermen by acclamation; Ald. Brydon, Beckwith and Kingman in North Ward; and Ald. Cameron, Cooley and Hall, in South Ward, by large majorities over the two dissenting aldermen. There were two new members on the school board—Messrs. Jay and Huggett—who take the places vacated by Mr. A. G. McCandless, who decided not to stand again, and Mrs. Grant, who was defeated.

At the city hall last evening short addresses were delivered by the successful candidates.

### IN OTHER PLACES.

Revelstoke, Jan. 17.—The municipal elections for this city took place to-day, resulting as follows:

For Mayor—Thos Kilpatrick elected by 90 majority.

For Alderman: Ward one, W. S. Newman and F. McCarty, by acclamation; Ward two, T. E. L. Taylor and H. Bourne; Ward three, Wm. Nettle and J. Jameson; Ward four, C. Ayler, adjutant-general at Ottawa, and accompanied by a medical certificate testifying that the applicant is of good strong frame, free from certain diseases and capable of high tension. The Boers are still active on strand.

Information as to the doings of the invaders is hard to obtain, but it is clear they are getting very little to eat.

The Fifth and Sixth Regiments and Rocky Mountain Rangers are authorized to perform this year's training at their respective head-quarters.

Victoria to Have a Bearer Company—A Lumber Deputation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—No. 9 Bearer Company is to have its headquarters at Victoria.

The Fifth and Sixth Regiments and Rocky Mountain Rangers are authorized to perform this year's training at their respective head-quarters.

Forms to Be Filled Out and Sent to Colonel Aylmer.

Information as to the doings of the invaders is hard to obtain, but it is clear they are getting very little to eat.

The Fifth and Sixth Regiments and Rocky Mountain Rangers are authorized to perform this year's training at their respective head-quarters.

Victoria to Have a Bearer Company—A Lumber Deputation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—No. 9 Bearer Company is to have its headquarters at Victoria.

The Fifth and Sixth Regiments and Rocky Mountain Rangers are authorized to perform this year's training at their respective head-quarters.

Forms to Be Filled Out and Sent to Colonel Aylmer.

Information as to the doings of the invaders is hard to obtain, but it is clear they are getting very little to eat.

The Fifth and Sixth Regiments and Rocky Mountain Rangers are authorized to perform this year's training at their respective head-quarters.

Victoria to Have a Bearer Company—A Lumber Deputation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—No. 9 Bearer Company is to have its headquarters at Victoria.

The Fifth and Sixth Regiments and Rocky Mountain Rangers are authorized to perform this year's training at their respective head-quarters.

Forms to Be Filled Out and Sent to Colonel Aylmer.

Information as to the doings of the invaders is hard to obtain, but it is clear they are getting very little to eat.

The Fifth and Sixth Regiments and Rocky Mountain Rangers are authorized to perform this year's training at their respective head-quarters.

Victoria to Have a Bearer Company—A Lumber Deputation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—No. 9 Bearer Company is to have its headquarters at Victoria.

The Fifth and Sixth Regiments and Rocky Mountain Rangers are authorized to perform this year's training at their respective head-quarters.

Forms to Be Filled Out and Sent to Colonel Aylmer.

Information as to the doings of the invaders is hard to obtain, but it is clear they are getting very little to eat.

The Fifth and Sixth Regiments and Rocky Mountain Rangers are authorized to perform this year's training at their respective head-quarters.

Victoria to Have a Bearer Company—A Lumber Deputation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—No. 9 Bearer Company is to have its headquarters at Victoria.

The Fifth and Sixth Regiments and Rocky Mountain Rangers are authorized to perform this year's training at their respective head-quarters.

Forms to Be Filled Out and Sent to Colonel Aylmer.

Information as to the doings of the invaders is hard to obtain, but it is clear they are getting very little to eat.

The Fifth and Sixth Regiments and Rocky Mountain Rangers are authorized to perform this year's training at their respective head-quarters.

Victoria to Have a Bearer Company—A Lumber Deputation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—No. 9 Bearer Company is to have its headquarters at Victoria.

The Fifth and Sixth Regiments and Rocky Mountain Rangers are authorized to perform this year's training at their respective head-quarters.

Forms to Be Filled Out and Sent to Colonel Aylmer.

Information as to the doings of the invaders is hard to obtain, but it is clear they are getting very little to eat.

The Fifth and Sixth Regiments and Rocky Mountain Rangers are authorized to perform this year's training at their respective head-quarters.

Victoria to Have a Bearer Company—A Lumber Deputation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—No. 9 Bearer Company is to have its headquarters at Victoria.

The Fifth and Sixth Regiments and Rocky Mountain Rangers are authorized to perform this year's training at their respective head-quarters.

Forms to Be Filled Out and Sent to Colonel Aylmer.

Information as to the doings of the invaders is hard to obtain, but it is clear they are getting very little to eat.

The Fifth and Sixth Regiments and Rocky Mountain Rangers are authorized to perform this year's training at their respective head-quarters.

Victoria to Have a Bearer Company—A Lumber Deputation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—No. 9 Bearer Company is to have its headquarters at Victoria.

The Fifth and Sixth Regiments and Rocky Mountain Rangers are authorized to perform this year's training at their respective head-quarters.

Forms to Be Filled Out and Sent to Colonel Aylmer.

Information as to the doings of the invaders is hard to obtain, but it is clear they are getting very little to eat.

The Fifth and Sixth Regiments and Rocky Mountain Rangers are authorized to perform this year's training at their respective head-quarters.

Victoria to Have a Bearer Company—A Lumber Deputation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—No. 9 Bearer Company is to have its headquarters at Victoria.

The Fifth and Sixth Regiments and Rocky Mountain Rangers are authorized to perform this year's training at their respective head-quarters.

Forms to Be Filled Out and Sent to Colonel Aylmer.

Information as to the doings of the invaders is hard to obtain, but it is clear they are getting very little to eat.

The Fifth and Sixth Regiments and Rocky Mountain Rangers are authorized to perform this year's training at their respective head-quarters.

Victoria to Have a Bearer Company—A Lumber Deputation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—No. 9 Bearer Company is to have its headquarters at Victoria.

The Fifth and Sixth Regiments and Rocky Mountain Rangers are authorized to perform this year's training at their respective head-quarters.

Forms to Be Filled Out and Sent to Colonel Aylmer.

Information as to the doings of the invaders is hard to obtain, but it is clear they are getting very little to eat.

The Fifth and Sixth Regiments and Rocky Mountain Rangers are authorized to perform this year's training at their respective head-quarters.

Victoria to Have a Bearer Company—A Lumber Deputation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—No. 9 Bearer Company is to have its headquarters at Victoria.

The Fifth and Sixth Regiments and Rocky Mountain Rangers are authorized to perform this year's training at their respective head-quarters.

Forms to Be Filled Out and Sent to Colonel Aylmer.

Information as to the doings of the invaders is hard to obtain, but it is clear they are getting very little to eat.

The Fifth and Sixth Regiments and Rocky Mountain Rangers are authorized to perform this year's training at their respective head-quarters.

Victoria to Have a Bearer Company—A Lumber Deputation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—No. 9 Bearer Company is to have its headquarters at Victoria.

The Fifth and Sixth Regiments and Rocky Mountain Rangers are authorized to perform this year's training at their respective head-quarters.

Forms to Be Filled Out and Sent to Colonel Aylmer.

Information as to the doings of the invaders is hard to obtain, but it is clear they are getting very little to eat.

The Fifth and Sixth Regiments and Rocky Mountain Rangers are authorized to perform this year's training at their respective head-quarters.

Victoria to Have a Bearer Company—A Lumber Deputation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—No. 9 Bearer Company is to have its headquarters at Victoria.

The Fifth and Sixth Regiments and Rocky Mountain Rangers are authorized to perform this year's training at their respective head-quarters.

Forms to Be Filled Out and Sent to Colonel Aylmer.

Information as to the doings of the invaders is hard to obtain, but it is clear they are getting very little to eat.

The Fifth and Sixth Regiments and Rocky Mountain Rangers are authorized to perform this year's training at their respective head-quarters.

Victoria to Have a Bearer Company—A Lumber Deputation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—No. 9 Bearer Company is to have its headquarters at Victoria.

The Fifth and Sixth Regiments and Rocky Mountain Rangers are authorized to perform this year's training at their respective head-quarters.

Forms to Be Filled Out and Sent to Colonel Aylmer.

Information as to the doings of the invaders is hard to obtain, but it is clear they are getting very little to eat.

The Fifth and Sixth Regiments and Rocky Mountain Rangers are authorized to perform this year's training at their respective head-quarters.

Victoria to Have a Bearer Company—A Lumber Deputation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—No. 9 Bearer Company is to have its headquarters at Victoria.

The Fifth and Sixth Regiments and Rocky Mountain Rangers are authorized to perform this year's training at their respective head-quarters.

Forms to Be Filled Out and Sent to Colonel Aylmer.

Information as to the doings of the invaders is hard to obtain, but it is clear they are getting very little to eat.

## Victoria

zens Jubilant  
s for the  
e.

will Boom the  
Tourist  
rt.

on prevails among  
at the announcement  
last Thursday  
er people were  
in Victoria. The  
and island formed  
of conversation on  
and everywhere  
that exceedingly  
be looked forward  
real estate people  
some important  
d everything indi-  
many weeks have  
ul witness a move  
which will remind  
lines which pre-  
the witness.

it is a matter of  
t Victoria shall re-  
on as a tourist res-  
domesticated the belief that  
ent deal by which  
the control of the  
be that the great  
would put forth  
tour to the  
a lucrative traffic  
incidentally contrib-  
ing of Victoria. It  
the gentlemen  
the C.P.R.  
possessed by Vic-  
and pleasure res-  
es, and made steps to  
providing first-class  
to the tourist  
Coast, which  
privileges. In view  
the C.P.R.  
favour, on account  
the shipping busi-  
o Vancouver, which  
the passing of  
is the conviction  
company will do all  
the trade of Vic-  
of sufficient mag-  
le to interfere with  
oria was assured of  
offered to him a  
batch of schemes  
respective ideas, also  
the good feeling and  
ture which prevails

GE MINE.  
nt Will Be in Opera-  
tion.

31 over 600 feet of  
en accomplished  
owder Sider, which  
the Tyne Copper Co.  
dition to the develop-  
on road has been  
way station to the  
import and export  
cited out, which  
value of the mines  
the shareholders  
moment a modern  
with hoisting and  
is being installed,  
will be in full opera-

13x5 feet is being  
made with the work-  
portion of the mines  
which has already been  
223 feet vertically  
vel a distance north  
one miles, where at  
ons returns. At  
courageous has been  
ore bodies have been  
workings of the pro-  
the copper  
nature, 15 feet wide;  
a higher-grade lode  
crossover, showing 24  
per cent. gold, 2.5 per  
cent. silver, and 3.5 per  
silver of the 24 feet  
assays, yields 4.5 per  
oz. gold, and 2.4 oz.

ore body, and facili-  
ment, which is con-  
pected large profits

EFFECT:  
t Coal Being Landed  
Brunswick.

Jan. 17.—The Nor-  
ster Jebsen is landing  
d States coal here for  
nally, the first  
e landed here. It  
the recent coal  
Cape Breton.

HIC BRIEFS.  
e of James Sharp,  
not and killed his wife,  
Kashmir has been  
in the Indian Ocean,  
le, including the cap-  
the steamer New Eng-  
or Boston, took another  
ounds for Zanzibar, Zanzibar.  
of Mr. John Alexander  
led by Mrs. Ebel, Ber-  
aducted.

Southwestern railway  
and steamship companies  
him and wounding  
Pearson's pockets and  
train at Vauxhall, but he  
rike in Colorado threat-  
late Bishop of London  
the body being buried  
rial.

AND READY.  
e Its Proportion of  
South Africa.

7.—Mr. Robert Philip,  
urer of Queensland,  
the colony was pre-  
e proportion of  
troops for South  
Australia.

## Murder in Second Degree

Slayers of Jennie Bosschier  
Are Found Guilty by the  
Jury.

Maximum Penalty That Can be  
Inflicted Is Thirty Years  
Imprisonment.

