

\$1.50 per annum. \$1.50

DORIA

children. Castoria is a Oil, Paregoric, Drops stains neither Opium, substance. It is Pleasant, use by Millions of us and allays Feverish- and Wind Colic. Castoria cures Constipation and the Food, regulates stools and Children, giving Castoria is the Children's

Castoria.

Castoria is so well adapted to children recommend it as superior to any pre- known to me."

H. A. ARCHER, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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TRADE

Goods

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are so much in favor and the

increasing every day? BECAUSE

the qualities that please. They

ing value and always the same.

who have had them know, others

them to be convinced.

EDNED CURRANTS 10c. D.

RAISINS 10c. D.

D SULTANAS 20c. D.

ORANGE AND LEMON 15c. D.

ALMONDS 40c. D.

ORANGES 50c. box

H. Ross & Co.

CASH GROCERS.

Guaranteed

Rubber Goods

Hotwater Bottles, Founta-

ges, Air Cushions, etc., are the

that every careful buyer will

select.

are bought to wear.

WE WILL WEAR,

we refund the money.

yes, HE

Dispenses Prescriptions.

Government St., Near Yates St.

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HOUSE AND SENATE.

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TREATY REGARDING ISTHMIAN CANAL

WILL BE SUBMITTED
TO THE SENATE TO-DAY

The Foreign Relations Committee Recom-
mend Favorable Consideration—
Lively Scene in Chamber.

FIGHTING IN PHILIPPINES.
Engagement Between Natives and
United States Infantry—Three
Americans Killed.

Manila, Dec. 10.—Thousands of people are leaving Balangas province for places of safety.

Gen. James Bell reports an important engagement between the forces at Libman province, Camarines, and a detachment of the 20th Infantry. Three Americans were killed. The loss to the enemy is not known, but it is believed to be heavy. Gen. Bell anticipates a speedy extermination of the irreconcilables.

William B. Preston, formerly a captain in the 43rd Regiment of Infantry, United States volunteers, has committed suicide.

SHOOTING OF HINDOO.

Official Report on Recent Affair at

Tiencin.

Berlin, Dec. 10.—The official report of the affair at Tiencin says that an Indian soldier ran amuck, invaded the German commissariat quarters, shot and wounded a quartermaster and wounded three other men severely, whereupon he was shot down by a German sentry.

The United States Senate chamber was the scene of a highly dramatic episode to-day when Senator Tillman, S. C., challenged his colleague, Senator McLaurin, to resign with him on the spot, in order to use his own language, that they might be able to withdraw from the Democratic leadership. Mr. McLaurin did not take the gage. The incident to-day was the direct sequel of the very bitter controversy which arose between the senators in South Carolina last spring.

Mr. McLaurin arose to the question of personal privilege to-day, and proposed to explain what he charged was a conspiracy to discredit him in his own acts and views which did not meet the standard of certain Democratic leaders; he was being humiliated and according to public prints was to be excluded from the Democratic caucus because he had acted upon certain public issues in a way which he considered was for the best interests of the country and the people of the state. He announced himself a believer in the old democracy, and after renouncing the Democratic leadership, who, he said, deserved destruction, he declared that he could not be driven from his allegiance into a party with which he did not care to affiliate.

Senator Jones, chairman of the Democratic National committee, denied that he had any ulterior motives in not inviting Mr. McLaurin to enter the caucus.

Some of the Officers.

Pending the receipt of orders from the war office, the following officers have been detailed to proceed to Halifax with the third contingent on the train trains: Supt. Primrose, N.W.M.P., Lethbridge; Capt. Elmsley, R.C.R., Toronto; Lieut. J. E. Leekie, Fort Steele, B.C.; Capt. P. E. Thacker, R.C.R., Quebec; Major McDonald, 37th Dunville, Ont.; Lieut. Clarkson, R.C.R., Kingston; Lieut. Markham, St. John, N.B.; Lieut. T. Callaghan, Maple Creek; Lieut. Richards, N.W.M.P., Maple Creek; Lieut. Homer Dixon, R.C.R., Halifax.

This number constitutes about one half of the officers of the regiment. The full list will be given out as soon as it is approved by the war office.

More Boers Taken to Serious

Fight With German Troops.

London, Dec. 11.—Lord Kitchener in a despatch from Standerton, Transvaal colony, dated Tuesday, December 10th, announces that General Bruce Hamilton, after a night march, surprised and captured practically the whole of the Boer Bethel commando at Trichardsfontein early that morning. Seven Boers were killed and 130 made prisoners.

King vs. Thomas Sedger—Tender was made of \$3,500 as compensation for property taken for defense purposes at Work Point, in Victoria harbor. The cost of the suppliants between \$4,000 and \$5,000, but this was at the time of the trial, when interest at 5 per cent.

King vs. Harris—This rose out of land

taken by the government for the rifle range at Victoria. The government was willing to pay \$8,360, but the court allowed \$9,350 in full settlement.

CROPS AND DAIRY PRODUCE.

Official Bulletin Issued To-Day—Yield of

Grain Placed at \$5,179,855 Bushels.

Winnipeg, Dec. 11.—The provincial department of agriculture has issued a bulletin compiled from returns received from its regular correspondents up to December 1st, dealing with the past season's crops and dairy products. The summary reads as follows:

Total Yield, Acres Average

Product. Bushels. In Crop. Yield.

Wheat 50,502,085 2,011,083 25.1

Oats 27,796,388 680,561 40.3

Barley 6,526,155 191,000 24.2

Flax 2,074,000 2,074,000 24.2

Roots 62,961 2,707 23

Wheat 13,249 879 18.6

Potatoes 4,797,433 24,429 196

Roots 2,925,362 10,244 28

Butter. Pounds. Value.

Dairy 2,748,090 \$305,440 82

Creamery 2,460,050 442,425 87

Cheese, Factory 1,039,392 88,448 32

Live stock in provinces—Horses, 142,080;

cattle, 263,163; sheep, 23,967; pigs, 94,680.

SIX-DAYS' RACE.

Standing of Teams in the Bicycle Con-

test at New York.

New York, Dec. 11.—At noon to-day

the standing of the teams in the six

days' race was: McEachern and Wal-

thour, Fisher and Chevallier, Butler and

MacLean, Newkirk and Munro, May

and Wilson, 1,172 miles 8 laps; Lawson

and Judas, King and Samuelson, Bab-

cock and Turville, 1,172 miles 7 laps;

Predorick and Van Hall and Mc-

Laren, 1,172 miles 5 laps.

MINE ON FIRE.

James Racing in Collery Near Williams-

town, Pa.—Hundreds of Men Idle.

Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 10.—Fire broke out

last night in the Big Lick mine between

Lickens and Williamsport, throwing sev-

eral hundred men out of work. The fire is

still burning.

The mine is owned by the Lickens Valley

Coal Co., and is one of the most productive

in the Lickens region.

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Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

GOLD FOR EXPORT.

New York, Dec. 11.—Heddelich,

Ickleheimer & Co., have engrossed \$300,-

000 in gold for export to-morrow.

LAURIER PROPOSED
THE CONFERENCE

THE REPLIES FROM
COLONIAL PREMIERS

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND WILL CO-
OPERATE—Some of the Questions
to Be Considered.

THE TITLE OF THE
NEW CONTINGENT

ANOTHER IMPORTANT
CAPTURE OF BOERS

Bruce Hamilton's Force Surprised Com-
mando and Took One Hundred
and Thirty-one Prisoners.

ARRESTED BY THE WAR OFFICE

IN VICTORIA CASES

Arose Over Land Taken for Military
Purposes at Work and Clover
Points and Esquimalt.

THE WORK OF UNITED
STATES COMMISSIONER

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

Mining Suit Involving Title to Famous
Property.

ALBERTA LIBERTY

JUDGMENT DELIVERED

IN VICTORIA CASES

THINK IT INDICATES
MOVE TOWARDS WEST

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION FILED FOR GRAND

TRUNK WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY

—Roads to Consolidate.

SACRAMENTO, CALIF., DEC. 11.—Articles

of incorporation have been filed in the

office of the secretary of state for the

Grand Trunk Western Railway Com-

pany. The principal place of business is

given as Detroit, Mich. The directors

are C. M. Hays, E

DOMINION WILL CONTROL SITUATION

OUTLOOK FOR IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

Ex-Premier Greenway Accepts Leadership of Manitoba Liberal Party—Coal Famine in Ontario.

Montreal, Dec. 11.—An important meeting of the Dominion Iron & Steel Company's directors was held here today. At the close it was announced that James Ross had been taken a step or two forward in the management of the company, practically replacing H. M. Whitney in the financial management, as he did a short time ago in the management of the Dominion Coal Company. Mr. Ross announced that he had just returned from a trip to the leading steel manufacturing centres of the United States, and felt that nothing could prevent the Dominion Steel Company from commanding the situation, both in pig iron and steel, on the American continent.

He also announced that the manufacture of steel would begin early next month, and that the output had been sold in advance at remunerative prices. Messrs. Ross, Cox and other Canadian shareholders have largely increased their holdings recently and the company is becoming Canadian in ownership as well as location.