New York, Jan. 18.—Walter C. Mc-  
Alister, Andrew J. Campbell and Wil-  
liam A. Death, three of the four per-  
sons indicted for the death of Jennie  
Bosschier, a maid-girl of Paterson, N.  
J., who was murdered on the night of  
October 18 last, were to-night adjudged  
guilty of murder in the second degree.  
According to the New Jersey law the  
maximum penalty for the prisoners is  
30 years' imprisonment. The jury took  
fourteen ballots, and after summoning  
Judge Dixon and the prisoners, filed  
into the court room. The trial, which  
had been adjourned on account of  
the illness of the judge, was adjourned  
again, and the court adjourned for  
the arrival of a hundred British in-  
fantry.

Lord Rosebery remarked that the great  
individuals of Britain had the most to  
fear. The United States, with its in-  
calculable resources and the enterprising  
spirit of its people, was the most formid-  
able of the contestants. The Colonies,  
although somewhat slow and unwieldy,  
were scarcely inferior rivals on account  
of their silent and persistent methods and  
unconquerable spirit.

The Evening Standard says it hears a num-  
ber of prisoners escape from Ceylon.

London, Jan. 17.—At a meeting of the  
Wolverhampton Chamber of commerce  
yesterday Lord Rosebery made a speech  
in which he dealt in a most serious strain  
with the industrial and commercial com-  
petition by which Great Britain was  
faced. He declared that times were dark  
and gloomy, it was difficult, even un-  
wise, to try to prophesy what it might  
have in store.

The war, he feared, was not military.

It was that great war of trade which  
was inevitably coming, in which, as  
he said, "we would be one of the  
greatest and most serious that Great  
Britain would have to cope with. While  
not putting other nations into the category  
of the United States, he said that  
Germany than the British had the most to  
fear. The United States, with its in-  
calculable resources and the enterprising  
spirit of its people, was the most formid-  
able of the contestants. The Colonies,  
although somewhat slow and unwieldy,  
were scarcely inferior rivals on account  
of their silent and persistent methods and  
unconquerable spirit.

Lord Rosebery remarked that the great  
individuals of Britain had the most to  
fear. The United States, with its in-  
calculable resources and the enterprising  
spirit of its people, was the most formid-  
able of the contestants. The Colonies,  
although somewhat slow and unwieldy,  
were scarcely inferior rivals on account  
of their silent and persistent methods and  
unconquerable spirit.

The war, he feared, was not military.

It was that great war of trade which  
was inevitably coming, in which, as  
he said, "we would be one of the  
greatest and most serious that Great  
Britain would have to cope with. While  
not putting other nations into the category  
of the United States, he said that  
Germany than the British had the most to  
fear. The United States, with its in-  
calculable resources and the enterprising  
spirit of its people, was the most formid-  
able of the contestants. The Colonies,  
although somewhat slow and unwieldy,  
were scarcely inferior rivals on account  
of their silent and persistent methods and  
unconquerable spirit.

The war, he feared, was not military.

It was that great war of trade which  
was inevitably coming, in which, as  
he said, "we would be one of the  
greatest and most serious that Great  
Britain would have to cope with. While  
not putting other nations into the category  
of the United States, he said that  
Germany than the British had the most to  
fear. The United States, with its in-  
calculable resources and the enterprising  
spirit of its people, was the most formid-  
able of the contestants. The Colonies,  
although somewhat slow and unwieldy,  
were scarcely inferior rivals on account  
of their silent and persistent methods and  
unconquerable spirit.

The war, he feared, was not military.

It was that great war of trade which  
was inevitably coming, in which, as  
he said, "we would be one of the  
greatest and most serious that Great  
Britain would have to cope with. While  
not putting other nations into the category  
of the United States, he said that  
Germany than the British had the most to  
fear. The United States, with its in-  
calculable resources and the enterprising  
spirit of its people, was the most formid-  
able of the contestants. The Colonies,  
although somewhat slow and unwieldy,  
were scarcely inferior rivals on account  
of their silent and persistent methods and  
unconquerable spirit.

The war, he feared, was not military.

It was that great war of trade which  
was inevitably coming, in which, as  
he said, "we would be one of the  
greatest and most serious that Great  
Britain would have to cope with. While  
not putting other nations into the category  
of the United States, he said that  
Germany than the British had the most to  
fear. The United States, with its in-  
calculable resources and the enterprising  
spirit of its people, was the most formid-  
able of the contestants. The Colonies,  
although somewhat slow and unwieldy,  
were scarcely inferior rivals on account  
of their silent and persistent methods and  
unconquerable spirit.

The war, he feared, was not military.

It was that great war of trade which  
was inevitably coming, in which, as  
he said, "we would be one of the  
greatest and most serious that Great  
Britain would have to cope with. While  
not putting other nations into the category  
of the United States, he said that  
Germany than the British had the most to  
fear. The United States, with its in-  
calculable resources and the enterprising  
spirit of its people, was the most formid-  
able of the contestants. The Colonies,  
although somewhat slow and unwieldy,  
were scarcely inferior rivals on account  
of their silent and persistent methods and  
unconquerable spirit.

The war, he feared, was not military.

It was that great war of trade which  
was inevitably coming, in which, as  
he said, "we would be one of the  
greatest and most serious that Great  
Britain would have to cope with. While  
not putting other nations into the category  
of the United States, he said that  
Germany than the British had the most to  
fear. The United States, with its in-  
calculable resources and the enterprising  
spirit of its people, was the most formid-  
able of the contestants. The Colonies,  
although somewhat slow and unwieldy,  
were scarcely inferior rivals on account  
of their silent and persistent methods and  
unconquerable spirit.

The war, he feared, was not military.

It was that great war of trade which  
was inevitably coming, in which, as  
he said, "we would be one of the  
greatest and most serious that Great  
Britain would have to cope with. While  
not putting other nations into the category  
of the United States, he said that  
Germany than the British had the most to  
fear. The United States, with its in-  
calculable resources and the enterprising  
spirit of its people, was the most formid-  
able of the contestants. The Colonies,  
although somewhat slow and unwieldy,  
were scarcely inferior rivals on account  
of their silent and persistent methods and  
unconquerable spirit.

The war, he feared, was not military.

It was that great war of trade which  
was inevitably coming, in which, as  
he said, "we would be one of the  
greatest and most serious that Great  
Britain would have to cope with. While  
not putting other nations into the category  
of the United States, he said that  
Germany than the British had the most to  
fear. The United States, with its in-  
calculable resources and the enterprising  
spirit of its people, was the most formid-  
able of the contestants. The Colonies,  
although somewhat slow and unwieldy,  
were scarcely inferior rivals on account  
of their silent and persistent methods and  
unconquerable spirit.

The war, he feared, was not military.

It was that great war of trade which  
was inevitably coming, in which, as  
he said, "we would be one of the  
greatest and most serious that Great  
Britain would have to cope with. While  
not putting other nations into the category  
of the United States, he said that  
Germany than the British had the most to  
fear. The United States, with its in-  
calculable resources and the enterprising  
spirit of its people, was the most formid-  
able of the contestants. The Colonies,  
although somewhat slow and unwieldy,  
were scarcely inferior rivals on account  
of their silent and persistent methods and  
unconquerable spirit.

The war, he feared, was not military.

It was that great war of trade which  
was inevitably coming, in which, as  
he said, "we would be one of the  
greatest and most serious that Great  
Britain would have to cope with. While  
not putting other nations into the category  
of the United States, he said that  
Germany than the British had the most to  
fear. The United States, with its in-  
calculable resources and the enterprising  
spirit of its people, was the most formid-  
able of the contestants. The Colonies,  
although somewhat slow and unwieldy,  
were scarcely inferior rivals on account  
of their silent and persistent methods and  
unconquerable spirit.

The war, he feared, was not military.

It was that great war of trade which  
was inevitably coming, in which, as  
he said, "we would be one of the  
greatest and most serious that Great  
Britain would have to cope with. While  
not putting other nations into the category  
of the United States, he said that  
Germany than the British had the most to  
fear. The United States, with its in-  
calculable resources and the enterprising  
spirit of its people, was the most formid-  
able of the contestants. The Colonies,  
although somewhat slow and unwieldy,  
were scarcely inferior rivals on account  
of their silent and persistent methods and  
unconquerable spirit.

The war, he feared, was not military.

It was that great war of trade which  
was inevitably coming, in which, as  
he said, "we would be one of the  
greatest and most serious that Great  
Britain would have to cope with. While  
not putting other nations into the category  
of the United States, he said that  
Germany than the British had the most to  
fear. The United States, with its in-  
calculable resources and the enterprising  
spirit of its people, was the most formid-  
able of the contestants. The Colonies,  
although somewhat slow and unwieldy,  
were scarcely inferior rivals on account  
of their silent and persistent methods and  
unconquerable spirit.

The war, he feared, was not military.

It was that great war of trade which  
was inevitably coming, in which, as  
he said, "we would be one of the  
greatest and most serious that Great  
Britain would have to cope with. While  
not putting other nations into the category  
of the United States, he said that  
Germany than the British had the most to  
fear. The United States, with its in-  
calculable resources and the enterprising  
spirit of its people, was the most formid-  
able of the contestants. The Colonies,  
although somewhat slow and unwieldy,  
were scarcely inferior rivals on account  
of their silent and persistent methods and  
unconquerable spirit.

The war, he feared, was not military.

It was that great war of trade which  
was inevitably coming, in which, as  
he said, "we would be one of the  
greatest and most serious that Great  
Britain would have to cope with. While  
not putting other nations into the category  
of the United States, he said that  
Germany than the British had the most to  
fear. The United States, with its in-  
calculable resources and the enterprising  
spirit of its people, was the most formid-  
able of the contestants. The Colonies,  
although somewhat slow and unwieldy,  
were scarcely inferior rivals on account  
of their silent and persistent methods and  
unconquerable spirit.

The war, he feared, was not military.

It was that great war of trade which  
was inevitably coming, in which, as  
he said, "we would be one of the  
greatest and most serious that Great  
Britain would have to cope with. While  
not putting other nations into the category  
of the United States, he said that  
Germany than the British had the most to  
fear. The United States, with its in-  
calculable resources and the enterprising  
spirit of its people, was the most formid-  
able of the contestants. The Colonies,  
although somewhat slow and unwieldy,  
were scarcely inferior rivals on account  
of their silent and persistent methods and  
unconquerable spirit.

The war, he feared, was not military.

It was that great war of trade which  
was inevitably coming, in which, as  
he said, "we would be one of the  
greatest and most serious that Great  
Britain would have to cope with. While  
not putting other nations into the category  
of the United States, he said that  
Germany than the British had the most to  
fear. The United States, with its in-  
calculable resources and the enterprising  
spirit of its people, was the most formid-  
able of the contestants. The Colonies,  
although somewhat slow and unwieldy,  
were scarcely inferior rivals on account  
of their silent and persistent methods and  
unconquerable spirit.

The war, he feared, was not military.

It was that great war of trade which  
was inevitably coming, in which, as  
he said, "we would be one of the  
greatest and most serious that Great  
Britain would have to cope with. While  
not putting other nations into the category  
of the United States, he said that  
Germany than the British had the most to  
fear. The United States, with its in-  
calculable resources and the enterprising  
spirit of its people, was the most formid-  
able of the contestants. The Colonies,  
although somewhat slow and unwieldy,  
were scarcely inferior rivals on account  
of their silent and persistent methods and  
unconquerable spirit.

The war, he feared, was not military.

It was that great war of trade which  
was inevitably coming, in which, as  
he said, "we would be one of the  
greatest and most serious that Great  
Britain would have to cope with. While  
not putting other nations into the category  
of the United States, he said that  
Germany than the British had the most to  
fear. The United States, with its in-  
calculable resources and the enterprising  
spirit of its people, was the most formid-  
able of the contestants. The Colonies,  
although somewhat slow and unwieldy,  
were scarcely inferior rivals on account  
of their silent and persistent methods and  
unconquerable spirit.

The war, he feared, was not military.

It was that great war of trade which  
was inevitably coming, in which, as  
he said, "we would be one of the  
greatest and most serious that Great  
Britain would have to cope with. While  
not putting other nations into the category  
of the United States, he said that  
Germany than the British had the most to  
fear. The United States, with its in-  
calculable resources and the enterprising  
spirit of its people, was the most formid-  
able of the contestants. The Colonies,  
although somewhat slow and unwieldy,  
were scarcely inferior rivals on account  
of their silent and persistent methods and  
unconquerable spirit.

The war, he feared, was not military.

It was that great war of trade which  
was inevitably coming, in which, as  
he said, "we would be one of the  
greatest and most serious that Great  
Britain would have to cope with. While  
not putting other nations into the category  
of the United States, he said that  
Germany than the British had the most to  
fear. The United States, with its in-  
calculable resources and the enterprising  
spirit of its people, was the most formid-  
able of the contestants. The Colonies,  
although somewhat slow and unwieldy,  
were scarcely inferior rivals on account  
of their silent and persistent methods and  
unconquerable spirit.

The war, he feared, was not military.

It was that great war of trade which  
was inevitably coming, in which, as  
he said, "we would be one of the  
greatest and most serious that Great  
Britain would have to cope with. While  
not putting other nations into the category  
of the United States, he said that  
Germany than the British had the most to  
fear. The United States, with its in-  
calculable resources and the enterprising  
spirit of its people, was the most formid-  
able of the contestants. The Colonies,  
although somewhat slow and unwieldy,  
were scarcely inferior rivals on account  
of their silent and persistent methods and  
unconquerable spirit.

The war, he feared, was not military.

It was that great war of trade which  
was inevitably coming, in which, as  
he said, "we would be one of the  
greatest and most serious that Great  
Britain would have to cope with. While  
not putting other nations into the category  
of the United States, he said that  
Germany than the British had the most to  
fear. The United States, with its in-  
calculable resources and the enterprising  
spirit of its people, was the most formid-  
able of the contestants. The Colonies,  
although somewhat slow and unwieldy,  
were scarcely inferior rivals on account  
of their silent and persistent methods and  
unconquerable spirit.

## The Colonist.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1901.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.  
Limited Liability.  
No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

Percival R. Brown, - - Manager.

## THE DAILY COLONIST.

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

One Year ..... \$1.50  
Six Months ..... 75  
Three Months ..... 40

## THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.

One Year ..... \$1.50  
Six Months ..... 75  
Three Months ..... 40

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

## TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

All new advertisements and chances of advertising, to ensure their being inserted should be handed to the business office not later than 6 p. m. Advertising will be accepted up to 8 p. m. at the business office, but insertion cannot be guaranteed. For urgent advertising after 8 p. m., consult the Night Editor.

## THE CIVIC ELECTIONS.

As a result of last Thursday's election the personnel of the municipal body remains unchanged from what it was in 1900. The Colonist is pleased at this, inasmuch as a month or so ago, believing it but expressed the feelings of the people on the subject, it said that the old council might very well be returned by acclamation, as excellent work had been done during the year, and there was general satisfaction at the manner in which the affairs of the municipality had been conducted. We think the citizens are to be congratulated on the assurance that the policy of progress in civic matters inaugurated in 1900 is to continue, and that our public affairs are to be directed for another year by men who have shown themselves so capable in the past. His worship Mayor Hayward and the aldermen also should feel gratified at this manifestation of satisfaction of their services on the part of the ratepayers.

## THE TRADE OF TEXADA ISLAND.

The recent announcement of the sale of the Van Andra Copper Company's properties on Texada Island to an English mining syndicate, followed by the news that the Pugel Sound Iron Mining Company has sold out to a powerful corporation, which will immediately proceed to develop the iron deposits on a large scale, would indicate that the mining industries of Texada are on the eve of a season of great expansion. The only cause for regret in the premises is that the company which has acquired the Pugel Sound Mining Company's property is going to ship the iron to the state of Washington for treatment. It would be more gratifying to have to record that these immense deposits of rich iron ore were to be developed and manufactured on the ground, thus establishing a new industry on Vancouver Island which would give an impetus to the whole industrial community by the preliminary outlay of a large amount in installing the necessary plant, and afterwards give permanent employment to several hundred. Canada has far too long been the purveyor to the United States of raw material in many lines. For years, until wise and patriotic legislation put an end to it, Ontario supplied the sawmills of Michigan with timber, getting in return only the stumpage fees on the logs. In the matter of pulpwood it was the same. Millions of cords of pulp material were cut in Ontario and Quebec to supply the United States mills, the Canadians getting only \$3 to \$3.50 a cord, where the finished product is worth about \$40 a cord. The extraordinary blunder in political economy which permitted this commercial brigandage has been remedied in Ontario by a law which provides that all timber cut on crown lands must be manufactured within the province; and the government of Quebec is about to adopt a similar law. British Columbia would do well to take to heart the experience of her sister provinces and protect her undeveloped timber and mineral resources by legislation which will prevent their spoliation by foreigners, while sufficiently liberal to induce capital to come into the province and develop on fair terms, permitting legitimate profits.

There is another phase of this Texada Island mining revival which is of immediate importance to Victoria, and should command the earnest consideration of her business men. That is direct and efficient communication with Texada Island. The Van Andra and Marble Bay mines, which are working continuously, have a combined pay-roll of some \$20,000 per month; other mines and prospects are being developed on a con-

siderable scale, which entails a large expenditure of money in wages and supplies; several owners are preparing to resume operations on their properties within the next three months; and, lastly, the new owners of the iron mines are about to set a large force at work to take out and ship ore. The trade of Texada Island is already large and is growing daily in importance, yet Victoria has no direct communication with the island. One has to cross to Vancouver and take a boat in order to reach Texada, and all the trade of the island is done with that city. There are now two steamers making semi-weekly trips between Vancouver and Van Andra, and a company was recently formed in Vancouver to put a third steamer on the run, proving beyond doubt that there is a profitable business to be done. Victoria shipping men and merchants should therefore stir themselves to secure the trade of Texada. Delay in the matter means the slipping away from them of much profitable business, which, from present indications, is likely to swell to large proportions in the immediate future.

## AN OLD STORY.

The correspondents of the Sunday papers are amusing themselves with speculating over the impending collapse of British greatness. They point out the great increase of exports from the United States and the active competition of Germany to support their claims. They seem to forget that the world is using vastly more of the products of industry than at any previous time in its history, and hence that the increased output of one country does not necessarily mean a decrease elsewhere. The story of British retrogression is an oft-repeated tale. We have encountered it in writings, which were old when the last century was young. It is popular not with foreigners only, for nothing seems to afford greater delight to the average Britisher than to assure people that his country is going to "the demotion bow-wow." He knows that he will not be taken seriously at home, and does not trouble himself as to how his jeremiads will be taken abroad.

In her novel, "The Master Christian," Marie Corelli makes a French Abbé say: "We, that is the French, the Germans and the Italians, hate the English, but we black their boots." Great Britain is not popular. She is too self-reliant, too confident in the strength and permanency of her institutions to be popular among peoples whose history is a succession of strife and turmoil, and who do not understand the principles of self-government. The individuality of the Briton is beyond the understanding of the foreigner. It is the product of generations of freedom. Hence, when anything happens to furnish an excuse for believing that John Bull is losing his vigor, his neighbors work themselves up into quite a frenzy of delirious over it. There is no need to worry. When the 20th century ends, John will be doing business at the old stand, and a lot of people will, as now, be entertaining themselves with speculations as to the date of his impending failure.

## SIR FRANK SMITH.

The death of Sir Frank Smith removes a man whose success in life is an example to the young men of Canada, of what energy and ability can accomplish. From a clerk in a store at the insignificant salary of \$5 a month, he rose, by his own exertions, to head of an immense business, president and director in some of the largest financial and industrial institutions in the country, a senator and member of the Dominion cabinet. Strongly Liberal-Conservative in his convictions, his political foes were, many of them, his personal friends. He was greatly respected by all classes, and his death will cause general regret.

## A PRESSING NECESSITY.

The necessity for early steps being taken to arrange for the construction of a new bridge in place of the present temporary structure at Point Ellice is urgent. The question will not admit of delay. The growing importance of Esquimalt and Victoria West, the inconvenience caused to tramway passengers through the inability of the latter to give an improved car service until a better bridge has been erected, and the general dissatisfaction which exists at the present makeshift structure, make it highly important that no time be lost in commencing a work about which there are no two opinions as to its necessity. We learn that City Engineer Topp is working on plans and preparing data for the proposed new structure. In this connection it has been suggested to the Colonist that competitive plans should be called for, but there seems to be some objection to such action being taken, local sentiment being likely to interfere with the selection of the best plan. However, that is a mere detail. The bridge must be built, and that at the very earliest possible date. It is a matter of supreme importance that the naval authorities at Esquimalt should not be placed at any inconvenience owing to inadequate facilities of communication with the city, which reaps very great benefit from the trade growing out of furnishing supplies for Her Majesty's ships.

The city council will only be doing what is the wish of the people if it takes the matter up with alacrity and arranges for an early commencement of the work. On this latter point we feel we ought to mention how important it is that public undertakings of a large nature—such as the building of the new Point Ellice bridge will be—should be commenced early in the spring, so that advantage may be taken of the fine

weather during the summer, and not be forced to lay over until the wet fall season. No doubt an arrangement could be made with the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company for the use of the swing bridge for pedestrians while the work of construction is proceeding. There is an assurance that an adequate share of the cost of the bridge will be borne by the provincial government.

## TYRANNY AND TYRANTS.

Eternal vigilance is alleged to be the price of liberty, but what is the use of paying for the privilege of going to bed in a Pullman car, if you have to stay awake all night to see that the colored salamander, who has charge of the same, does not keep the things heated like a Turkish bath, just because he "likes it that way"? You pay your dollars and suppose it is to ensure your comfort; but it is where you are wrong. It is his comfort that you are providing for. It is that he may snoze in peace, wrapped in a blanket, while you think you will go out on the platform in your pajamas and cool off, that George Pullman invented the torture chamber which bears his name, and you plank down your coin for a mostly-foaming piece of pasteboard.

You go to a restaurant and order what you think you want. Do you get it? Well, perhaps you do; but you usually get what the tyrant who presides over the cooking things you ought to have. The only real difference between restaurants is that some of them are worse than others. Of course you can complain, but what good does that do? You may elicit a "Yes, sir," from the waiter; but does that bring back banished appetite?

You ring up Central. In the innocence of your heart you suppose that Central is meant to be run up. Central has its own views on the point, and you soon find out that there are tyrants who do not wear crowns.

You enter a hotel dining room, and espy a comfortable corner, where you would like to sit. Do you get there? Well, there is a way to get there, of course, but you have no right there, it is understood. You reach your desired home only by the grace of the lordly tyrant who presides over the place.

And so it is all along the line. You want, as you suppose, for the service you want, but find you have only secured the privilege of paying again and again for the things that were nominally covered by your first outlay. Some of those who are entitled to make application, only 15 have availed themselves of the offer up to the present. This would seem to indicate that the volunteers are satisfied with the knowledge that they but did their duty to Queen and country, and do not wish any pecuniary reward.

One of the most magnificent bequests which has been made in recent years is the leaving of nearly \$40,000,000, to be devoted to charitable purposes, by Sam Lewis, a London money lender, who died on Monday last. The sum of \$400,000 goes to provide dwellings for the poor of all creeds. This latter stipulation is a most commendable feature of the details of the will.

It is not often that the benefits which result from making displays at international expositions are shown so rapidly as has been the case in the Canadian paper manufactured at Paris. Inquiries are now being made by French paper men for the Canadian product, and it is likely that a large amount will have to be erected to supply the Parisian trade.

Madame Albiani, at the head of a company of English artists, will make a tour of the Dominion early in the spring. Canada will extend a cordial welcome to her most illustrious songstress on her return to her native land.

It is not often that the benefits which result from making displays at international expositions are shown so rapidly as has been the case in the Canadian paper manufactured at Paris. Inquiries are now being made by French paper men for the Canadian product, and it is likely that a large amount will have to be erected to supply the Parisian trade.

One of the most magnificent bequests which has been made in recent years is the leaving of nearly \$40,000,000, to be devoted to charitable purposes, by Sam Lewis, a London money lender, who died on Monday last. The sum of \$400,000 goes to provide dwellings for the poor of all creeds. This latter stipulation is a most commendable feature of the details of the will.

It is a matter for surprise that the officer of the Ontario government to grant 160 acres of land to each of the South African volunteers does not seem to be better appreciated. Out of 700 who are entitled to make application, only 15 have availed themselves of the offer up to the present. This would seem to indicate that the volunteers are satisfied with the knowledge that they but did their duty to Queen and country, and do not wish any pecuniary reward.

## FIVE DOLLARS A DAY.

Sad Yukon Council Will Consider a Bill Fixing Miners' Wages.