Coming to the Coast.

The Duke of Newcastle, son of the Duke who accompanied the Prince of Wales to Montreal in 1861, passed through the city this evening en route to the Pacific coast. He is in good health and will spend three weeks in Banff and some time in British Columbia.

Liberator Leader.

Winnipeg, Dec. 11.—At the provincial Liberal convention this afternoon there was a very large attendance, many being unable to gain entrance to the hall. A telegram ending ex-Premier Greenway as leader of the party in Manitoba was spoken to by Senator Watson, T. C. Norris, Isaac Campbell and other prominent Liberals. Mr. Greenway replied at length and accepted the leadership, but warned the party that he was not as active as in former years, having stood 22 years of hard fighting in politics. The announcement of Mr. Greenway's acceptance was received with loud applause. This evening the convention was addressed by Hon. Mr. Sifton, A. C. Fraser and others.

Shortage of Coal.

Toronto, Dec. 11.—Owing to shortage of cars and congestion of traffic at Pittsfield and Buffalo, there is a *soft coal* and coke famine in Ontario. One found a *soft coal* has been compelled to close down. Toronto manufacturers will be able to keep open, as a supply of hard coal is obtainable.

Sudden Death.

St. John, N. B., Dec. 11.—Rev. Job Scoveton, pastor of Fairville Methodist church, dropped dead to-day of heart failure, as he sat at the dinner table with his wife.

Brakeman Killed.

Drummondville, Que., Dec. 11.—Raoul Houte, an I. C. P. brakeman, was killed while coupling cars here last night.

Soldier's Wedding.

Kingston, Ont., Dec. 11.—Capt. W. B. Carrathers, who has accepted a commission in the Third Contingent, was married this afternoon to Miss Ethel Macpherson. They will spend the honeymoon in Halifax.

DISCUSSING THE TREATY.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 11.—Two speeches on the Hay-Pauncefote treaty were made in the executive session of the United States senate to-day, one by Senator Bacon in opposition to the treaty, and the other by Senator Culion, the prospective chairman of the committee on foreign relations, in support of it.

Mr. Bodwell replied to the speech made yesterday by Senator Lodge. He summed up his objections in the statement that he could not freely accept any treaty which does not place the Isthmian canal entirely under United States auspices and United States control.

"The only reply," he said, "that the advocates of the treaty make to critics is that the canal would be under the full control of the United States in time of war, but this is no more true now than under the old treaty."

In conclusion Mr. Bacon announced that while he had no intention of voting for the treaty, he would do nothing to obstruct its ratification.

Senator Culion contended that the new treaty practically changes the conditions presented by the first Hay-Pauncefote treaty, though it does not affect the law which governs nations until the war should be concluded, when it would be revived and again enforced."

He admitted that the new treaty retains the general principle of neutralization as did the original Hay-Pauncefote treaty, but he urged that it does not re-enact, or keep alive, any of the provisions of the treaty of 1850.

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MATTEWAN OVERTURNED.
She Has Not Yet Reached San Francisco—Although Out Nine Days From Nanaimo.

GIFFORD'S RETURN DECLARED VALID

CONFIRMED IN SEAT FOR NEW WESTMINSTER

Text of Mr. Justice Martin's Judgment, in Which He Upholds Preliminary Objections to Petition.

Seattle, Dec. 12.—A special to the Times from Port Townsend says: "The mail steamer Gertrude, from Neah Bay this morning, brings news which seemingly accounts for the fate of the colonel. Sixty-six days after his departure he should have reached San Francisco before now. She usually carried from Sound ports to San Francisco, but on the occasion mentioned made a special trip for coal. The steamer took out 4,550 tons."

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ADDITIONAL TROOPS WANTED IN AFRICA

VIEWS OF RETURNED COLONIALS ON WAR

They Assert Too Much Consideration is Shown to Burghers in the Refugee Camps.

New York, Dec. 12.—A dispatch to the Times from Wellington, N. Z., says responsible New Zealanders returning from South Africa declare that more soldiers are needed to assist in the war. The troops have the utmost confidence in Lord Kitchener, but his efforts are hampered by the ill-advised agitation in the United Kingdom.

It is asserted that excessive consideration is shown to the Boers in the refugee camps, while the colonists of Natal are suffering hardships.

Krauss Remanded.

London, Dec. 12.—In the Bow street police court to-day the prosecution charged Dr. Krauss, ex-governor of Johannesburg, on charges of high treason against the Boers, having concealed his case, counsel for whom announced that it was possible for him to have made the statement.

PASSAGE AT ARMS.

The Premier and E. V. Bodwell Have a Tilt in the Supreme Court.

There was quite a ripple of amusement in the Supreme court caused by some spirited passages between the Premier and E. V. Bodwell, K. C. M. Dunsmuir had been summoned as a witness for the defendant in the action brought by D. R. Harris against Mrs. J. O. Dunsmuir, which has been occupying the attention of the Court for several days. Mr. Bodwell raised some objections to the trial to the witness for Sir Charles Tupper, on the ground that it was "leading," when the Premier surprised all present by remarking in his well known emphatic manner: "I'd like you to understand, sir, that I refuse to be led by anybody. You can't lead me; nor can anybody else. I'm here to give evidence, and I'll give it. Underneath that."

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CHARGED STRONGLY AGAINST HARRIS

COURT PRONOUNCEDLY FAVERS DEFENDANT

Celebrated Case Is Closed at Noon Today—The Jury Gives Verdict for Plaintiff for \$9,667.62.

GALE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

London, Dec. 12.—A fierce gale is sweeping the English and Irish channels, many vessels are seeking shelter, and the lifeboats are busy rescuing small craft. Dover is experiencing the full force of the storm, and a number of ships off there are showing signs of distress.

A Belgian fishing boat has founders in the North Sea, resulting in the drowning of 14 persons.

Snow in the Midlands has stopped hunting.

HON. W. C. WELLS ARRIVES FROM EAST

MAKES A STATEMENT REGARDING HIS TRIP

Says Press Reports of Railway Negotiations Were Correct—Government to Announce Policy.

Vancouver, Dec. 12.—Hon. W. C. Wells arrived this afternoon from Ottawa and proceeded to Victoria. He says the statements of the railway negotiations which he carried out in the East, as contained in press dispatches, are correct. Although a definite promise was given to the government to assist the government in the construction of the Westminster bridge, probably to the extent of a quarter of a million or more.

The Dominion will also assist in the construction of the Coast-Kootenay line.

Mr. Wells says the government will make a declaration of the railway policy in definite terms on the results of his Eastern trip. He says Eastern people are looking for more permanent government in British Columbia.

Many cases have been decided on the computation of time, but it would be profitable to discuss them because the point has been decided by the Court of Appeal in North ex parte Hasluck (1895) 2 Q. B. 204, where the rule is laid down by Lord Esher as follows:

"No general rule exists for the computation of time either under the Bankruptcy Act or any other statute, or, indeed, in any particular mode of computation, is to have regard to the case to the purpose for which the computation is to be made. If they (the older decisions) or any of them, laid down any general rule as to the mode of computing time, that rule has been departed from in recent times, and no longer exists."

And Lord Justice Rigby, in his judgment, quotes from the *Principles of Evidence* of Mr. Justice Wilson: "The day on which the registry of the court opened is the day on which the cause of action accrued."

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WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Victoria Meteorological Office.

4th to 10th December, 1901.

The report of the tide and weather during this week has been remarkably overcast and rain has fallen each day, though along the Oregon and Washington coasts Saturday the 7th, the wind reached the force of a moderate gale from the southward. There has been during this period a tendency for the ocean swells to travel down the Coast to California, where they have caused heavy and almost constant rains, while over northern British Columbia the barometer has been comparatively high and the temperature few, reaching a minimum of zero on the 10th.

On Saturday, the 7th, these conditions were altered when an ocean low barometer moved quickly across Vancouver Island and the interior to the Territories. It caused a rainfall of over one inch on the Lower Mainland, half an inch at Victoria, and light snow in Cariboo.

From the days of the close of the week the barometric steady rise over northern British Columbia in advance of a pronounced high area and cold wave from the Northwest, which by Tuesday, the 10th, crossed the Dominion from the Pacific to the Great Lakes, and caused fine weather and northerly winds extending southward over the Pacific slope to California. In the Territories it has caused a light snowfall, followed by temperatures not much above zero.

Victoria.—Amount of bright sunshine recorded was 17 hours and 18 minutes; rainfall, 1.14 inch; highest temperature, 49.2 on 7th; and lowest, 39.4 on 5th.

New Westminster.—Rain, 1.74 inch; highest temperature, 48 on 4th; and lowest, 32 on 10th.

Kamloops.—No precipitation; highest temperature, 46 on 4th; and lowest, 26 on 9th and 10th.

Barkerville.—Snow, one inch; highest temperature, 34 on 4th; lowest, zero on 10th.

Wednesday last.—The surviving crew have been taken on board. The "Pinnace," a stately vessel, was bound from Portland.