The Dawson correspondent of the Seattle P. I., writing on January 6th, says: "In Dawson, when the scale of wages was cut to \$1 a day, miners were paid \$1.50 a day and a board, and the miners made a strong resistance and at one time threatened to strike, but the miners were paid only \$1 a day and board was considered good pay for working in the mines, and that is the reason why the miners got high wages. This winter a successful attempt was made to cut the wages to \$3 a day, but the miners still insisted on the higher scale of wages, and the miners' wives still paid the old wages. They were very few, however, and the miners were paid \$3 a day and board. In the Yukon the miners did not have the regular records of the miners' wives, and the miners got \$3 a day and the severer winter. With the thermometer 70 degrees below zero and without clothing, it is a hard life. Things have been going from bad to worse but now the miners have secured a change in the law. A new member of the Yukon council, who at the last session introduced a bill to cut the miners' wages to \$1 a day, was disapproved of every mine owner and employer in the Yukon country, will have the miners' wives pay him \$3 a day and board in the district. This bill is an ordinance prohibiting the employment of miners below 70 degrees below zero and without clothing. That is the reason why the miners got high wages. This winter a successful attempt was made to cut the wages to \$3 a day, but the miners still insisted on the higher scale of wages, and the miners' wives still paid the old wages. They were very few, however, and the miners were paid \$3 a day and board. In the Yukon the miners did not have the regular records of the miners' wives, and the miners got \$3 a day and the severer winter. With the thermometer 70 degrees below zero and without clothing, it is a hard life. Things have been going from bad to worse but now the miners have secured a change in the law. A new member of the Yukon council, who at the last session introduced a bill to cut the miners' wages to \$1 a day, was disapproved of every mine owner and employer in the Yukon country, will have the miners' wives pay him \$3 a day and board in the district. This bill is an ordinance prohibiting the employment of miners below 70 degrees below zero and without clothing, and the miners' wives still paid the old wages. They were very few, however, and the miners were paid \$3 a day and board. In the Yukon the miners did not have the regular records of the miners' wives, and the miners got \$3 a day and the severer winter. With the thermometer 70 degrees below zero and without clothing, it is a hard life. Things have been going from bad to worse but now the miners have secured a change in the law. A new member of the Yukon council, who at the last session introduced a bill to cut the miners' wages to \$1 a day, was disapproved of every mine owner and employer in the Yukon country, will have the miners' wives pay him \$3 a day and board in the district. This bill is an ordinance prohibiting the employment of miners below 70 degrees below zero and without clothing, and the miners' wives still paid the old wages. They were very few, however, and the miners were paid \$3 a day and board. In the Yukon the miners did not have the regular records of the miners' wives, and the miners got \$3 a day and the severer winter. With the thermometer 70 degrees below zero and without clothing, it is a hard life. Things have been going from bad to worse but now the miners have secured a change in the law. A new member of the Yukon council, who at the last session introduced a bill to cut the miners' wages to \$1 a day, was disapproved of every mine owner and employer in the Yukon country, will have the miners' wives pay him \$3 a day and board in the district. This bill is an ordinance prohibiting the employment of miners below 70 degrees below zero and without clothing, and the miners' wives still paid the old wages. They were very few, however, and the miners were paid \$3 a day and board. In the Yukon the miners did not have the regular records of the miners' wives, and the miners got \$3 a day and the severer winter. With the thermometer 70 degrees below zero and without clothing, it is a hard life. Things have been going from bad to worse but now the miners have secured a change in the law. A new member of the Yukon council, who at the last session introduced a bill to cut the miners' wages to \$1 a day, was disapproved of every mine owner and employer in the Yukon country, will have the miners' wives pay him \$3 a day and board in the district. This bill is an ordinance prohibiting the employment of miners below 70 degrees below zero and without clothing, and the miners' wives still paid the old wages. They were very few, however, and the miners were paid \$3 a day and board. In the Yukon the miners did not have the regular records of the miners' wives, and the miners got \$3 a day and the severer winter. With the thermometer 70 degrees below zero and without clothing, it is a hard life. Things have been going from bad to worse but now the miners have secured a change in the law. A new member of the Yukon council, who at the last session introduced a bill to cut the miners' wages to \$1 a day, was disapproved of every mine owner and employer in the Yukon country, will have the miners' wives pay him \$3 a day and board in the district. This bill is an ordinance prohibiting the employment of miners below 70 degrees below zero and without clothing, and the miners' wives still paid the old wages. They were very few, however, and the miners were paid \$3 a day and board. In the Yukon the miners did not have the regular records of the miners' wives, and the miners got \$3 a day and the severer winter. With the thermometer 70 degrees below zero and without clothing, it is a hard life. Things have been going from bad to worse but now the miners have secured a change in the law. A new member of the Yukon council, who at the last session introduced a bill to cut the miners' wages to \$1 a day, was disapproved of every mine owner and employer in the Yukon country, will have the miners' wives pay him \$3 a day and board in the district. This bill is an ordinance prohibiting the employment of miners below 70 degrees below zero and without clothing, and the miners' wives still paid the old wages. They were very few, however, and the miners were paid \$3 a day and board. In the Yukon the miners did not have the regular records of the miners' wives, and the miners got \$3 a day and the severer winter. With the thermometer 70 degrees below zero and without clothing, it is a hard life. Things have been going from bad to worse but now the miners have secured a change in the law. A new member of the Yukon council, who at the last session introduced a bill to cut the miners' wages to \$1 a day, was disapproved of every mine owner and employer in the Yukon country, will have the miners' wives pay him \$3 a day and board in the district. This bill is an ordinance prohibiting the employment of miners below 70 degrees below zero and without clothing, and the miners' wives still paid the old wages. They were very few, however, and the miners were paid \$3 a day and board. In the Yukon the miners did not have the regular records of the miners' wives, and the miners got \$3 a day and the severer winter. With the thermometer 70 degrees below zero and without clothing, it is a hard life. Things have been going from bad to worse but now the miners have secured a change in the law. A new member of the Yukon council, who at the last session introduced a bill to cut the miners' wages to \$1 a day, was disapproved of every mine owner and employer in the Yukon country, will have the miners' wives pay him \$3 a day and board in the district. This bill is an ordinance prohibiting the employment of miners below 70 degrees below zero and without clothing, and the miners' wives still paid the old wages. They were very few, however, and the miners were paid \$3 a day and board. In the Yukon the miners did not have the regular records of the miners' wives, and the miners got \$3 a day and the severer winter. With the thermometer 70 degrees below zero and without clothing, it is a hard life. Things have been going from bad to worse but now the miners have secured a change in the law. A new member of the Yukon council, who at the last session introduced a bill to cut the miners' wages to \$1 a day, was disapproved of every mine owner and employer in the Yukon country, will have the miners' wives pay him \$3 a day and board in the district. This bill is an ordinance prohibiting the employment of miners below 70 degrees below zero and without clothing, and the miners' wives still paid the old wages. They were very few, however, and the miners were paid \$3 a day and board. In the Yukon the miners did not have the regular records of the miners' wives, and the miners got \$3 a day and the severer winter. With the thermometer 70 degrees below zero and without clothing, it is a hard life. Things have been going from bad to worse but now the miners have secured a change in the law. A new member of the Yukon council, who at the last session introduced a bill to cut the miners' wages to \$1 a day, was disapproved of every mine owner and employer in the Yukon country, will have the miners' wives pay him \$3 a day and board in the district. This bill is an ordinance prohibiting the employment of miners below 70 degrees below zero and without clothing, and the miners' wives still paid the old wages. They were very few, however, and the miners were paid \$3 a day and board. In the Yukon the miners did not have the regular records of the miners' wives, and the miners got \$3 a day and the severer winter. With the thermometer 70 degrees below zero and without clothing, it is a hard life. Things have been going from bad to worse but now the miners have secured a change in the law. A new member of the Yukon council, who at the last session introduced a bill to cut the miners' wages to \$1 a day, was disapproved of every mine owner and employer in the Yukon country, will have the miners' wives pay him \$3 a day and board in the district. This bill is an ordinance prohibiting the employment of miners below 70 degrees below zero and without clothing, and the miners' wives still paid the old wages. They were very few, however, and the miners were paid \$3 a day and board. In the Yukon the miners did not have the regular records of the miners' wives, and the miners got \$3 a day and the severer winter. With the thermometer 70 degrees below zero and without clothing, it is a hard life. Things have been going from bad to worse but now the miners have secured a change in the law. A new member of the Yukon council, who at the last session introduced a bill to cut the miners' wages to \$1 a day, was disapproved of every mine owner and employer in the Yukon country, will have the miners' wives pay him \$3 a day and board in the district. This bill is an ordinance prohibiting the employment of miners below 70 degrees below zero and without clothing, and the miners' wives still paid the old wages. They were very few, however, and the miners were paid \$3 a day and board. In the Yukon the miners did not have the regular records of the miners' wives, and the miners got \$3 a day and the severer winter. With the thermometer 70 degrees below zero and without clothing, it is a hard life. Things have been going from bad to worse but now the miners have secured a change in the law. A new member of the Yukon council, who at the last session introduced a bill to cut the miners' wages to \$1 a day, was disapproved of every mine owner and employer in the Yukon country, will have the miners' wives pay him \$3 a day and board in the district. This bill is an ordinance prohibiting the employment of miners below 70 degrees below zero and without clothing, and the miners' wives still paid the old wages. They were very few, however, and the miners were paid \$3 a day and board. In the Yukon the miners did not have the regular records of the miners' wives, and the miners got \$3 a day and the severer winter. With the thermometer 70 degrees below zero and without clothing, it is a hard life. Things have been going from bad to worse but now the miners have secured a change in the law. A new member of the Yukon council, who at the last session introduced a bill to cut the miners' wages to \$1 a day, was disapproved of every mine owner and employer in the Yukon country, will have the miners' wives pay him \$3 a day and board in the district. This bill is an ordinance prohibiting the employment of miners below 70 degrees below zero and without clothing, and the miners' wives still paid the old wages. They were very few, however, and the miners were paid \$3 a day and board. In the Yukon the miners did not have the regular records of the miners' wives, and the miners got \$3 a day and the severer winter. With the thermometer 70 degrees below zero and without clothing, it is a hard life. Things have been going from bad to worse but now the miners have secured a change in the law. A new member of the Yukon council, who at the last session introduced a bill to cut the miners' wages to \$1 a day, was disapproved of every mine owner and employer in the Yukon country, will have the miners' wives pay him \$3 a day and board in the district. This bill is an ordinance prohibiting the employment of miners below 70 degrees below zero and without clothing, and the miners' wives still paid the old wages. They were very few, however, and the miners were paid \$3 a day and board. In the Yukon the miners did not have the regular records of the miners' wives, and the miners got \$3 a day and the severer winter. With the thermometer 70 degrees below zero and without clothing, it is a hard life. Things have been going from bad to worse but now the miners have secured a change in the law.

**It's a Short Road**  
from a cough to consumption.  
Don't neglect a cough—take

## Shiloh's Consumption Cure

when your cold appears. The "ounce of prevention" is better than years of illness.

"Words cannot express my gratitude to the good Doctor Shiloh's Consumption Cure. I had a chronic cough—was in a dangerous condition. SHILOH cured the cough and saved me from death. I am now well again. I thank you."

J. E. STURGIS, Niagara Falls.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure is sold by all druggists in Canada at \$1.00 a bottle. In Great Britain at 2s. 6d., 2s. 8d., and 4s. A printed pamphlet containing every bottle will tell you if you are not satisfied go to your druggist and get your money back.

Write for illustrated book on Consumption. Sent without cost to you. S. C. Wells & Co., Toronto.

## Local News.

From Friday, Jan. 18.

Fenian Raid Medal.—Mr. James Henderson, who served during the Fenian Raid as a lieutenant, has received from Ottawa the silver medal granted for that service.

Normal School.—Superintendent Roberson having found it impossible to personally take charge of the Normal school, recently established at Vancouver, Inspector Burns, of Rossland, has been appointed to take charge. A new inspector will be appointed to succeed Mr. Burns.