N. Y. K. COMPANY.

reitors' annual report at a meeting of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha at on November 27th, it was the earnings of the company year were \$11,791,285, and \$27,157. Referring to the British Columbian and the report says: "The liners on are increased to six steamers, a arrangement, and, made a fortnightly service, westward and homeward voyagers on this line were available at Shanghai. The result was satisfactory. On outwards, shipments from Kyoto, other places greatly improved, so also did the cargoes carried Hongkong, Shanghai and homeward voyages, cargoes in America decreased. But carried by such lines, both east and homeward voyages, increased as compared with business half year, but in of the reduction in the receipts showed a fall compared with the previous year."

ARCH FOR WRECKS.

the many disasters to shipping the coast, Puget Sound have made representations to the United States government for the establishment of an arch for investigation. It is proposed that the cutter should make the Washington coast down to river some time this week, what rescue work that No less than a dozen ships have met accidents or have become total the recent gales off the some cases it has been able to prove of shipwreck in sight.

TÉS ARRIVES.

as usual at the Terminal turn trip, the steamer "Tess" coming from northern British ports very lightly freighted a small passenger list, who came south on the C. W. Clifford, M. P. P., round trip; Dr. Whittington, who went north to missionary work; Mr. and Dr. Bolton of Port Simpson and wife, of Bella Bella, Finlay and McTavish.

UT HIM ON CRUTCHES.—Dryman, of Grimsby, Ont., limbs were almost useless and rheumatism, and, notwithstanding esteem for physicians, I credit where it belongs. I am to-day, and South American must have all the cured." Sold by Jackson & Co.—34.

is on foot in England to the anniversary of the death by the wearing of violets. has been submitted to His Excellency the King, who has received a copy of the suggestion. No. 1 will become an even institution that Primrose is certain to be universally adopted.

BE EXECUTED.

Dec. 12.—Judge sentenced Frederick Asley, to hang on Feb. 7th his paramour, Mrs. Mary st.

ARE YOU LOSING health you up? Restores and brings back health. The Davis & Lawrence

Pitz Mining Co., Ltd.

WORKS, DIXON CREEK.

It is given that at a meeting of said Company held on 1900, an amount of one cent per share was paid capital stock of said Company to the undersigned, with whom the assessment paid on the first day of all be deemed deducted, and such sum to be paid unless payment shall be made on the first day to the date of delinquency, together with costs of advertising of the sale.

Nov. 23rd, 1901.
W. A. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.

WAS ENDORSED BY
LARGE MAJORITYTHE MAYOR'S ATTITUDE
APPROVED BY MEETINGLarge Attendance of Ratepayers at
City Hall—Proceedings Lively
From Start to Finish.

The mayor's attitude on the Point Elgin bridge question was endorsed by a large majority at the public meeting in the city hall last night. There was a large attendance, every available seat and bit of floor space being occupied. A number of ladies were in attendance, and while not so demonstrative as the sterner sex, were just as deeply interested.

The meeting might have been more orderly and the girls, groans and other interruptions could have been conveniently屏息ed. At the same time, despite all the forensic eloquence of the "solid six," the sympathy of the meeting was with the mayor, a fact strongly manifested in the vote on Mr. Hall's resolution.

The mayor took the chair, and on his suggestion a secretary was appointed, George A. Stewart Potts being selected to act in that capacity.

The "solid identifiers" were limited to one-half of the hall, the mayor and remaining city fathers occupying the other half.

The first speaker was Ald. Brydon, who exhaustively explained the plans and specifications prepared by the city. He has worn the stripes of a corporal in regiment for 16 years the last two months. The troops are under the command of Captain Cooper, who commanded the picket guard of honor at the opening of the parliament buildings. The trooper had some hard fighting, and Corp. Hilton mentions one incident in which they surrounded seven Boers in a house. The Boers opened fire on them but were finally captured, after five of the seven had fallen.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The remains of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Raymond will be laid out on Friday afternoon. The funeral will take place from the family residence, Belleville street, at 2.30 o'clock.

The Septic Tank By-Law will be again submitted to the ratepayers at no distant date, a petition having been received at the city clerk's office, asking that this be done. Ald. Brydon has given notice of his intention to reintroduce the bill.

Members of the Friendly Help Society are desirous of reminding the public that the association's rooms will be open on the Thursday, Friday and Saturday preceding Christmas, and that on Monday of the same week the donations will be distributed.

Yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Fornam a tea party was held which will be devoted to charity, was held by the members of the I. C. C. There was a good attendance, and the tea was a most successful one.

The death occurred at the Old Men's Home yesterday of Kirk Jackson. Deceased was a pioneer of Victoria, coming to this city in 1858. He was a native of Tennessee and 86 years of age. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon.

Last Monday, at the ninety-eighth anniversary of the birth of Mrs. MacLair, mother of Mrs. Hamlin, Queen street. She was the recipient of gifts and congratulations from hundreds by whom she is highly esteemed. Mrs. MacLair, although confined to her chair, is in complete possession of all her mental faculties.

At Bishopston, last evening a reception was held, to which the relatives and friends of the deceased and delegates in connection with the annual meeting of the Local Council of Women and the clergy of the different churches of the city were invited. Puzzle questions upon the streets of Victoria and other means of recreation were provided to pass the evening, and a most evening was spent.

Mrs. S. P. Tuck, of Roccabella, received this morning a telegram from her husband, the sheriff of South Keene, saying that their second son, Edwin S. Tuck, had been accepted for the Nelson company of the African contingent. Ned Tuck was born in St. John, New Brunswick, but lived in Victoria since he was two years of age, and was educated at the public school here. He is well known among the Victoria boys, having held several positions here before going to Nelson, two years ago. He is 21 years of age.

The provincial police yesterday successfully unravelled a mystery on which they have been working for some time. They were informed about a month ago that the Hamilton Powder Company that they had lost on the E. & N. railway near Parson's Bridge, two 50-pound cases of gelignite. They had also lost powder from the same place on several occasions, as it has been the custom of the company to bring supplies from Nelson and unload them at that place, preparatory to storing them in a nearby lumber yard. The Mayor, that's not so," said not correct." (Applause.)

In conclusion, Ald. Brydon said that the prospect of the ratepayers' "roast" gave him no trouble, but that he always strived to serve the people honestly and uprightly. (Applause.)

Ald. Beckwith hoped he would receive a patient hearing as Ald. Brydon.

He deprecated any desire to stir up turmoil, and came to have an earnest, fair square talk with those present. He felt that the aldermen's action was to the advantage of the city, or they would not

have taken such a step. The next speaker, Ald. Yates, after a complimentary reference to an editorial in the Times advising forbearance at the meeting, said that Ald. Brydon had given the history of the plans, and the speaker intended to refer to Monday night's proceedings. In regard to the tender of the Hamilton Bridge Company:

"Voices: 'Yes, what was it opened?' Ald. Yates explained that he had received a telegram from the company informing them that their tender had been mailed. It had not arrived by the 11th, and the speaker had asked the city engineer to ascertain whether the tender of the Point Elgin bridge did not go to the Hamilton bridge company.

Mr. Wilson's query was lost in another tumult, and the interrogator finally resumed his seat.

The death occurred last evening at the family residence, 60 Belleville street, of Mrs. Elizabeth Raymon, who has resided here for many years. The body of her daughter will be received with general regret by a wide circle of friends. Deceased was 57 years of age, and a native of Jersey, Channel Islands. She leaves a husband and a family of two sons and four daughters to mourn her to the woods.

The officers of Far West Lodge, No. 1, K. of P., for the ensuing term are as follows: C. C., A. Watson; V. C. T. Jacklin; prelate, G. Woods; M. at A. W. M. Tyson; M. of W. F. Robinson; K. of B. and S. T. Walker; M. of Ex. S. Redgrave; M. of F. W. P. Smith; I. G. M. F. Jewell; O. G. H. Randall. The installation takes place the first meeting in January, 1902.

The large portrait of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, which was promised as a gift to the Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital by the Prince and Princess of Wales on their visit to the institution, arrived yesterday, and has been installed in the building. The

AT ALL TIMES OF YEAR Pain-Killer will be found a useful household remedy. Cures cuts, sprains and bruises. Internally for cramps and diarrhoea. Avoid substitutes, there's only one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis.

portrait is an excellent one, and the directors of the hospital, as well as the resident staff, are highly pleased with the thoughtfulness of their Royal Highnesses.

Mrs. Roberts, of Kuper Island, is visiting the city for the purpose of procuring donations of salable articles, etc., for the Chemainus hospital bazaar, to be held at Chemainus on the 20th inst.

Ground was broken at Osborne Bay on Friday morning for the construction of workmen's quarters, offices and the out-buildings in connection with the big smelter to be erected there in the near future. The work is proceeding rapidly, a large staff of men being employed. Between site clearing operations and the building work, the scene is certainly one of great activity.

Arrived from Butte last evening, and doubtless it will not be long before the main work is commenced—the construction of the smelter itself.

The Girls' Auxiliary intend holding a sale of work in the Cathedral school room on the afternoon of Thursday, the 19th. Afternoon tea will be served, and it is hoped that the attendance will be large. The girls have been steadily working for some time under the direction of Mr. Allen and will have many useful and fancy articles to dispose of. Other features of the affair will be flower and doll stalls. In the evening a fine programme comprising songs, recitations and instrumental selections will be rendered, concluding with a Christmastime show. The last items of the programme is in the hands of the cathedral choir, and is sure to be a great hit.

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LAST NIGHT'S MEETING.

The meeting in the theatre last evening was in some respects one of the most remarkable that has ever been held in Victoria. The date of the election is not known. It may be postponed for months to suit the purposes of the government and to enable it to induce a candidate to take the field. Therefore there is as yet little political excitement or enthusiasm. There is no lack of interest, however, and the people are in a fit mood to appreciate such facts and weigh such arguments as were placed before them last night. The attendance was in every respect worthy of the importance of the theme and of the ability of the speaker. The house was packed and the audience listened to the speeches with patience to the end. The address of Mr. Bodwell was an appeal to reasonable women and men. It proved that there is no detail of provincial affairs with which the candidate is not familiar. His comprehension of the extent and nature of the resources of the province must have been a revelation to the greater part of his audience. His ideas of the manner in which our latent wealth can be brought forth and utilized for the benefit of the present generation are those of a practical man of affairs. The simplicity of the language; the clear-cut, well-defined sentences, with every inflection in the right place and every punctuation mark where it ought to be to make clear the meaning and intention of the speaker, must have been thoroughly appreciated by the great concourse of people who have probably become accustomed to a lack of precision in the public utterances of many of our leading men.

Mr. Bodwell announced his determination to turn over a new leaf in the book of life of British Columbia. For him there is to be no looking backward. As a public man he has no past and he intends to make no use of that of others save for the legitimate purpose of avoiding their errors. In this attitude there is no reflection upon those who must necessarily justify to the electors their past acts.

The candidate makes his first obeisance to the people upon a broad platform. His attitude is not local but provincial. His aim is to make the mineral, agricultural and timber resources, the wealth of the province of whatever kind available for the benefit of the present generation. He thinks that can be done without adding in the slightest degree to the present burdens of the taxpayers. The first step necessary he conceives to be stability of government. Without this we are impotent, as the history of the last couple of years demonstrates. The present government has forfeited public confidence and must go. How all these things are to be accomplished is fully set forth in the speech, which will appear in full in the Times to-morrow.

Mr. Bodwell by the temperature of his language and the cogency of his reasoning gained many votes last night. The number of those who think that his services to the province on the floor of the House would be invaluable has been appreciably increased. There can be no doubt that he will be elected, at present apparently by acclamation, in case the government shall prevail upon some one to take the field in opposition to him, undoubtedly by a large majority.

THE BRIDGE CONTROVERSY.

It is time for the Board of Aldermen to pause and consider its ways. It is simply smiting the air, and not in a very dignified way either. The bridge business was not as fully investigated as it might have been in the first place; the matter was muddled and some blunders were made over the tenders in the second. Better to wipe the whole thing off the slate and begin again, after clearing the way and providing against any possible misunderstanding in the future. What has passed may be set down to jealousy on behalf of the interests and good name of the city. A prolongation of the controversy may produce the belief that personal ill-feeling and rivalry have much to do with the undignified conflict.

There are all sorts of rumors afloat and all kinds of opinions are being expressed about bridges, wooden, steel and stone. Some say a bridge such as that proposed by the Puget Sound company could easily be put up from fifty to sixty thousand dollars. One engineer holds that a stone structure, of a highly ornamental design as compared with a spider web of steel, could be placed across the arm for a sum well within the appropriation. All the labor and material for such a work could be found at home, which is an advantage of considerable magnitude, aside from the saving which would be effected in maintenance as compared with a bridge which would require constant attention from painters, etc. It is also contended that a stone bridge would be much more durable. All these are matters worthy of attention and consideration. There are also manifestly subjects upon which only professional men can speak with authority.

MANITOBA'S LIQUOR ACT.

The Manitoba Prohibition Act is not a prohibitive measure in the real sense of the term. It is designed to prohibit traffic in strong drink within the borders of the province. As was pointed out in the Times at the time the judgment of the Privy Council was given, the provinces have since the time Sir John Macdonald undertook to pass a Dominion

license act been conceded to have control over the sale of liquor within the territories over which they have jurisdiction. They may prohibit transactions in intoxicating drink within the limits of the province, but they cannot permit it from being manufactured for sale outside the province, nor can they forbid a purchaser who has acquired his "wet goods" beyond the provincial borders from bringing it in and consuming it at his leisure. The government has reached the limits of its powers when it says he must not sell it to his neighbors. Such a measure as that will hardly be satisfactory to prohibitionists, and it is questionable whether it would prove beneficial to the community. Following is the portion of the judgment of the Privy Council bearing upon this important point:

"The Liquor Act proceeded upon a recital that it is expedient to suppress the liquor traffic in Manitoba by prohibiting provincial transactions in liquor." That was the declared object of the Legislature set out at the commencement of the act. Towards the end of the act there occurred this section:

"19. While this act is intended to prohibit and shall prohibit transactions in liquor which take place wholly within the province of Manitoba, except under a license, or as otherwise provided in this act, and restrict the consumption of liquor within the limits of the province of Manitoba, it shall not affect bona fide transactions in liquor between a person in the province of Manitoba and a person in another province, or in a foreign country, and the provisions of this act shall be construed accordingly."

"Now that provision was as much part of the act as any other section contained in it. It must have its full effect in exempting from the operation of the act all bona fide transactions in liquor which come within its terms."

Mr. Bodwell announced his determination to turn over a new leaf in the book of life of British Columbia. For him there is to be no looking backward. As a public man he has no past and he intends to make no use of that of others save for the legitimate purpose of avoiding their errors. In this attitude there is no reflection upon those who must necessarily justify to the electors their past acts.

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CHAMBERLAIN AND THE GERMANS.

A member of the Reichstag proposes to discuss Mr. Chamberlain on the first opportunity presenting itself. The government of Germany is not anxious to hear this man, and it will deprive him of the chance he is looking for if it can manage it. The government knows the facts of the case; the man is probably not so well informed or his prejudices are stronger than his common sense. The Germans have freely criticised the manner in which the war in South Africa has been conducted by the British. The Colonial Secretary has appealed to history to prove that no man was ever prosecuted with so great leniency to the actual combatants nor with such humanity to those dependent upon them, as the conflict which now appears to be drawing to a close through a slow process of attrition. All unbiased people are in accord with the views of Mr. Chamberlain, but there are men who for various reasons are not friendly to the British, and to reason with them and prove them in the wrong only makes them more inflexible in their opposition. We are all aware in a general way that if the British had met out to the Boers the treatment accorded the French by the Germans in 1870 the war would have been brought to an end in six months or less. There was no protest entered against the tactics of the Germans for several reasons. Then the world was not as far advanced in many respects as it is now. The standards did not reach so high. The ethical and humanitarian views were on a different plane. The Germans won in with the determination to win and to conquer their enemies in the shortest possible space of time. They regarded no rules or regulations that had been set up governing men's relations with one another. They simply ground and crushed their opponents by power and might. Individual suffering was absolutely disregarded, and the one great object kept steadily in view. The press was not as active an agent in the affairs of the world then as now. If some of the facts had been brought out in the newspapers of that day, if the world had

been then as it is to-day, if the nations had been as they are to-day, we are really afraid there would have been an outbreak.

A correspondent in the London Times shows in detail some of the measures which Germany took to hasten the close of the war; not the actions of soldiers in the heat of conflict, but measures carefully considered, instructions officially issued to the German army.

At Rouen, for example, the general of the 8th Army Corps proclaimed the punishment of death for any native who should guide French troops or misguide Germans; for any man who should rob, wound or kill German soldiers from a spirit of revenge or avarice; and for any man who should destroy roads, bridges, canals, telegraphs, or railways. These were salutary, and no doubt necessary, provisions, but the British have certainly not approached any such yet.

The commander-in-chief of the Second German Army proclaimed death without trial for any Frenchman who is not a regular soldier or a National Guard, whether he called himself a "franc-tireur" or not, who should be caught in an overt act of hostility. The recent drumhead trial of rebels treacherously attired in khaki is the nearest approach we have made to that. Of course the Boers have no regular army; but such a precedent as this far exceeds what we should be doing if we shot or hanged every Cape Dutchman taken in arms against us, since the men whom the Germans sentenced to death were not rebels against their King, but French subjects.

Finally, the King of Prussia, Bismarck

and the War Minister issued an order in December, 1870, that any man in Alsace and Lorraine who rejoined the enemy should be banished for ten years and suffer the confiscation of the whole of his property, present and future, and that absence from his house for eight days should be considered as rejoining the enemy.