New Officers.—The officers installed at Wednesday evening's meeting of the Daughters of English Service, P. E. Bro. Bull; W. P. Bell, M. H. Bell; Vice, Bro. Taylor; Chap. Sis. Davy; Sec. Bro. Taylor; Treas. Sis. Temple Committee, Sisters Somerville, Ware, Bowden, Booth; G. Sis. Pearson; A. G. Bowden, Misses Bros. Weyer and Jones; Auditor, Mrs. Nankiville; Delegates to Federated Societies, Bros. Bull and Gladding.

Last Rites.—The funeral of the late Mrs. Guttmann took place yesterday afternoon from the family residence, No. 171 Pandora avenue, at 2 p.m. Impressive services were conducted by Rabbi Hirschstein at the house, and grave. There was a very large attendance of sympathizing friends and many beautiful floral designs, showing the esteem in which the deceased was held. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Messrs. Degen, G. E. Fox, M. Lenz, S. Leiser, M. Leiser, H. Salmon, S. Hartman, and A. Longfield.

Throwing the Buggy.—Yesterday morning Chief Deasy of the fire department met with an accident which might have been very serious. He was leaving the fire hall in a light four-wheeled buggy, when he struck a telephone pole. While passing the road in front of the market building, the snap of the harness collar broke, and the harness dropped on the horse's back, causing it to kick and plunge violently. The horse reared and struck his head on the dash-board, and the Chief received a bad kick on the right shin. Finally he was thrown out of the buggy, and his head struck a telephone pole. He was sent for a minute or two, but fortunately he was not seriously hurt. He has a big lump on his head and a sore leg, but otherwise he is none the worse for the accident. Quite a number of people witnessed the accident, and a small crowd was collected in front of the market building discussing the election.

From Saturday, Jan. 19.

Want to Serve.—Col. MacKay and 60 men of the R. C. R., have sent in applications for enlistment in Baden-Powell's South African police.

Knights Meet.—Far West Lodge, K. of P., held a very successful meeting last night, and three weeks were conferred on several candidates. An installation of officers was also held. Mr. Fred Robertson being installed as vice chancellor, and Mr. R. de Verna as insinuate guard.

The Voting Machine.—Ontario papers just to hand contain eulogistic references to the success of the Farwell voting machine, and the Ontario Government, a few days ago, when the result of an election was made known within 7 minutes after the closing of the polls. Victorians who are interested in the company which is putting the machine on the market, are naturally jubilant. The think they have got a big thing.

Water Pressure.—The water commissioners have placed a Peerless pressure gauge in the Central fire department. The instrument was made by Peerless, of Boston, Mass. It has two dials, and each day the face of the dial is changed. The dial indicates the pressure of water in the city mains.

Was Former Victorian.—Duncan Ross, who was defeated for the mayoralty of Greenwood by Dr. Jakes, in the municipal contest, is an old resident of the city. He was formerly a member of the teaching staff of the public schools and for a time was on the reporter staff of the *Greenwood Standard*. He left Greenwood, and though defeated, it was by a small majority, and may be depended upon to bob up serenely when next Greenwood is called upon to select a chief magistrate.

Will Be Enforced.—The milk by-law, which provides for the licensing of milk vendors and the restriction of milk offered for sale within the city, is to be rigidly enforced. The necessary forms are now being printed. The fact that Sanitary Officer Wilson is to be entrusted with the task of seeing that the provisions of the by-laws are observed is a guarantee that it will not be evaded to any extent.

Wants Longer Term.—Ald. Williams has given notice that at the next meeting of the board of aldermen, he will move that a committee be appointed by the Mayor to consider the advisability of taking steps as may be deemed necessary to provide for the extension of the period for which aldermen may hold office without re-election.

A Big Scheme.—A syndicate at the head of which is Captain John Irving, will make application at

the approaching session of parliament for aid in the construction of a railway from end to end of Graham Island, one of the Queen Charlotte Islands. There are no possessors nor ten white men on the island, which is large in area, rich in natural resources, and fit for settlement. Should the concession be obtained, the promoters of the enterprise say they will spend \$2,000,000 on the project.

Officer's Death.—Duncan Livingstone, a son of Dr. E. M. Livingstone, at the naval hospital yesterday. He was a native of Oban, Argyleshire, Scotland, and 24 years of age. A widow residing in London survives him. The funeral will take place at 2:30 this afternoon from the hospital to the naval cemetery.

From Sunday, January 20.

Call Early.—Be sure you get a copy of the Colonist souvenir number, and make no mistake about calling early, as almost the whole of the large edition will be contracted for. Forty pages, fine paper, handsomely illustrated. Price only 10c.

Brown Frost Atlin.—Among the visitors to the city at present is Mr. A. St. Clair Blackett, formerly a fur-trader. A real estate man, but now located at Atlin, Mr. Blackett is doing well up North and visits the Coast in business, he is the outdoor for the district in which he resides is very promising.

With Naval Honors.—The funeral of Officer H. M. S. Egger, who died on Thursday at the naval hospital, took place yesterday afternoon from the hospital to the naval cemetery. The crew of the Egger attended in a body, the fitting taking place with full naval honors.

New High School.—A new high school is to be opened at Nelson on Feb. 1. Clark, formerly a teacher in the Collegiate school in this city, as principal, at a salary of \$1,000 a year. Mr. Clarke who is an A. M. of Queen's University, is a teacher at Wellington and later at the New Westminster High school before being admitted with the Victoria school.

A Fish Story.—The latest issue of the *Canadian Journal of Agriculture* contains an article by Turner, Beeton & Co. and W. J. M. Sandall, of Wilson Bros, each brought down a trout from Lac La Biche, a week ago yesterday weighing 17 pounds, the smaller 12 pounds. Both of these gentlemen skinned down one of these beauties, then cut a hole in the ice and took them out, and are taking them to their friends in Vancouver and Victoria?

Visit Portland.—Mr. J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, in the provincial ministry attending the meeting of the Northwest Fruit Growers' Association, to be held at Portland in a few days. He will take with him the fruit exhibits from various districts which are now in cold storage. He will call on the provincial government and the fruit-growing industry in this province. During his visit he will arrange for speakers at the meetings of the Farmers' Institute.

Going North.—Mr. Aaron Lewis, long and far-famed for his work in Victoria's rising and popular young business men, is about discontinuing the tinsmith business in which he has been engaged for many years, and going North to accept a position in the cabinet of Mr. George Cunningham, at Port Edward. Mr. Lewis contemplates leaving Victoria on Thursday next.

The Travelling Dairy.—A preliminary programme of the route of the travelling dairy has been drawn up by the deputy minister of agriculture, Mr. J. R. Anderson, the districts to be visited being the Okanagan, Similkameen, Columbia, Abbotsford, Salmon Arm and Kelowna. The exhibitions will take place in connection with the regular meeting of the Farmers' Institutes, extending from the 1st of March to the end of April.

An Expert's Opinion.—To a Colonist reporter yesterday, in the work of bridge construction, expressed the opinion that the present temporary structure doing duty as a bridge at Point Ellice is unsafe. This is a 70-foot span in the structure, and is 10 feet lower than the original bridge, a span of this kind is specially strengthened, it is dangerous. The gentleman whose opinion is quoted, thought the matter of sufficient public importance to give it.

Formal Notices.—Ald. Stewart has given notice of formal notices that he will not be a candidate in this year's municipal election. He has conferred on several candidates. An installation of officers was also held. Mr. Fred Robertson being installed as vice chancellor, and Mr. R. de Verna as insinuate guard.

The Voting Machine.—Ontario papers just to hand contain eulogistic references to the success of the Farwell voting machine, and the Ontario Government, a few days ago, when the result of an election was made known within 7 minutes after the closing of the polls. Victorians who are interested in the company which is putting the machine on the market, are naturally jubilant. The think they have got a big thing.

From Saturday, Jan. 19.

Want to Serve.—Col. MacKay and 60 men of the R. C. R., have sent in applications for enlistment in Baden-Powell's South African police.

Knights Meet.—Far West Lodge, K. of P., held a very successful meeting last night, and three weeks were conferred on several candidates. An installation of officers was also held. Mr. Fred Robertson being installed as vice chancellor, and Mr. R. de Verna as insinuate guard.

The Voting Machine.—Ontario papers just to hand contain eulogistic references to the success of the Farwell voting machine, and the Ontario Government, a few days ago, when the result of an election was made known within 7 minutes after the closing of the polls. Victorians who are interested in the company which is putting the machine on the market, are naturally jubilant. The think they have got a big thing.

From Saturday, Jan. 19.

Want to Serve.—Col. MacKay and 60 men of the R. C. R., have sent in applications for enlistment in Baden-Powell's South African police.

Knights Meet.—Far West Lodge, K. of P., held a very successful meeting last night, and three weeks were conferred on several candidates. An installation of officers was also held. Mr. Fred Robertson being installed as vice chancellor, and Mr. R. de Verna as insinuate guard.

The Voting Machine.—Ontario papers just to hand contain eulogistic references to the success of the Farwell voting machine, and the Ontario Government, a few days ago, when the result of an election was made known within 7 minutes after the closing of the polls. Victorians who are interested in the company which is putting the machine on the market, are naturally jubilant. The think they have got a big thing.

From Saturday, Jan. 19.

Want to Serve.—Col. MacKay and 60 men of the R. C. R., have sent in applications for enlistment in Baden-Powell's South African police.

Knights Meet.—Far West Lodge, K. of P., held a very successful meeting last night, and three weeks were conferred on several candidates. An installation of officers was also held. Mr. Fred Robertson being installed as vice chancellor, and Mr. R. de Verna as insinuate guard.

The Voting Machine.—Ontario papers just to hand contain eulogistic references to the success of the Farwell voting machine, and the Ontario Government, a few days ago, when the result of an election was made known within 7 minutes after the closing of the polls. Victorians who are interested in the company which is putting the machine on the market, are naturally jubilant. The think they have got a big thing.

From Saturday, Jan. 19.

Want to Serve.—Col. MacKay and 60 men of the R. C. R., have sent in applications for enlistment in Baden-Powell's South African police.

Knights Meet.—Far West Lodge, K. of P., held a very successful meeting last night, and three weeks were conferred on several candidates. An installation of officers was also held. Mr. Fred Robertson being installed as vice chancellor, and Mr. R. de Verna as insinuate guard.

The Voting Machine.—Ontario papers just to hand contain eulogistic references to the success of the Farwell voting machine, and the Ontario Government, a few days ago, when the result of an election was made known within 7 minutes after the closing of the polls. Victorians who are interested in the company which is putting the machine on the market, are naturally jubilant. The think they have got a big thing.

From Saturday, Jan. 19.

Want to Serve.—Col. MacKay and 60 men of the R. C. R., have sent in applications for enlistment in Baden-Powell's South African police.

Knights Meet.—Far West Lodge, K. of P., held a very successful meeting last night, and three weeks were conferred on several candidates. An installation of officers was also held. Mr. Fred Robertson being installed as vice chancellor, and Mr. R. de Verna as insinuate guard.

The Voting Machine.—Ontario papers just to hand contain eulogistic references to the success of the Farwell voting machine, and the Ontario Government, a few days ago, when the result of an election was made known within 7 minutes after the closing of the polls. Victorians who are interested in the company which is putting the machine on the market, are naturally jubilant. The think they have got a big thing.

From Saturday, Jan. 19.

Want to Serve.—Col. MacKay and 60 men of the R. C. R., have sent in applications for enlistment in Baden-Powell's South African police.

Knights Meet.—Far West Lodge, K. of P., held a very successful meeting last night, and three weeks were conferred on several candidates. An installation of officers was also held. Mr. Fred Robertson being installed as vice chancellor, and Mr. R. de Verna as insinuate guard.

The Voting Machine.—Ontario papers just to hand contain eulogistic references to the success of the Farwell voting machine, and the Ontario Government, a few days ago, when the result of an election was made known within 7 minutes after the closing of the polls. Victorians who are interested in the company which is putting the machine on the market, are naturally jubilant. The think they have got a big thing.

From Saturday, Jan. 19.

Want to Serve.—Col. MacKay and 60 men of the R. C. R., have sent in applications for enlistment in Baden-Powell's South African police.

Knights Meet.—Far West Lodge, K. of P., held a very successful meeting last night, and three weeks were conferred on several candidates. An installation of officers was also held. Mr. Fred Robertson being installed as vice chancellor, and Mr. R. de Verna as insinuate guard.