AN IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

We cannot see how a government so imbued with patriotism can have any dealings with Mackenzie & Mann, who are notoriously in alliance with Jim Hill, who is well known to be scheming to skin British Columbia of all that is of value within her borders and carry it to the southern side of the line. That is what Jim is doing now with the lines we have been foolish enough to let him build in this province. To be sure, the people who are being skinned seem to consider it a rather pleasant process, and they thrive in spite of the drain upon their vital forces. Of course it is only the Colonists that it is the purpose of Mr. Hill to drain the province of its resources. The principal wealth of the nation referred to is minerals. The ore must be reduced to be of much value. It is not of a very high grade and must be treated as economically as possible to make its extraction possible. There is no coal on the southern side of the line; there is plenty on the northern side. The history of the smelting industry in British Columbia proves that it can be most profitably carried on in the neighborhood of a plentiful supply of fuel. Therefore it is more reasonable to suppose that the ore will be brought in from the United States to be smelted than that ours will be carried away for such a purpose. Perhaps the Premier has observed these things and such observation accounts for his change of attitude towards the allies of Jim Hill.

THE COMING POLICY.

Hon. J. D. Prentiss, Minister of Finance, informed a reporter of the Vancouver World that "a railway policy would be put before the people shortly which the government will be endorsed by the people." That information is reassuring, even though it be bruited forth through the medium of a rather peremptory sentence. It shows that the government now feels that it must take into consideration the sentiments of the people. It also indicates it is realized that the original railway policy which was pronounced perfect, fixed and unalterable by the Premier, and was approved by his second in command on the opposite side of the House, although it has achieved exactly what was intended by its authors, is obnoxious to the country as a whole, and must be modified if the government hopes to retain its present supporters and add a sufficient number unto them to obtain a majority in the House. All this must be drawing to a close through a slow process of attrition. All unbiased people are in accord with the views of Mr. Chamberlain, but there are men who for various reasons are not friendly to the British, and to reason with them and prove them in the wrong only makes them more inflexible in their opposition. We are all aware in a general way that if the British had met out to the Boers the treatment accorded the French by the Germans in 1870 the war would have been brought to an end in six months or less. There was no protest entered against the tactics of the Germans for several reasons. Then the world was not as far advanced in many respects as it is now. The standards did not reach so high. The ethical and humanitarian views were on a different plane. The Germans won in with the determination to win and to conquer their enemies in the shortest possible space of time. They regarded no rules or regulations that had been set up governing men's relations with one another. They simply ground and crushed their opponents by power and might. Individual suffering was absolutely disregarded, and the one great object kept steadily in view. The press was not as active an agent in the affairs of the world then as now. If some of the facts had been brought out in the newspapers of that day, if the world had

been then as it is to-day, if the nations had been as they are to-day, we are really afraid there would have been an outbreak.

A vigorous agitation is being carried on in the East for the transfer of the Intercolonial railway to the C. P. R. Such a suggestion was made once before, but it was not particularly well received. The government road seems to be operated at a disadvantage yet, notwithstanding the fact that it has been extended and improved by express mail, or mail coach, and the like.

The coming policy may possibly be the removal of the Intercity line. It is to be hoped that the government will take into account the wishes of the people. It also indicates it is realized that the original railway policy which was pronounced perfect, fixed and unalterable by the Premier, and was approved by his second in command on the opposite side of the House, although it has achieved exactly what was intended by its authors, is obnoxious to the country as a whole, and must be modified if the government hopes to retain its present supporters and add a sufficient number unto them to obtain a majority in the House. All this must be drawing to a close through a slow process of attrition. All unbiased people are in accord with the views of Mr. Chamberlain, but there are men who for various reasons are not friendly to the British, and to reason with them and prove them in the wrong only makes them more inflexible in their opposition. We are all aware in a general way that if the British had met out to the Boers the treatment accorded the French by the Germans in 1870 the war would have been brought to an end in six months or less. There was no protest entered against the tactics of the Germans for several reasons. Then the world was not as far advanced in many respects as it is now. The standards did not reach so high. The ethical and humanitarian views were on a different plane. The Germans won in with the determination to win and to conquer their enemies in the shortest possible space of time. They regarded no rules or regulations that had been set up governing men's relations with one another. They simply ground and crushed their opponents by power and might. Individual suffering was absolutely disregarded, and the one great object kept steadily in view. The press was not as active an agent in the affairs of the world then as now. If some of the facts had been brought out in the newspapers of that day, if the world had

been then as it is to-day, if the nations had been as they are to-day, we are really afraid there would have been an outbreak.

NURSING MOTHERS.

A mother's poor health is bad enough for the mother but worse still for the nursing baby.

Mothers find Scott's Emulsion a nourishing and strengthening food. If the breast milk is scanty or thin Scott's Emulsion will make it rich and more abundant.

When mothers take Scott's Emulsion the babies share in the benefits. Thin babies grow fat. Weak babies get strong.

We send you a bottle try if you like.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chancery, Toronto.

on the part of his colleagues. He is acting as director-general of the various departments, which is a very convenient arrangement inasmuch as it relieves him of many embarrassments, such as meeting members who were formerly influential political friends. In the case of unexpected developments such, say, as the resignation of a Premier, it also leaves the Attorney-General free to act as seems best in his own interests. It does not pay for a versatile public man in British Columbia to burn his bridges behind him and leave no clear road for a retreat, retirement, or possible alliance with former opposition forces. The finesse, foresight, and sagacity of the Attorney-General are worthy of emulation by some of our rising statesmen. The course is therefore clear for those who act in an advisory capacity to Mr. Milne. The Premier would probably have given up the fight long ago but for the promptings of those who are acting nominally on his behalf. He has neither taste nor qualifications for public life. But he has a spirit that is not easily subdued, and when it is aroused it means that he will fight to the last ditch. The last ditch has been reached. An appeal will shortly be made which it is expected will electrify the country. As the Collector says, in effect, it will kill all opposition to the government. Mr. Bodwell must either retire or lose his deposit. Mr. Wells will soon be here with the outlines of the momentous policy in his pockets. Mr. Geo. McL. Brown is already here; Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann will arrive shortly; the programme may soon be arranged, after which the electrifying process will begin.

The King has approved of and accepted the following addition to the National Anthem in honor of Queen Alexandra:

"In perfect peace serene,
Keep thou our gracious Queen,
With her abide.
May Heaven's own sunshine fair
Rest on her everywhere;
Hear Thou Thy people's prayer—
God save the Queen."

Toronto Globe: The London Chronicle has a birthday department, in which it records the natal day of some prominent man, and follows the record with a number of quotations apropos of the facts of his career. On the 26th of last month the subject was Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and a number of rather racy anecdotes were collected for the occasion of his birthday.

"A Canadian.
I predict the history of the future. . . .
I strike up for a new world—Walt Whitman."

"And now, step by step, there moved into the wilderness the restless stream of Anglo-Saxon settlement, slowly, for the valleys and plains were wide, and the old world was intent upon using its surplus population in international strife.—Sir William Butler."

"Come, I will make the continent indisputable—Whitman."

"And now, step by step, there moved into the wilderness the restless stream of Anglo-Saxon settlement, slowly, for the valleys and plains were wide, and the old world was intent upon using its surplus population in international strife.—Sir William Butler."

"Our forefathers cannot claim the honor of having brought man forth; but still be belongs to us.—Cardinal Wiseman."

"I never heard a more eloquent man.—Whitman."

"A certain meditativeness of spirit.—Alexander Smith."

"Not wan from Asia's fetishes,
Nor red from Europe's old dynastic slaughter-houses."

But come from Nature's long and harmless throes peacefully builded thence, These virgin lands. —Whitman."

Yours faithfully,
CHAS. HAYWARD,
Mayor.

Victoria, B. C., 10th Dec., 1901.
Chas. Hayward, Esq., Mayor, Victoria, B. C.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of even date, with reference to the detention for payment of duty of imported building plans, to be used in the construction of the new Point Ellice bridge. I beg to say that paragraph 131 of the customs regulations, as framed, stands, and as the plans were not imported in the usual and ordinary way by express mail, I was not aware of their extent and value until to-day. As soon as I ascertained that the plans were the working plans, and not having received notice from anyone on behalf of the corporation that the same had been imported, it became my duty to seize the plans and to have them sent to the customs house, with the intention only of detaining them until duty was paid.

I was somewhat surprised that inquiry had not been made by some one on behalf of the corporation as to whether the plans were dutiable or not, as from experience many resident architects are well aware that duty has been exacted.

Upon the arrival of the plans, I referred to the forms and regulations, and advised the collector to take into consideration the removal of the plans.

Mr. Fowler could not see how the mayor possessed the power of absolute

on the part of his colleagues. He is acting as director-general of the various departments, which is a very convenient arrangement inasmuch as it relieves him of many embarrassments, such as meeting members who were formerly influential political friends. In the case of unexpected developments such, say, as the resignation of a Premier, it also leaves the Attorney-General free to act as seems best in his own interests. It does not pay for a versatile public man in British Columbia to burn his bridges behind him and leave no clear road for a retreat, retirement, or possible alliance with former opposition forces. The finesse, foresight, and sagacity of the Attorney-General are worthy of emulation by some of our rising statesmen. The course is therefore clear for those who act in an advisory capacity to Mr. Milne. The Premier would probably have given up the fight long ago but for the promptings of those who are acting nominally on his behalf. He has neither taste nor qualifications for public life. But he has a spirit that is not easily subdued, and when it is aroused it means that he will fight to the last ditch. The last ditch has been reached. An appeal will shortly be made which it is expected will electrify the country. As the Collector says, in effect, it will kill all opposition to the government. Mr. Bodwell must either retire or lose his deposit. Mr. Wells will soon be here with the outlines of the momentous policy in his pockets. Mr. Geo. McL. Brown is already here; Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann will arrive shortly; the programme may soon be arranged, after which the electrifying process will begin.