The Voting Machine.—Ontario papers just to hand contain eulogistic references to the success of the Farwell voting machine, and the Ontario Government, a few days ago, when the result of an election was made known within 7 minutes after the closing of the polls. Victorians who are interested in the company which is putting the machine on the market, are naturally jubilant. The think they have got a big thing.

From Saturday, Jan. 19.

Want to Serve.—Col. MacKay and 60 men of the R. C. R., have sent in applications for enlistment in Baden-Powell's South African police.

Knights Meet.—Far West Lodge, K. of P., held a very successful meeting last night, and three weeks were conferred on several candidates. An installation of officers was also held. Mr. Fred Robertson being installed as vice chancellor, and Mr. R. de Verna as insinuate guard.

The Voting Machine.—Ontario papers just to hand contain eulogistic references to the success of the Farwell voting machine, and the Ontario Government, a few days ago, when the result of an election was made known within 7 minutes after the closing of the polls. Victorians who are interested in the company which is putting the machine on the market, are naturally jubilant. The think they have got a big thing.

From Saturday, Jan. 19.

Want to Serve.—Col. MacKay and 60 men of the R. C. R., have sent in applications for enlistment in Baden-Powell's South African police.

Knights Meet.—Far West Lodge, K. of P., held a very successful meeting last night, and three weeks were conferred on several candidates. An installation of officers was also held. Mr. Fred Robertson being installed as vice chancellor, and Mr. R. de Verna as insinuate guard.

The Voting Machine.—Ontario papers just to hand contain eulogistic references to the success of the Farwell voting machine, and the Ontario Government, a few days ago, when the result of an election was made known within 7 minutes after the closing of the polls. Victorians who are interested in the company which is putting the machine on the market, are naturally jubilant. The think they have got a big thing.

From Saturday, Jan. 19.

Want to Serve.—Col. MacKay and 60 men of the R. C. R., have sent in applications for enlistment in Baden-Powell's South African police.

Knights Meet.—Far West Lodge, K. of P., held a very successful meeting last night, and three weeks were conferred on several candidates. An installation of officers was also held. Mr. Fred Robertson being installed as vice chancellor, and Mr. R. de Verna as insinuate guard.

The Voting Machine.—Ontario papers just to hand contain eulogistic references to the success of the Farwell voting machine, and the Ontario Government, a few days ago, when the result of an election was made known within 7 minutes after the closing of the polls. Victorians who are interested in the company which is putting the machine on the market, are naturally jubilant. The think they have got a big thing.

From Saturday, Jan. 19.

Want to Serve.—Col. MacKay and 60 men of the R. C. R., have sent in applications for enlistment in Baden-Powell's South African police.

Knights Meet.—Far West Lodge, K. of P., held a very successful meeting last night, and three weeks were conferred on several candidates. An installation of officers was also held. Mr. Fred Robertson being installed as vice chancellor, and Mr. R. de Verna as insinuate guard.

The Voting Machine.—Ontario papers just to hand contain eulogistic references to the success of the Farwell voting machine, and the Ontario Government, a few days ago, when the result of an election was made known within 7 minutes after the closing of the polls. Victorians who are interested in the company which is putting the machine on the market, are naturally jubilant. The think they have got a big thing.

From Saturday, Jan. 19.

Want to Serve.—Col. MacKay and 60 men of the R. C. R., have sent in applications for enlistment in Baden-Powell's South African police.

Knights Meet.—Far West Lodge, K. of P., held a very successful meeting last night, and three weeks were conferred on several candidates. An installation of officers was also held. Mr. Fred Robertson being installed as vice chancellor, and Mr. R. de Verna as insinuate guard.

The Voting Machine.—Ontario papers just to hand contain eulogistic references to the success of the Farwell voting machine, and the Ontario Government, a few days ago, when the result of an election was made known within 7 minutes after the closing of the polls. Victorians who are interested in the company which is putting the machine on the market, are naturally jubilant. The think they have got a big thing.

From Saturday, Jan. 19.

Want to Serve.—Col. MacKay and 60 men of the R. C. R., have sent in applications for enlistment in Baden-Powell's South African police.

## The Spending of Money.

Walter Williams in Globe-Democrat.

Money is made to be spent. There is no other purpose in its acquirement than that. Fertilizing material accumulates in a heap breeds noisome pestilence; spread abroad over the land it makes rose gardens of the dead. Money, fertilizing material, is commercial fertilizer. Money is life-blood of commerce. It is only as blood circulates through veins and arteries that it fulfills its mission. Congestion follows over-spending. Money is made to be spent. The circulation of blood in man's past is in purpose to the spending of money in the body politic. The bank account is the base of supplies, a kind of ammunition wagon in the battle of life. But money, whether gold or silver, or cartridges, or powder, never victory. To think otherwise is to step up a golden calf as god and to make idols of bank balances. Money is valuable only when expended. It is itself a sin, a sin of despise. It can be given or drunk, or will it clothe the naked. Money neither loves nor hates. It affords none of the sweet influences of friendship nor the taste of home. But it spends, it provides food and clothing, and a roof-tree and a bed and a picture. Toil is transmuted into money. There is profit in the toil itself and profit aside from the commercial value. There is joy in labor. But there is profit aside from its commercial value. There is joy in labor. But there is no profit in the money except for what it may bring.

A certain Jew, whose proverb has always been held in high esteem, said 3,000 years ago, "And he and his money are ever poor." That proverb has been quoted for thirty centuries as an injunction against spending money. If the Jew means by it that avarice is a warning against extravagance, well and good. If he intended it as a precept of defense of miserliness, it is out of place in any essay upon ethics. Judicious expense is a certain benefit. A man asked in a book store for a copy of the new novel, "To Git and to Keep," meaning, of course, Mary Johnston's story of love and loss. "To Git and to Hold," is the backwoodsman, but not dwellers in the city, who make "To Git and to Keep" a life motto. They thus miss life's meaning further than the unred fellow misses the title of the volume. In fact, in the title of the volume, they are wrecked upon the rock of Charybdis, which is miserliness. The world has ever preferred the man who parted with his money to him who held it greedily to every soul. In the Great Teacher's parable, the prodigal who had spent all his inheritance got a big dinner, a gold ring and a new suit of clothes. The elder brother, who had never spent, did not even sit at the feast, gawled outside the kingdom.

The accent in education has been too long placed upon making money, the phrase which the thrifty William Shakespeare places in the mouth of Polonius as the keynote to civilization of commercial kind: "Put money in thy purse." Get money-honestly, if you can, but get it of others. The science of getting takes the place of the art of saving. The best form of selfless living is replaced by the best form of selfishness. Competition succeeds co-operation. There is wrong here. "The devil take the hindmost" is ever the devil's way to take the hindmost is in accord with the no-nonsense of education. The science of distribution ought to be emphasized as well as the art of acquisition. Indeed, the art is the worst teaching. The primary form of life is the jaded, continually absorbing. The higher form of human existence is a Christ, giving away even his life. Evolution goes from jellyfish to gen-

A fool may make money, but a wise man can spend it.

The ignoramus looks upon dollars as little gold or silver gods to be worshipped for their own sake. The sage sees through them that they can procure for himself or his neighbor's head, body, mind and soul, that the curriculum of every college should be a profession of spending money, a course in liberality. No disengagement of the acquisition instinct should be permitted. The instinct is present in point of time to money-spending. Only the idiot spends his money before he has it, and only the idiot under-values money. But money is power, leading opportunity only as it is spent. The man who had sixpence, declared gloom old Thomas Carlyle, was lord of all the earth to the extent of that sixpence. True, but not while he kept it in his pocket, only as he spent it.

The spending of money requires discrimination. Discrimination is the secret of happiness and usefulness in life. Selection is the keynote to success. It is there that a great head of wise has given man's instinct of existence. A man's character can not be determined by the amount of money he makes, but by the use to which he applies it. It is not the number and amount of the wealth deposited, but which decide as to a man's wisdom and real wealth, but the number and amount and purpose of the cheques he issues. Liberality requires discrimination, or it degenerates into reckless extravagance.

While there needs emphasis for avoidance, but rather indiscrimination in expenditure. As any one can make money to a greater or less extent, it may be thrown away. Careful study and sound practice are required to learn how to throw dollars in order to hit the right mark.

The successful business man has found the value of spending moderately before he can succeed. Indeed, success in business is founded upon liberality. In advertising, in salaries, in stores rent, in all the disbursements which bring rich returns, he has been compelled, apparently to the verge of recklessness, extravagance. The result is shown, however, in increased business, in larger sales, in additional prosperity.

Woman is more economical than men. The extravagance of the eternal feminine has always been a favorite jest of the paragraphists from Joe Miller to the last resurrect of jokes. It is really, however, a jest. Men will commonly spend twice the money for the household, generally spend it more profusely than women, and much less wisely. The

into a dark pocket, of its coming out with the sunshine to gladden a child to relieve a widow's distress. It would stop off its symmetrical life-time debt, in providing food, in making a great enterprise possible. While it moved around its coming always did good. Who is now helped by it in hiding? It turns the wheels of commerce, unless the debtor's a house, unbars the windows and lets in the sunshine of prosperity. All this when the coin was expended.

The people of ancient faith brought a certain proportion of their wealth to the priests who placed it in the temple as altar gold. The way may lead to the priest and the steward of the temple of money. It is all altar gold, to be held in stewardship for the demands which church and state and humanity's life make upon it. Only in this way is money to be had. The man who has a penny owes an penny an obligation to every other man in the world to the extent of that penny. He who has a million dollars has no different obligation, but only a larger one.

Nobody needs advice upon money-getting. The constant clamor of business is lesson perpetually upon the subject. Nobody need advise upon money-spending. The hoarding habit is strong in humanity. Nobody needs advice to spend money safely or recklessly or with undue extravagance. Human nature is not so bad that it can't be improved. There is need of little regard to the price. The salesman would prefer one man as a customer to a dozen men. Indeed, it may be had that the man is more profit to the man who has than those who have in ninety and nine women who wander around bargain counters and remantles. A woman finds her chief enjoyment in saving money for herself. She saves the pennies of her nature, but divine. God is the greatest spender. He is liberal with rain and dew. He fills the earth with soil and precious stars. She gives life to all his creation, not a starved and pinched and famished existence, but life more abundantly.

To accumulate wealth is a virtue. The gospel of thrift is a genuine gospel. It is owned by the accumulated wealth, small though it be, or great, is vice. Only he who spends really has what he spends.

### THE BOY.

—From the Chicago Times-Herald. I wouldn't be a single thing on earth except a boy. I'm the accident of birth. That I'm a boy:

And, goodness gracious! When I stop and That once trembled on the very brink Of making my appearance here as a girl! It fair-faced, and eyebrows curving. But I'm a boy.

Just think of all the jolly fun there is When you're a boy! Tell you, you're just full of business! Tell your first to build in all the vacant lots, Go swimming, the fellers clothes in The tin cans on the tails of dogs—why, gee! Days aren't half so long as they should be When you're a boy.

There's lots of foolish things that make you tired. When you're a boy:

There's wood to chop at home, and coal to bring.

And "Here, do this—do that—the other thing!" And all there's girls—oh, holy smoke!

Are they a pain, or are they just a joke like a boy?

And then, there's always somebody to jaw. When you're a boy:

Somebody always laying down the law To every boy: coat; see where you've put your hat;

Don't stop the dog, don't tease the poor old man, don't play with the baby. Don't race around the house—"why, suff'rin' Moses!"

The only time you have to practise things like those is When you're a boy:

And yet, I don't believe I'd change a thing For any boy:

You've got to laugh, to cry, to work, to sing.

With this thoughtless noise and careless play,

With all his heedless trials till day by day,

I'd like to live on earth a thousand years,

And be a boy!" —W. H. Pierce.

### WARNING.

'Tis not the gleam of whiteness at the temples that proclaim Your youthful years are fleeting and that For each year is what you make it as the seasons come and go, And like a boy, if you're so young, to be it so.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described land, situated on Telqua River, in Cassiar District.—Commencing at a post marked "A" on the north-west corner of G. Lacroix's prospecting claim, and running thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement; and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated 4th December, 1900.

J. D. WELLS.

### BAPTIST FISH.

"Down in the South," remarked a man at the office of the Tribune, "there exists more atmosphere than there is here in the North. So much of the stories we tell have a basis in reality. The trap is added thereto, and the money built up is easily expended, is weight, money spent is wings. It answers the purpose of the hostler to put the animal in best condition or hamstrings him on the highway, and then carries him to the city. The old saying is true, 'The devil takes the hindmost'."