The duty demanded by the customs on the Point Ellice bridge plans, which were yesterday seized by the appraiser, is \$403, calculated on the basis that plans are valued at two and a half percent of the cost of construction. On that the duty will be twenty per cent. charged. As the cost of construction in this case would be \$2,600, the value of the plans would be \$2,315. Twenty per cent of this amount makes the customs charge \$463.

If, however, the action of the mayor is sustained and the contract not awarded to the Puget Sound Bridge & Dredging Company, it is altogether possible that the ordinaries will be charged on the whole cost of the plans themselves. The appraiser points out that inasmuch as they have been in use the same rule is applicable in their case as in that of sample goods brought here for commercial purposes.

With the seizure of the plans the situation became somewhat embarrassing as the resolution passed Monday night was to have been yesterday seized by the appraiser, is \$403, calculated on the basis that plans are valued at two and a half percent of the cost of construction. On that the duty will be twenty per cent. charged. As the cost of construction in this case would be \$2,600, the value of the plans would be \$2,315. Twenty per cent of this amount makes the customs charge \$463.

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AND CO'S WAREHOUSE MANAGER

of Kidneys by
na.



BRIDGE PLANS ARE HELD BY CUSTOMS

BIG SUM DEMANDED
BY COLLECTOR MILNE

Three Thousand Dollars Collectable on
Fraser River Plans—New Phase
to Point Ellice Bridge Matter.

A matter of some three thousand dollars is at issue between Collector Milne, C. M. C., and the provincial government in regard to the plans called for by the latter for the new bridge to be built across the Fraser at New Westminster. In consequence the plans for the structure have been in the possession of the customs since yesterday, and will not be surrendered until the duty on them has been paid. In the meanwhile the collector is in communication with the authorities at Ottawa, and while it might be possible that a reduction in the 23 per cent. duty, chargeable on the documents may be made, it is not probable that it will be entirely exempted.

It makes the situation somewhat vexing to the provincial authorities, the fact that in calling for these plans for the structure for the duty collectable on them. This now appears to be a grave oversight, and cannot well be justified. Mr. Milne has not examined the plans in question. He estimates the sum on the minimum cost given by the deputy minister of lands and works, namely, of \$600,000. According to this official the expense of building the bridge would amount \$800,000 to \$850,000. But in taking the former amount as a basis of reckoning the collector feels as though he were well within what the actual cost will be. He is governed in the matter by the clause laid down in the regulations which provides that on "photographs, chromo-diaotypes, art-photos, electrographs, paintings, drawings, pictures, engravings or prints or proofs thereof, and similar documents and charts, 20 per cent. of valorem may be collected."

Where and by whom the plans were prepared it is not learned, but it is understood that they are the work of Mr. Waddell, acting engineer for the provincial government, who got out the plans for the Chimney creek bridge, and whose headquarters are now in Kansas City. It is stated that the Premier, after consulting with the party preparing them under the circumstances of a British or American subject, for so long as they come from the other side they are subject to duty.

He has precedents in the cases of the Dard and the provincial government buildings on the plans of which duty was paid. Thus it will be seen that the plans to the Point Ellice bridge, as prepared in the Seattle Bridge & Dredging Company, if employed, will be dutiable, and the city if using the same may probably be held responsible for the amount that can be collected on them. In speaking of the matter this morning the collector stated that if the plans are used he will insist on the payment of the duty. "There are plenty of architects in our Canadian cities," he remarked, "and under the circumstances I will be obliged to exact these duties."

Mr. Waddell was called on as an advisory expert to the government when the Fraser river bridge was projected, and he it was who drew the plans for the structure.

Pt. Ellice Plans Seized.

Shortly after noon to-day Appraiser Wm. Marchant, of the customs staff, called at the city hall and asked the mayor if he had the plans of the Seattle Bridge & Dredging Company upon which he had contracted for the new bridge at Pt. Ellice, says. The mayor replied in the affirmative, and was in turn asked if they had paid duty.

The upshot of the conversation was that Mr. Marchant demanded the documents, and thereupon seized them for failure to pay duty. The sum demanded by the department is \$600. The mayor instructed the city clerk to take a receipt for the plans which were borne off in triumph by the appraiser.

And thus another chapter is added to the story of the Point Ellice bridge.

A PROMOTION.

R. M. A. Sergeant, formerly of This Place, Becomes a Lieutenant.

The many friends of Superintending Clerk (Warren Officer) William George Spear, Royal Marine Artillery, will be glad to hear of his recent promotion to a quartermaster's sergeant with the honorary rank of lieutenant.

Lieut. Sparrow, as a sergeant, came to Victoria in August, 1893, with the first detachment of R. M. A. under Lieuts. Temple and Barnes, and took over the Work Point barracks from "C" Battery, Royal Canadian Artillery, and during his stay here he made a host of friends, and is well known to the Fifth Regiment.

Sgt. Major Mulcahy had a letter to him yesterday, in which he referred to his good fortune.

A. W. Frazer, a well known Salvations Army man, has disappeared from Seattle, and at the same time the friends of the Army to the extent of one or two most attractive young women have also disappeared. Frazer left behind a wife and young baby, who have gone to relatives at Portland.

CANCER.

We cure without knife or plaster. No matter how bad the case. Write for particulars.

STOTT & JURY,
Bowmanville, Ont.

LEGAL NEWS.

VICTORIA'S QUOTA OF FIGHTING MEN

THOSE WHO RECRUITED FOR THE YEOMANRY

A Splendid Body of Men—Their Records and Something About Each of Them.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

To-night at ten o'clock Victoria's third contribution to the forces of the Empire in the South African war will march out of the drill hall in James Bay and proceed to the Charmer, where they will embark for the court adjourned for luncheon. It will probably be late this evening before the jury retire to consider their verdict, as the address on behalf of plaintiffs by E. V. Bodwell, K. C., and the judge's charge have yet to come.

Some interesting testimony was given in the Small Debts court this morning in the suit of Sell vs. Wm. Reid, of the Wm. H. Horsey, for an account for \$22.30 for carpentry. On October 4th Reid paid \$10 on account to a man named Fox, who used to be in Sell's employ, and who produced to him a bill-head from Sell's with the account in Wm. Sell's handwriting, and on October 11th he paid the balance of the account to Fox. On October 1st, however, Fox had been discharged from Sell's employ, and before payment of the account Wm. Sell, his wife, Ruth, and Fox, the defendant, were at the County court, which sits at 11 a.m. to-morrow.

THE ALEXANDRIA MINE IS CLOSED FOR GOOD

So the Dunsmuir Officials Affirm—Alleged Narrow Escape of the Premier on Saturday.

According to officials of the Dunsmuir company in this city the Alexandria mines have been closed down permanently. The immediate cause of the company's action they state is the claim that the Premier went to Alexandria on Saturday he found that a notice had been posted at the mine stating that the property would be closed down for the day, presumably to allow the men to attend a miners' meeting at Nanaimo. It is stated that the Premier promptly on finding this out, ordered the property closed, and that it will remain so.

The Nanaimo Herald is authority for the statement that the Premier, on the occasion of his visit to Extension had a narrow escape from his entering No. 3 mine, where the fire was still smouldering. An explosion is said to have occurred shortly after the Premier and his party had entered.

In connection with both of the above matters, the Times' Nanaimo correspondent wired this afternoon as follows:—"Nanaimo, B. C., Dec. 10.—Conditions at the Alexandria mine are unchanged. The mines are still closed. A mass meeting of miners is to be held there this afternoon when a delegation will likely wait upon the management and ask an explanation."

"At Extension tunnel they are still working. The report that Premier Dunsmuir and General Supt. Little entered No. 3 slope when opened, is unconfirmed. It is generally doubted that such was done."

Lame Back In the Morning.

There are many people who find it a difficult task getting up in the morning, on account of a terrible pain and soreness across the small of the back that makes rising a painful and discomforting operation. Ever know what it was to have your back so bad that when you'd try to get out of bed you'd almost scream with the pain?

Can't do much of a day's work starting off with a back as bad as that—not fit for pleasure either. Well, all this backache and pain, this stiffness and soreness comes because the kidneys are clogged up, can't do their work properly, and your back has to suffer for it.

Just try a box or two of Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets. What a change you'll find coming over you! You'll be able to spring from your bed in the morning as lively as a cricket, and feel refreshed and fit for your daily duties.

TOUCHED THE SPOT.