The character of civilization is determined by its use of money. Cicero admitted that the Eternal City paid out for luxuries and necessities, but the number and amount and purpose of the cheques he issues. Liberality requires discrimination, or it degenerates into reckless extravagance.

While there needs emphasis for avoidance, but rather indiscrimination in expenditure. As any one can make money to a greater or less extent, it may be thrown away. Careful study and sound practice are required to learn how to throw dollars in order to hit the right mark.

The successful business man has found the value of spending moderately before he can succeed. Indeed, success in business is founded upon liberality.

In advertising, in salaries, in stores rent, in all the disbursements which bring rich returns, he has been compelled, apparently to the verge of recklessness, extravagance.

The result is shown, however, in increased business, in larger sales, in additional prosperity.

Woman is more economical than men. The extravagance of the eternal feminine has always been a favorite jest of the paragraphists from Joe Miller to the last resurrect of jokes. It is really, however, a jest. Men will commonly spend twice the money for the household, generally spend it more profusely than women, and much less wisely. The

"Money talks" is a favorite phrase of the streets. Did the coin which idly rests in the safe deposit vaults ready to spend its life in the safe deposit vaults a sermon. It could tell of its coming fresh and shiny from the mint, of its going over the counter to its first owner, of its slipping

"That may be, but it certainly has crooked spokes."—Chicago News.

### WARSHIP CONSTRUCTION.

Review of the Work in British Dockyards Last Year.

Engineering, reviewing warship construction in 1900, states that, although only four ships have been laid down in British Royal Dockyards, the total tonnage being but a fourteen-thousand part of that or the two preceding years, the year had been maintained at over 26,500 tons, and the rati vote of 2½ miles per labor, and the cost per ton of materials, more than earned

an experience which is not common to the private naval works. Six battleships and three armored cruisers were laid down in 1900, while two battleships and two armored cruisers were launched within the same period, and the year 1900 saw the launching of twenty-four ships of the same type.

Engineering, reviewing warship construction in 1900, states that, although only four ships have been laid down in British Royal Dockyards, the total tonnage being but a fourteen-thousand part of that or the two preceding years, the year had been maintained at over 26,500 tons, and the rati vote of 2½ miles per labor, and the cost per ton of materials, more than earned

an experience which is not common to the private naval works. Six battleships and three armored cruisers were laid down in 1900, while two battleships and two armored cruisers were launched within the same period, and the year 1900 saw the launching of twenty-four ships of the same type.

Engineering, reviewing warship construction in 1900, states that, although only four ships have been laid down in British Royal Dockyards, the total tonnage being but a fourteen-thousand part of that or the two preceding years, the year had been maintained at over 26,500 tons, and the rati vote of 2½ miles per labor, and the cost per ton of materials, more than earned

an experience which is not common to the private naval works. Six battleships and three armored cruisers were laid down in 1900, while two battleships and two armored cruisers were launched within the same period, and the year 1900 saw the launching of twenty-four ships of the same type.

Engineering, reviewing warship construction in 1900, states that, although only four ships have been laid down in British Royal Dockyards, the total tonnage being but a fourteen-thousand part of that or the two preceding years, the year had been maintained at over 26,500 tons, and the rati vote of 2½ miles per labor, and the cost per ton of materials, more than earned

an experience which is not common to the private naval works. Six battleships and three armored cruisers were laid down in 1900, while two battleships and two armored cruisers were launched within the same period, and the year 1900 saw the launching of twenty-four ships of the same type.

Engineering, reviewing warship construction in 1900, states that, although only four ships have been laid down in British Royal Dockyards, the total tonnage being but a fourteen-thousand part of that or the two preceding years, the year had been maintained at over 26,500 tons, and the rati vote of 2½ miles per labor, and the cost per ton of materials, more than earned

an experience which is not common to the private naval works. Six battleships and three armored cruisers were laid down in 1900, while two battleships and two armored cruisers were launched within the same period, and the year 1900 saw the launching of twenty-four ships of the same type.

Engineering, reviewing warship construction in 1900, states that, although only four ships have been laid down in British Royal Dockyards, the total tonnage being but a fourteen-thousand part of that or the two preceding years, the year had been maintained at over 26,500 tons, and the rati vote of 2½ miles per labor, and the cost per ton of materials, more than earned

an experience which is not common to the private naval works. Six battleships and three armored cruisers were laid down in 1900, while two battleships and two armored cruisers were launched within the same period, and the year 1900 saw the launching of twenty-four ships of the same type.

Engineering, reviewing warship construction in 1900, states that, although only four ships have been laid down in British Royal Dockyards, the total tonnage being but a fourteen-thousand part of that or the two preceding years, the year had been maintained at over 26,500 tons, and the rati vote of 2½ miles per labor, and the cost per ton of materials, more than earned

an experience which is not common to the private naval works. Six battleships and three armored cruisers were laid down in 1900, while two battleships and two armored cruisers were launched within the same period, and the year 1900 saw the launching of twenty-four ships of the same type.

Engineering, reviewing warship construction in 1900, states that, although only four ships have been laid down in British Royal Dockyards, the total tonnage being but a fourteen-thousand part of that or the two preceding years, the year had been maintained at over 26,500 tons, and the rati vote of 2½ miles per labor, and the cost per ton of materials, more than earned

an experience which is not common to the private naval works. Six battleships and three armored cruisers were laid down in 1900, while two battleships and two armored cruisers were launched within the same period, and the year 1900 saw the launching of twenty-four ships of the same type.

Engineering, reviewing warship construction in 1900, states that, although only four ships have been laid down in British Royal Dockyards, the total tonnage being but a fourteen-thousand part of that or the two preceding years, the year had been maintained at over 26,500 tons, and the rati vote of 2½ miles per labor, and the cost per ton of materials, more than earned

an experience which is not common to the private naval works. Six battleships and three armored cruisers were laid down in 1900, while two battleships and two armored cruisers were launched within the same period, and the year 1900 saw the launching of twenty-four ships of the same type.

Engineering, reviewing warship construction in 1900, states that, although only four ships have been laid down in British Royal Dockyards, the total tonnage being but a fourteen-thousand part of that or the two preceding years, the year had been maintained at over 26,500 tons, and the rati vote of 2½ miles per labor, and the cost per ton of materials, more than earned

an experience which is not common to the private naval works. Six battleships and three armored cruisers were laid down in 1900, while two battleships and two armored cruisers were launched within the same period, and the year 1900 saw the launching of twenty-four ships of the same type.

Engineering, reviewing warship construction in 1900, states that, although only four ships have been laid down in British Royal Dockyards, the total tonnage being but a fourteen-thousand part of that or the two preceding years, the year had been maintained at over 26,500 tons, and the rati vote of 2½ miles per labor, and the cost per ton of materials, more than earned

an experience which is not common to the private naval works. Six battleships and three armored cruisers were laid down in 1900, while two battleships and two armored cruisers were launched within the same period, and the year 1900 saw the launching of twenty-four ships of the same type.

Engineering, reviewing warship construction in 1900, states that, although only four ships have been laid down in British Royal Dockyards, the total tonnage being but a fourteen-thousand part of that or the two preceding years, the year had been maintained at over 26,500 tons, and the rati vote of 2½ miles per labor, and the cost per ton of materials, more than earned

an experience which is not common to the private naval works. Six battleships and three armored cruisers were laid down in 1900, while two battleships and two armored cruisers were launched within the same period, and the year 1900 saw the launching of twenty-four ships of the same type.

Engineering, reviewing warship construction in 1900, states that, although only four ships have been laid down in British Royal Dockyards, the total tonnage being but a fourteen-thousand part of that or the two preceding years, the year had been maintained at over 26,500 tons, and the rati vote of 2½ miles per labor, and the cost per ton of materials, more than earned

an experience which is not common to the private naval works. Six battleships and three armored cruisers were laid down in 1900, while two battleships and two armored cruisers were launched within the same period, and the year 1900 saw the launching of twenty-four ships of the same type.

Engineering, reviewing warship construction in 1900, states that, although only four ships have been laid down in British Royal Dockyards, the total tonnage being but a fourteen-thousand part of that or the two preceding years, the year had been maintained at over 26,500 tons, and the rati vote of 2½ miles per labor, and the cost per ton of materials, more than earned

an experience which is not common to the private naval works. Six battleships and three armored cruisers were laid down in 1900, while two battleships and two armored cruisers were launched within the same period, and the year 1900 saw the launching of twenty-four ships of the same type.

Engineering, reviewing warship construction in 1900, states that, although only four ships have been laid down in British Royal Dockyards, the total tonnage being but a fourteen-thousand part of that or the two preceding



## A Songhees' Celebration

Early Morning Feast at Which Three Hundred Indians Were Present.

Strange Scenes at a Great Fes-tive Gathering on the Reserve.

There was a great feast and dancing scene in Sub-Chief Johnny George's large new lodge on the Songhees' rancherie across the harbor, early yesterday morning. When the last of the "owls" were wending their homeward way, and men slept in the quiet city, there came a great noise from across the harbor, as of a boiler factory working overtime, and many trains shunting. This noise was the accompaniment to the dances in the lodge of Johnny George.

Ever since Willie, another sub-chief of the Songhees, in his big pollack of ten months ago, there has been desire in the heart of Johnny George to give a "doings" that would equal that of Willie, and yesterday he did it. The Indians, and Willie's pollach, were an event, as the sun outshines the moon, even though the expense account will not be so great.

Soon after eight o'clock began to arrive the relatives, friends, and guests commenced to arrive by road, and by 2 o'clock yesterday morning there were nearly three hundred Indians, Kloowoon, the chief, seated on the sides of the big new hut. A low-planked bench had been built around the hut, about four feet from the matting-covered walls, and behind it high-backed chairs, with tiers of swanées, arrayed in all their best gala dress.

The picture presented to the five white men who were present—one being a Colored reporter—was one of the most weird and low, quaint phase of art, would have gone miles to see. In the centre of the mud floor, which was packed down hard by constant tramping, were two big logs, upon which were suspended a shower of sparks rose and struggled for an outlet through the ventilators, which replaced chimneys, at the top of the ridged roof.

With their bedaubed faces shining in the reflection of the fire, were two dancers clad in skins of animals, with long hair, beaded with feathers, and with their bodies bent in a rat-a-tat as they hopped about, and hysterically waved their arms; and behind them were the three hundred yelling shouting swishes all gaudily most straughly, with the heat of the plankings of the low benches in front with the movements of the dancers. One or two of every tribe assented—they were the natives, and tom-toms, hoops covered with skins, and they banged these in accompanying the dancers.

The three hundred took their seats on one of the Songhees' rancherries, who stood at one side of the rectangle of howling swishes, and beat time with a piece of kindling wood a la John Philip Sousa, when he mounted and increasing the violence of their board beating at his suggestion. Not only the time of the dancing did they take from him, but also of the dancing itself. The spectators said the "sad songs," chanted by the old tribesmen and lost glories, and the Indian men sang dirges of sorrow and death, and songs of war, of long and short, with which they beat the plankings of the low benches in front with the movements of the dancers. One or two of every tribe assented—they were the natives, and tom-toms, hoops covered with skins, and they banged these in accompanying the dancers.

The dancers differed much in their styles of hopping. Some did it stiffly, and others hopped and fro like the animals they chose to represent, howling and snapping at the assembled guests. Others did some hand movements, and some, as when here and there; others jumped, open mouthed, towards the leaping flames of the low fire, as though trying to swallow the jumping sparks. Many, indeed, were the forms of dance. Even in the out-of-the-pavilion, the fierce states of excitement were moodily the dancers of reputation, several of whom had come hundreds of miles in order to be present at the feast, and had come from the extreme north of the Island. He was a man of note among Indian dancers, and, draped in his skin sat on a slate at one end, an honored guest among the dancers of note who were tribal dancers in Beacon Bay, from Cowichan, Saanich and other nearby rancherries, who had all come armed in full regalia, with their clusters of beads and emblems of war, and with their claws, animal and vegetable sticks of gags and variegated gawks. It was indeed a great scene of dancing, and an epoch in local Indian history, but to be compensated by the tribes present, who included the Songhees, East and South Saanich, Beedee Bay and some Quantechans, Cowichans and Saanich Arm Indians—each tribe having its own special dance.