Joseph Weeks, Beckwith Street, Smith's Falls, says: "My back was in a bad way. I felt desirably lame, and there was a dull aching pain in my kidneys. At times I was so dizzy, particularly if I had been stooping. I tried first one thing, then another, but there was no permanent benefit till I began using Pitcher's Kidney Tablets. They go right to the spot and I found prompt relief. Nothing before did me as much good. I would suggest to anyone suffering in that way to try them."

Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets are 50c. a Box, at all druggists or by mail, The Dr. Zina Pitcher Co., Toronto, Can. The shooting test for the men was most satisfactory, the smallest score being 31 out of 50.

of a possible 50. The minimum to pass was 30. Some of the men scored 40 and 45.

After the men paraded this morning Col. Holmes read the conditions of service to the men, giving them an opportunity to reconsider the action. This all being done preferred to go. They were then attested, granted their discharges from the Fifth Regiment, in the case of members of that corps, and then enrolled as members of the new force, after which they dispersed to make the necessary preparations for departure.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Last evening saw the third contingent of Victoria boys leave for the field of battle in South Africa, there to uphold the record which Canada has established in the war which is now drawing to a close. The ten men who were chosen to represent Victoria in the contingent which left last evening will make soldiers who will, physically, be able to hold their own with any force, it is safe to say, taken from any part of the Dominion. Tall, strapping, healthy looking, all of them sons of officers and soldiers in whose hands has been placed the fair name of Victoria on the field of battle, and Victorians may feel assured that the city will not be ashamed of any act of those who left for the field last night.

The send-off enthusiasm which has been accorded all contingents which have left Victoria left Victoria for South Africa, and was manifested when the Victoria boys embarked on board the Charmer at the first stage of their long trip. The people of Victoria seem to have lost all interest in the events of the Transvaal. Last night saw only the immediate friends of the departing ones on hand to wish them god-speed and a safe return. It was indeed a contrast to the great enthusiasm which was evinced on the previous occasions, and the boys have felt sure that their services at the front should bring such a small show of appreciation from the citizens of Victoria.

The process of recruiting men for the Canadian Yeomanry was not completed until some time after going to press yesterday afternoon, and the names of the men selected for the new contingent were not available for publication. The men who were chosen to represent the Canadian Yeomanry were all fit to be employed in both riding and shooting.

In the latter test they were examined by Sergt.-Major McLeahy and Corp. Cave, while in riding they were examined by Corp. Clarke.

Twenty-four men had been selected who were lined up and briefly addressed by Lt.-Col. Hobson. The D. O. C. remained and marched to the outer wharf. No band had been provided, therefore there was not the usual musical entertainment on an occasion of the kind. At the end they were dismissed until it was time for the boat to leave, which interval they took advantage of to say a last farewell to loved ones.

When the boat left the dock the only show of enthusiasm of the evening took place. A small crowd had gathered, and as the boys lined the decks of the ship the cheering was louder than ever. The band struck up "God Save the King" was sung. This last spark of enthusiasm no doubt somewhat compensated the boys for the lack of it in the beginning of the evening.

Corp. Anderson, who goes in command of the squad until they reach headquarters, was a member of No. 6 Co., Fifth Regiment, one of their number, under whose orders they would remain, until they reached the Transvaal. He said that he had been promised a position which would be suitable to his talents.

After reaching Vancouver the train to Montreal will be taken, via the Canadian express, where they will be provided with uniforms. From Montreal they will go direct to Halifax, from whence they will embark for the Transvaal.

PREPARING TO FIGHT SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC

Provincial Health Authorities Fear a More Virulent Type in Washington State This Winter.

The provincial board of health is increasing its vigilance as the winter approaches to protect southern British Columbia from another epidemic of smallpox. For two years, it has been organized, and afterwards, with the co-operation of the Dominion government, the health authorities have increasingly fought against the inroads of this disease, hitherto with marked success. To-day there are not more than one or two cases in the whole upper country, and these are isolated.

The greatest menace, however, lies in Washington and Oregon, states lying along the southern boundary of this province. Here the health officials have taken no efficient steps to check the spread of the disease, especially as it was of a mild type, and was for a time confounded with chicken pox.

Smallpox, however, according to health authorities, thrives and becomes more virulent as it passes through human bodies, and they consequently anticipate that the epidemic this winter will be much more virulent than that which followed upon the ground has been taken up. About fourteen leases or seven miles have been staked out above the forks, and it is believed that eight more have been applied for. A very large number of claims of 250 feet in length each have also been received.

It is easy to get to Harper's Camp, but from that point there is much trail, about 55 or 60 miles in length to Sheephead's hut above the forks; or one may go six miles to the little Hershey lake, and thirty miles by boat up, and then twelve miles over the divide by a very rough trail, unfit for animals, to the forks. Above Sheephead's hut there is a small camp, and the country is extremely difficult, with rolling timber land, English and Empire creeks, about twelve or fifteen miles above the hut, but one mile from the sea level, and there was six inches of snow at the beginning, and a foot at the end of October. The mountains on each side of the valley are very steep and high, and the climate is very damp, with much rain and snow.

The Hershey is a dangerous one for unskilled persons, as it is subject to very sudden storms, and though very deep it has dangerous snags in deep water some distance shore.

Men who have had no experience in carrying heavy loads through very rough country over fallen timber, and who have not done any prospecting, had better not attempt to go there, as their chances of getting lost are great.

They will have to carry blankets, tools and provisions on their backs, and as a man cannot do well usually with less than three pounds of food a day, it will be seen that the loads will not be light ones. Bob Campbell and his party, who are all experienced men, and had only a small supply of provisions, could only make half a mile an hour, and so it took them six days to get to the hut.

According to a dispatch from Brussels to the Standard, Holland has asked the powers to support her in a demand that the people in these camps be brought to trial in service matters.

One waiting men, Bert. Vernon is a son of Forbes George Vernon, of this city, and well known among the young men of the town.

S. Sherburn is a Victorian living on Oscar street.

H. Greston went out with Strathcona's Horse, and was bitterly disappointed because he did not secure a place in the contingent. He passed his examination all right and was sent, through the efforts of Col. Evans to get a post with the corps.

He has the medal and three bars for service with Strathcona's, the bars being for Belfast, Orange Free State and Natal.

The shooting test for the men was most satisfactory, the smallest score being 31 out of 50.

of a possible 50. The minimum to pass was 30. Some of the men scored 40 and 45.

GOLD DISCOVERIES ON UPPER HORSEFLY

COUNTRY PROSPECTED IN THE EARLY DAYS

Writer Says Some Spots Are Rich But There Is Nothing to Warrant A Rush.

(Special Correspondence of the Times) Quesnel, Dec. 3.—From the sensational accounts recently published in some papers, one might be led to suppose that the upper part of the Horsefly river had never been prospected, and that no gold was to be found there. It is safe to say, however, that the upper part of the river is as difficult to work as any other part of the country.

The country is an extremely rough one, with trails to the creeks round Buteville, and the trail to the creek in the early days, and a considerable number of men prospecting there, some of them being still in the Cariboo district. They sometimes made \$10 a day shoveling into sluice boxes, and if they could have been certain of getting this, might have done more work than they did, even though the gold was not very good.

The send-off enthusiasm which has been accorded all contingents which have left Victoria has been manifested when the Victoria boys embarked on board the Charmer at the first stage of their long trip.

The evidence in Lowenberg, Harris & Co. vs. Dunsmuir is all in, and the jury was ordered struck off the list, with liberty to apply to reinstate or showing cause, no one appearing in support of the application.

The evidence in Gresche vs. Bowman was ordered struck off the list, with liberty to apply to reinstate or showing cause, no one appearing in support of the application.

The evidence in the suit of Sell vs. Wm. Reid, of the Wm. H. Horsey, for an account for \$22.30 for carpentry, was ordered struck off the list, with liberty to apply to reinstate or showing cause, no one appearing in support of the application.

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THE MAYOR SENT FOR A CONSTABLE

LIVELY MEETING OF COUNCIL LAST NIGHT

Mayor and Some of the Aldermen at Diggers Drawn—Appealed From Chair's Ruling.

"Mr. Creed, go for a policeman."

This was the order of the chief magistrate to the somewhat startled janitor, at the council meeting last night. The resolution of Ald. Yates providing that the opinion of a Supreme court judge be obtained regarding the mayor's action on the bridge question, provoked a storm. It was ruled out of order, and so was its mover when he remonstrated. As he persisted, His Worship requested the alderman to take his seat. Ald. Yates, however, remained with the mayor gave the janitor the above order.

That worthy, true to the call of duty, proceeded to carry out his instruction, and had the storm not temporarily subsided, doubtless the audience and aldermen would have witnessed the unusual spectacle of one or perhaps half a dozen of Chief Langley's finest, headed by the janitor, entering the council chamber, for the purpose of preserving the peace. As it was, calmer sentiments prevailed and the janitor was recalled.