The feast was served just about the break of day, and the Indians did justice to the fare, and, in other eyes, might be considered a poor meal for such gathering, consisting as it did of nothing more than bread and water. On these staples, though there was a plenty, many a dancing caused no less than four livers of hunger for his messes, and of water, the carriers dished out with the dipper, from which everyone drank, as much as each required, for Johnny had a special name. After the eating, came more dancing, and when the dinner-pail brigade were hurrying toward yesterday morning, the dancing was still going on.

**MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.**  
Further Returns of the Results in the Province.

Vancouver, Jan. 18.—Following are the results of elections in the Lower Fraser municipalities:

Richmond—Reeve, R. McRae; councillors, W. Graham, W. McAdam, W. J. McIntosh, William Livingston, J. McDonald, J. Sherlock, Richmond—Reeve, D. Rowan; councillors, Nicoll, E. Hunt, Garrett, Reeve, Tom Smith, Kent—Reeve, John McRae; councillors, John Duncan, W. Green, James A. H. Marrow, Michael J. Murphy. The council was re-elected by acclamation.

South Vancouver—Reeve, James Reeve; councillors, John Carroll, David Grey, Samuel Taylor, Edward Seacomb, W. N. Townsend.

## TRAGEDY AT VERNON.

Leo English Kills His Brother-in-Law, Thomas Carson.

At Vernon, on Friday night, a family was serious wounded by another. Leo English, brother-in-law of Thomas Carson, three times through the body, killing him instantly, and incidentally, wounding William Carson, his son, and William Carson's wife in Vernon General Hospital, and may lose his left hand. The fand was of a family nature, resulting in the treatment of Mr. Carson, English's sister.

English bought a revolver a few days ago, stating that he feared that Carson would kill him. It is stated that Carson struck English, with a club before the fatal shot was fired. The deceased was a club firmly clasped in his hand when found. English is now in jail, and has a bad wound in his head.

## ORPHANAGE SCANDAL.

Vancouver, Jan. 19.—(Special)—The Fraser River Labor Council are not satisfied with the investigation in the Alexandra Orphanage Home scandal, reported yesterday.

Today, the committee of enquiry, which had been appointed by the Board of Management of the Alexandra Home, both the city and province are contributors to the funds of the Alexandra Home.

Colonel Galloway has returned from examining the Norwegian bark Prince Victoria, which was reported having sustained in-while sailing up the Straits of George.

Colonel Galloway says the Captain of the Prince Victoria was in no way to blame.

The vessel is leaking and will go on the marine dock at Vancouver.

## People's Choice

### Sworn In

Oath of Office Administered to Mayor, Aldermen and Trustees.

Mr. Justice Walkem Congratulates Those Elected on Their Success.

Mayor Hayward, the aldermen and school trustees elected last week were sworn in yesterday by Mr. Justice Walkem. They were introduced by Mr. W. J. Dowler, the city clerk, and after they had taken the usual oath of office, His Lordship handed the seal of the corporation to the Mayor, saying as he did so:

"I have very great pleasure in handing you your seal of office, and congratulating you, as well as the members of the Central ward, on the phenomenal position you all occupy in having been returned by acclamation. During the year just past, I have had occasion to know from personal business with you in matters concerning the city, to observe the interest you have taken in the affairs of the public, and the energy and activity which you have displayed in connection with them, while in office. I have also to congratulate the other members of the council on their re-election, as it shows clearly that the taxpayers have been thoroughly satisfied with the work done, and that civic affairs have been conducted during the past year in an honest and upright manner, and have contributed a sense of some kind other—they held the seat.

The dancers differed much in their styles of hopping. Some did it stiffly, and others hopped and fro like the animals they chose to represent, howling and snapping at the assembled guests. Others did some hand movements, and some, as when here and there; others jumped, open mouthed, towards the leaping flames of the low fire, as though trying to swallow the jumping sparks. Many, indeed, were the forms of dance. Even in the out-of-the-pavilion, the fierce states of excitement were moodily the dancers of reputation, several of whom had come hundreds of miles in order to be present at the feast, and had come from the extreme north of the Island. He was a man of note among Indian dancers, and, draped in his skin sat on a slate at one end, an honored guest among the dancers of note who were tribal dancers in Beacon Bay, from Cowichan, Saanich and other nearby rancherries, who had all come armed in full regalia, with their clusters of beads and emblems of war, and with their claws, animal and vegetable sticks of gags and variegated gawks.

It was indeed a great scene of dancing, and an epoch in local Indian history, but to be compensated by the tribes present, who included the Songhees, East and South Saanich, Beedee Bay and some Quantechans, Cowichans and Saanich Arm Indians—each tribe having its own special dance.

The dancers differed much in their styles of hopping. Some did it stiffly, and others hopped and fro like the animals they chose to represent, howling and snapping at the assembled guests. Others did some hand movements, and some, as when here and there; others jumped, open mouthed, towards the leaping flames of the low fire, as though trying to swallow the jumping sparks. Many, indeed, were the forms of dance. Even in the out-of-the-pavilion, the fierce states of excitement were moodily the dancers of reputation, several of whom had come hundreds of miles in order to be present at the feast, and had come from the extreme north of the Island. He was a man of note among Indian dancers, and, draped in his skin sat on a slate at one end, an honored guest among the dancers of note who were tribal dancers in Beacon Bay, from Cowichan, Saanich and other nearby rancherries, who had all come armed in full regalia, with their clusters of beads and emblems of war, and with their claws, animal and vegetable sticks of gags and variegated gawks.

It was indeed a great scene of dancing, and an epoch in local Indian history, but to be compensated by the tribes present, who included the Songhees, East and South Saanich, Beedee Bay and some Quantechans, Cowichans and Saanich Arm Indians—each tribe having its own special dance.

The feast was served just about the break of day, and the Indians did justice to the fare, and, in other eyes, might be considered a poor meal for such gathering, consisting as it did of nothing more than bread and water. On these staples, though there was a plenty, many a dancing caused no less than four livers of hunger for his messes, and of water, the carriers dished out with the dipper, from which everyone drank, as much as each required, for Johnny had a special name. After the eating, came more dancing, and when the dinner-pail brigade were hurrying toward yesterday morning, the dancing was still going on.

**MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.**

Further Returns of the Results in the Province.

Vancouver, Jan. 18.—Following are the results of elections in the Lower Fraser municipalities:

Richmond—Reeve, R. McRae; councillors, W. Graham, W. McAdam, W. J. McIntosh, William Livingston, J. McDonald, J. Sherlock, Richmond—Reeve, D. Rowan; councillors, Nicoll, E. Hunt, Garrett, Reeve, Tom Smith, Kent—Reeve, John McRae; councillors, John Duncan, W. Green, James A. H. Marrow, Michael J. Murphy.

The council was re-elected by acclamation.

South Vancouver—Reeve, James Reeve; councillors, John Carroll, David Grey, Samuel Taylor, Edward Seacomb, W. N. Townsend.

CHILLIWACK—Reeve, Wells; councillors, Frank Lickman, S. H. Wilson, O. B. Reeves, Joseph Thompson, G. Good, McConnell.

North Vancouver—Reeve, C. O. Wickenden; councillors, Walter Irwin, W. H. Bay, B. J. Cornish, A. A. Allen, Barnes, Ross, R. Schout, councillor, P. Byrne, E. Stride, J. Love, J. Carter, Smith, C. F. Sprott.

Delta—Reeve, W. H. Lester elected by a majority of two votes over Bert Johnson.

Port Moody—Reeve, J. Matheson.

Burnaby—Reeve, W. R. Megaw, Alderman, son of W. J. Mathewson, W. C. Pound, North ward; A. E. Carew, A. J. McMillen.

BERLIN PETES.

Vancouver, Jan. 19.—(Special)—The Fraser River Labor Council are not satisfied with the investigation in the Alexandra Orphanage Home scandal, reported yesterday.

Today, the committee of enquiry,

which had been appointed by the Board of Management of the Alexandra Home, both the city and province are contributors to the funds of the Alexandra Home.

Colonel Galloway has returned from examining the Norwegian bark Prince Victoria, which was reported having sustained in-

while sailing up the Straits of George.

Colonel Galloway says the Captain of the Prince Victoria was in no way to blame.

The vessel is leaking and will go on the marine dock at Vancouver.

HOLIDAY REJOICINGS OVER BI-CENTENARY OF PRUSSIA.

Vancouver, Jan. 18.—The city everywhere today was in gala attire, and presented a thoroughly holiday appearance on the second day of the bi-centenary festivities. The houses, banks, government buildings, and other places of public interest were closed and special thanksgiving services held in the churches. The historic quarter between the Castle and Grandenburg Gate was crowded with people, and the streets were filled with the bands of the military band.

Colonel Galloway has returned from examining the Norwegian bark Prince Victoria, which was reported having sustained in-

while sailing up the Straits of George.

Colonel Galloway says the Captain of the Prince Victoria was in no way to blame.

The vessel is leaking and will go on the marine dock at Vancouver.

GENERAL COVILLO.

Vancouver, Jan. 19.—(Special)—The Fraser River Labor Council are not satisfied with the investigation in the Alexandra Orphanage Home scandal, reported yesterday.

Today, the committee of enquiry,

which had been appointed by the Board of Management of the Alexandra Home, both the city and province are contributors to the funds of the Alexandra Home.

Colonel Galloway has returned from examining the Norwegian bark Prince Victoria, which was reported having sustained in-

while sailing up the Straits of George.

Colonel Galloway says the Captain of the Prince Victoria was in no way to blame.

The vessel is leaking and will go on the marine dock at Vancouver.

GENERAL COVILLO.

Vancouver, Jan. 19.—(Special)—The Fraser River Labor Council are not satisfied with the investigation in the Alexandra Orphanage Home scandal, reported yesterday.

Today, the committee of enquiry,

which had been appointed by the Board of Management of the Alexandra Home, both the city and province are contributors to the funds of the Alexandra Home.

Colonel Galloway has returned from examining the Norwegian bark Prince Victoria, which was reported having sustained in-

while sailing up the Straits of George.

Colonel Galloway says the Captain of the Prince Victoria was in no way to blame.

The vessel is leaking and will go on the marine dock at Vancouver.

GENERAL COVILLO.

Vancouver, Jan. 19.—(Special)—The Fraser River Labor Council are not satisfied with the investigation in the Alexandra Orphanage Home scandal, reported yesterday.

Today, the committee of enquiry,

which had been appointed by the Board of Management of the Alexandra Home, both the city and province are contributors to the funds of the Alexandra Home.

Colonel Galloway has returned from examining the Norwegian bark Prince Victoria, which was reported having sustained in-

while sailing up the Straits of George.

Colonel Galloway says the Captain of the Prince Victoria was in no way to blame.

The vessel is leaking and will go on the marine dock at Vancouver.

GENERAL COVILLO.

Vancouver, Jan. 19.—(Special)—The Fraser River Labor Council are not satisfied with the investigation in the Alexandra Orphanage Home scandal, reported yesterday.

Today, the committee of enquiry,

which had been appointed by the Board of Management of the Alexandra Home, both the city and province are contributors to the funds of the Alexandra Home.

Colonel Galloway has returned from examining the Norwegian bark Prince Victoria, which was reported having sustained in-

while sailing up the Straits of George.

Colonel Galloway says the Captain of the Prince Victoria was in no way to blame.

The vessel is leaking and will go on the marine dock at Vancouver.

GENERAL COVILLO.

Vancouver, Jan. 19.—(Special)—The Fraser River Labor Council are not satisfied with the investigation in the Alexandra Orphanage Home scandal, reported yesterday.

Today, the committee of enquiry,

which had been appointed by the Board of Management of the Alexandra Home, both the city and province are contributors to the funds of the Alexandra Home.

Colonel Galloway has returned from examining the Norwegian bark Prince Victoria, which was reported having sustained in-

while sailing up the Straits of George.

Colonel Galloway says the Captain of the Prince Victoria was in no way to blame.

The vessel is leaking and will go on the marine dock at Vancouver.

GENERAL COVILLO.

Vancouver, Jan. 19.—(Special)—The Fraser River Labor Council are not satisfied with the investigation in the Alexandra Orphanage Home scandal, reported yesterday.

Today, the committee of enquiry,

which had been appointed by the Board of Management of the Alexandra Home, both the city and province are contributors to the funds of the Alexandra Home.