Gentle peace certainly did not reign serenely at that meeting. In fact the white dove fluttered away in the middle of the session frightened by the riot of rhetoric which was precipitated in the historic assembly room of the municipal legislature. The bridge question itself, although a bridge question had become such a red hot one that it could not be handled without gloves and the repartee, retort and counter retort, between the mayor and Ald. Yates culminated in the above reprimand on the part of His Worship that a constable be called in presumably to quell the refractory councillor. Last night's session was the first for a long time that diplomacy was entirely absent from the four winds, and the two or three of the aldermen had many lively set-to's before the motion to adjourn was made.

The resolution by Ald. Brydon asking that a public meeting be called to discuss the bridge question and that by Ald. Yates as just noted were the themes of dispute. The latter was declared out of order by the mayor, an appeal was taken from His Worship's decision and the resolution put and carried under the chief magistrate's protest.

There was a full attendance of councilors.

Before the proceedings commenced Ald. Beckwith desired to correct a few statements in the press report of his speech at Spring Ridge, where he referred to the width of the structure as 34 feet and not 30, as reported. He also explained what he said was that the engineer had been instructed to prepare plans and specifications in the usual way.

H. Mortimer Lamb, of the B. C. Mining Record, informed the council that they were about to issue a special Christmas mining edition dealing largely with Vancouver Island. He asked the council to subscribe for from 200 to 500 copies and insert a full page advertisement.

Referred to the finance committee for report.

Livingstone Thompson, as agent for Dr. Verinder, submitted a plan showing how Oak Bay avenue might be extended directly through to Cadboro Bay road, though Regent Park avenue, which was at present a cul de sac. To accomplish this he agreed to contribute a triangular piece of his property there. This was referred to the city engineer for report.

W. M. Wilson informed the council that he would hold open his offer for the sale of some property at Elk Lake to the city for another year. Received and referred to city engineer for report.

F. M. Schilling drew attention to the lack of adequate drainage of his property on Hillside avenue, where a ditch was converting his premises into a swamp. Referred to the city engineer with power to act.

Robt. Croft, of Yates and Cook streets, wanted permission to cut down popular shade trees from the front of his premises on Frederick street. Received and referred to city engineer for report.

The city engineer reported as follows:

I have the honor to submit the following report for your consideration:

Communication from E. P. Johnson, re crossing on Menzies street opposite James Bay club house. I looked carefully into the complaint and beg to report that the matter will receive attention at an early date.

Communication from Hector Dow and others, asking to have a pipe drain laid on Superior street between Osgoode and Menzies streets. I may say the open ditch in question is not being filled up any further west at present, and in view of this fact I am of opinion it will not be necessary to construct a pipe drain in the above locality.

Communication from Mr. J. W. Stewart, re removal of a rock pile in front of No. 11 Kinnaird street. I made an examination of the locality in question and see no objection whatever. I would therefore recommend the request be granted.

Communication from Messrs. Moore & Whittington re rock blasting on George street, across the easterly end of Pandosy Avenue. I examined the locality in question and see no objection whatever. Estimated cost for blasting and removal of rock, \$50.

The city engineer reported and recommends as follows: That a new sidewalk be constructed on Turner street, east side, be-

tween Henry and David streets. Estimated cost, \$46.

Mrs. C. Brown, asking for a new walk in Beacon Hill park. The walk in question is not needed at present, and is therefore removed at present.

John street, north side, between Rock Avenue and Bridge street, a distance of 833 feet. Total estimated cost, \$208.

It was taken up seriatim and referred to the streets, bridges and sewers committee. The city solicitor reported as follows:

His Worship, the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, Victoria, B. C.

Gentlemen.—With reference to the right of the Mayor to veto resolutions and other proceedings of the council, upon which I have been asked to give an opinion, I have the honor to report as follows:

In my opinion section 12 of the Municipal Clauses Act gives the Mayor the right to have a resolution or proceeding of the council which has not been returned by the Mayor to the council for reconsideration, as provided by sub-sections a, b, c and d to the said section 12, or which has not been affirmed by the vote of the ratepayers.

It appears to me that the intention of the legislation is to give the Mayor the right to veto a resolution which the ratepayers have in the case of a money by-law.

I have referred to the authorities, and cannot find any decision upon the subject either in English or Canadian law, nor can I find that the right is conferred by statute in other provinces of the Dominion or in British Columbia. At common law the right does not exist.

The express statutory enactment does not violate the principles of common law applicable to the administration of municipal affairs, in that there are many acts which the Mayor, as chief executive officer of the city, can do by refusing to do which would have a similar tendency to the exercise of the right of the Mayor.

The resolution by Ald. Yates providing that the city solicitor and another barrister prepare a case to take before a Supreme court judge in order to obtain his opinion on the mayor's action in regard to the Point Ellice bridge matter was then brought up, but was not read at this point, the mayor ruling it out of order. His Worship, the Mayor, of course, had no objection to this.

The resolution by Ald. Yates culminating in the request of the mayor that the city solicitor and another barrister prepare a case to take before a Supreme court judge in order to obtain his opinion on the mayor's action in regard to the Point Ellice bridge matter was then brought up, but was not read at this point, the mayor ruling it out of order. His Worship, the Mayor, of course, had no objection to this.

The motion was then carried.

Ald. Yates moved that R. T. Elliott be associated with the solicitor in the preparation of the case.

Major Haywood.—"That motion is out of order, Ald. Yates. It requires twenty-four hours notice."

Ald. Yates.—"Do you wish to delay this matter twenty-four hours?"

Ald. Kinman was granted permission to introduce the by-law providing for the widening of upper Johnson street between Chambers and Camosun. It was read first time. The second reading will take place next week.

The council then adjourned.

Majority of the council were in favor of a resolution which would result in the meeting being called at an earlier date than if in response to a petition which would require some time for presentation.

Ald. Kinman could see no use in calling a public meeting. He believed the people sufficiently understood the matter and that a meeting could throw no further light on it.

The mayor also said that he was always willing to call a meeting provided he received intimation from the public. He understood, however, that the requisition had failed to reach him. I'll put it that way," replied the mayor.

"Do you assume Your Worship, after my explanation, that the requisition failed?" pursued the alderman.

Ald. Yates here presented His Worship with the guarantee, but the mayor contended that it was not full enough. It was not made out to anyone in particular. Ratepayers might desire to be represented by counsel, and this would necessitate expenditure.

The city solicitor explained that while not infallible he felt strongly that the ground taken by him was right. A similar report had been submitted by Mr. Taylor, the city barrister, to the then mayor, Mr. Balfour, some years ago.

Perryman, however, had no objection to taking the case into court.

Ald. Yates here presented His Worship with the guarantee, but the mayor contended that it was not full enough. It was not made out to anyone in particular. Ratepayers might desire to be represented by counsel, and this would necessitate expenditure.

Ald. Yates moved that he hold this view.

"What do you mean by wire pullers, Ald. Yates?" wrathfully inquired the mayor. "Address me, not the walls. Why don't you call me a wire puller? What are your insinuations?"

There was another storm in which Ald. Beckwith also took a hand, but it was subsided, Ald. Yates disclaiming all insinuations. The motion was then put and carried, the Big Six voting in favor of the motion.

The resolution by Ald. Yates providing that the city solicitor and another barrister prepare a case to take before a Supreme court judge in order to obtain his opinion on the mayor's action in regard to the Point Ellice bridge matter was then carried.

Ald. Yates moved that R. T. Elliott be associated with the solicitor in the preparation of the case.

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The council then adjourned.

Ald. Yates.—"Are those your reasons?"

Ald. Yates.—"Then hold it that you allow a resolution which breaks one of them at one meeting, and disallows a similar one, at another?" The alderman referred the mayor to a resolution of Ald. Cameron at a recent session.

The mayor explained that Ald. Cameron's motion was put on the hypothesis that it was desirable by the council.

He pointed out that in this instance the motion involved a saving of money to the city, and that the expense of investigating cottage hospitals in some of the outlying districts was before the executive.

The council had not as yet been successful in obtaining for female clerks a weekly half holiday during the hottest weeks in summer. In conclusion Miss J. G. Gately, the secretary, said: "We look forward, under God, to a brighter and more successful new year."

The receipts during the year were approximately \$10,000,000, an amount to \$80,45, with an expenditure of \$80,000.

The afternoon session was opened by the reading of an interesting paper by Mrs. Chapman on "Education as a Factor for Fitting Our Young People for Life."

The scheme of manual training for girls as one of the weak spots in our present system of education. She suggested the appointment of a committee for securing information and interviewing the proper authorities in order that our girls may be instructed in all the arts necessary for home making.

Mrs. Gordon Grant read a paper on "Work in the Upper Country." She gave an account of two months' trip in the province in the interests of woman's work.

The president then gave her annual address, which was in part as follows:

Empire Day.—"The strength of our beloved Queen was shared by all and a message of loyal and loving sympathy, forwarded to the Royal family, found echo in all our hearts, and later, when the idea of presenting an address to Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, from the Women of Canada, emanated from the National Council, we in Victoria were

ready to take up the suggestion, and in a few weeks \$13 signatures were forwarded to the National Council. As we see we stand fourth in the list of places, only Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa, securing a larger number of names."

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